

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. For One Year, \$3.00. For Six Months, 1.75. For Three Months, 1.00.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

WM. KNABE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO.

THESE instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, have upon their excellence alone, attained an UNPARALLELED PRE-EMINENCE that produces them unequalled.

TOUCH. In pianissimo and forte, and is entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos, which causes the performer to easily tire.

WORKMANSHIP. They cannot be excelled. The fabrication is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the best of the art.

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HAVING associated ourselves in business for the purpose of the above Card, we will pay for Wheat, Flour, Corn and all other kinds of Produce the highest market prices in Cash, or will receive and forward on Commission, making sales and returns in the shortest time.

CHARLESTOWN DEPOT, Jan. 15, 1867.

BEAUTIFUL Dead Necklaces for sale cheap at L. DINKLE'S.

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VOL. 20. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1867. NO. 3.

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BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, September 17, 1867.

(From our Special Correspondent.) Harper's Ferry.

Editor of the Spirit—

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married. He gave to the town the ground where the graveyard and the Episcopal Church are located.

Robert Harper, first proprietor of Harper's Ferry, died at his house on Shenandoah street, in October, 1852, and was buried in the graveyard on the hill, by the side of his wife. His grave was formerly marked by two cherry trees, but they have been destroyed.

What can we expect of practical common sense from a Senator who follows Fessenden as a leader? A man of whom it may be truly said that the nation has taken no one important and critical step since 1861 which his influence or vote did not resist until popular good sense shamed him out of his folly or marched to its purpose over his opposition.

The top stone of this rock, upon which Jefferson carved his name, was thrown down by a squad of soldiers under Capt. Henry. They belonged to Major Pinkey's command, and were a portion of what was then known as Adams' Army, who were stationed here from 1798 to 1799, and had their encampment on Mud Fort, on Camp Hill.

Grant at last has spoken and blundered. How he stalked into the Secretaryship, his friends boasting his great power to prevent mischief!

General Grant, Senator Fessenden, and the Whole Radical Congress Floored.

The New York Herald more than a year ago insisted upon General Grant being a candidate for the Presidency. He did not derive any strength from the recommendation, but the Herald held on to him, until public events were so shaped as to bring it within range of probabilities.

Georgia Wheat. They are shipping large quantities of wheat out in Georgia. Certain sanguine people take this as evidence of their having a surplus there.

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of treason, 1867 will surely be marked on the same page as the year of duress. Treason, no doubt, flourishes to-day in Washington, but incompetency is the dominant characteristic which disgraces this nation and amuses the world.

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POETICAL.

(From the Weekly News.) FABLED GLORIES.

BY BENNET MAXWELL.

"The memory of joys that are passed, pleasant, and mournful to the soul."—OSSEA.

"Midst these days of gloom and sorrow, When we tread each coming morn, Fearing lest the morn may bring us more of evil than before,

While we drain the cup of anguish, While our hearts are desponding languish, Turn we still, with mournful pleasure, to the happy days of yore.

While the "Red Cross" yet waded o'er us, While a thousand hopes up bore us, And our fondly trusting spirits still the smile of triumph wore.

While we trod the path before us, Lending aid to those who were, And on Freedom's glorious shore.

When the very heavens above us, Smiling, seemed to cheer and love us, And our noble army victor still its banners bore.

Behold the storm-cloud which impended, Baring us to the earth in sorrow, Racked our hearts with anguish sore.

Aye, although we sit in ashes, Covered o'er with scum and gashes, Vengeful stars of the oppressor which we bear forever more.

Still, in deepest desolation, Have we yet the reservation Of the joys of days departed, of the glories gone before.

Though we weep a fallen nation, Have our many a bondswoman, And the measured their glory shall be full forever more.

Famously they bore their burden, Well they won the heroes' guard, And through all the coming ages earth their memory shall adore.

These are joys which cannot leave us, Though the joys of all should leave us, This is a beam of hearts of anguish, sweet relief to spirits sore.

That, at least, we fought for Freedom, left our prints on earth bright above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Final Struggle.

It often happens with a convicted sinner, that the rebellion of the heart centres itself at last around a single point, and contends against a duty to be done, or a sacrifice to be made.

"Why can you not perform a duty so simple, so evidently proper in itself, and as you yourself confess, so necessary to your attainment of peace of mind?" said his pastor to him.

"I never can," he replied, "I never can. I fear I am too proud ever to try it. What if I should fail, and expose myself by breaking down?"

"As to your pride, dear sir, that ought to be put to rest and must be; and as to your praying, let me tell you that as you must pray, yes, and in your family, and to God. It is fearful not to do it, especially when you have such convictions of the duty."

"I know it," said he, "and I hope I may do it sometime, but I cannot now."

"Mr. Y., you ought to do it, to-night. Delay will only make the matter worse; and you must now be necessarily wretched till it is done."

"Can't I be a Christian and not do it?" he inquired with the deepest emotion.

"As the case now stands with you," the pastor replied, "I am free to say that I think you cannot."

"Then I fear, I am lost forever," he rejoined.

"Nay," said the pastor, "you need not be lost. You can—I know you can pray, and pray in your family."

"Did you ever know a case like mine?" he eagerly asked.

"Yes, several; and with one exception, which was generally ground, and branded and sold for white wheat flour, will necessarily keep the best winter wheat comparatively much higher than it ever was before."

The harvest of 1867, in America is one of the most bountiful ever gathered. A close and accurate observer of agricultural matters reports, with regard to the harvest, that Illinois is much the largest producer of Indian corn, more than one-sixth of the whole crop of the country being grown there, and also the largest producer of oats (more than 20 per cent. of the whole), and of hay more than 20 per cent.

Pennsylvania takes the lead in the production of rye—nearly one-third of the product of the whole country, and in buckwheat over 42 per cent. New Jersey produces more rye than any other State, according to population. New York takes the lead in the production of barley, about 40 per cent. of the whole country. Virginia takes the lead in tobacco; about 30 per cent. New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey together produce two-thirds of all the rye. New York stands the tenth State in the production of Indian corn, being exceeded by Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. In wheat Michigan and Iowa, Illinois alone has its own 5,000,000 acres; in wheat, 2,198,000 acres; in rye, 345,000 acres; in oats, 883,000 acres; in barley, 41,000 acres.

Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, has published a letter advising the people against accepting reconstruction under the acts of Congress, preferring to be held under military government.

quiet slumber as I had not known for weeks, and feared I should never again know. I can now pray in my family and I feel that by peace is made with God."

Selling the Wheat Crop.

There is much uncertainty now felt among farmers in regard to the course the wheat market is likely to take. Some, having in mind the good prices paid last fall, and the high prices paid this spring, are looking for very high prices for the present crop; while others, led by the current newspaper reports to believe the crop to be an enormous one, may be induced to sell their wheat for less than its value.

There are two leading courses open, in buying, to the large dealers and speculators. One is that followed last year; which, in brief was to buy up, and get control of all the good wheat, and to control the market so as to force up flour to very high rates. The other is to hold back until farmers are induced or forced to bring forward their wheat, and sell for very moderate rates.

In order to induce farmers generally to sell, so that the price of flour may be controlled, a liberal price must be paid. There can be no doubt that in the autumn of 1866, at least fifty cents a bushel more, on an average, was paid in order to bring out the wheat, than it would otherwise have commanded.

And there can be little doubt that the dealers made by so doing. Now, when dealers are disposed to take this course, few farmers will fail to see that it is clearly for their interest to meet them in a liberal spirit. In no other way are they likely to get so much for wheat.

"True, many may think they cannot till when this is probably the case. But, I believe, they will not go very greatly amiss, if they are guided by the following rule: If good amber and red wheat, such as that of Lake Erie, and wheat east of Chicago, sells for much more than \$2 per bushel, then farmers may understand that buyers are disposed to try the course taken last fall. They probably can, and perhaps, will do as well to sell for an average of \$2.25, or thereabouts, a bushel."

It should be remembered that the crop too large to admit of forcing prices up to from \$2.50 to \$3 a bushel, and that if farmers hold on for high prices they may prevail, when wheat is in the dealers' hands, they will be very likely to defeat the object in view, which must be very generally sold before dealers can control the market so as to raise prices; and to hold for this rise is the very way to prevent its taking place. Hence, when dealers take this course, the farmer's only way to profit by it is to meet the buyer in a liberal spirit, and when a good price is offered, take it.

"But if the other course is taken—if the price is brought down to considerably less than \$2—then there are several important points to be taken into account, in deciding when to sell. The cost of production is one of them. Mr. Harris says that wheat is now selling in England for from \$2.52 to \$3.15 a bushel, in our currency, and that it can be exported at a profit at these prices. Now as long as this is the case, it ought not to be, and probably will not be, any lower here."

"True, it is not time yet to tell how the harvest will turn out in Europe, and what the price of wheat is going to be. But in never any state of the continent, do not indicate very low prices. But to take a more comprehensive view: A late London writer states that "of the present population of Europe, which is 280,000,000, about 150,000,000 are consumers of wheat, using annually upwards of 100,000,000 quarters, or 1,000,000,000 bushels. This mass of people may be considered to press always upon the means of subsistence or supply of food, since there is no instance within the memory of man of any large accumulation of wheat for sale by buyers or consumers." As there is thus a never any considerable surplus, and, according to all accounts, European markets are now usually bare, there is good reason to expect good prices abroad. And the fact that all is sure to be wanted, shows that if prices come down, farmers generally have only to hold on to their wheat to foreb them up again.

Another point of the comparatively small amount of the finer kinds of winter wheat now grown. Few consider the great change during the last twelve or fifteen years in the relative amount of winter and spring wheat grown in this country. White winter wheat formerly made up the great bulk of the wheat grown for market. Now it forms but a small part; and the good amber and red wheat intended for market, cannot be one-half, and probably is not over one-third the amount of spring wheat grown for sale. The effect of this change is not left to conjecture; the great variation in the price of flour tells the story. There is a large class of consumers who will have the best, no matter what the price is, and the small amount of white wheat and of the best and brightest amber and red wheat, which are generally ground, and branded and sold for white wheat flour, will necessarily keep the best winter wheat comparatively much higher than it ever was before."

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LOOK AT THIS!

Those of our subscribers who have received for subscription to the Spirit of Jefferson, will please examine them, and see whether the time for which they subscribed has expired. If it has, let them come forward at once and renew their subscriptions.

THE INDICATIONS.

The elections which have recently taken place, unmistakably indicate a re-actancy in the public sentiment of the country, and we think may be regarded as the strongest evidence of the nascent effects of radicalism.

We referred vaguely to these matters in our last issue, and the article to which we allude, satisfies us the more fully that the President does not mean to be overruled by the unconstitutional body which arrogates to itself the government of the Country.

THE SITUATION.

We refer our readers to the article in another portion of to-day's issue, on the subject of impeachment. It is unmistakably the intention of the Rump Congress at its approaching session, to prefer articles of impeachment against the President, and the conjectures of the Herald's correspondent sustain the opinion that he will resist any such unconstitutional action.

We make no apology for the space devoted to the publication of this article. Concurring entirely in the views expressed by the writer, we could not, in our judgment, employ our columns more profitably than in thus keeping our readers advised of what is going on at the national capital.

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REGISTRATION.

The period for manufacturing voters in West Virginia is again at hand, and we notice that the Registrar for Charlestown township has posted his notices that he will be at his shop in Charlestown, on the 3d Monday in September, for the purpose of "amending and correcting" the list of registration in this township.

If by correcting, the Registrar means the striking off of any of the eleven or thirteen loyal, on the registry list, we shall indeed begin to despair of the republic, and our prediction, so oft repeated, will soon be realized, that a sufficient number of the righteous loyal will not be found to save it from destruction.

Attorney General BINCKLEY has issued a circular to all District Attorneys and Marshals of the United States instructing them to recognize in all cases the sanctity of the Federal Constitution and the fact that the Government thereunder, with its several coordinate branches, executive, legislative and judicial, is the only lawful Government for this republic.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—We have recently seen an account of a public sale of pure blood short-horn cattle in Bourbon county, Ky.—On the 22d of August, Maj. JEREMIAH DUNCAN, sold, without reserve his entire herd of fifty head, for an aggregate amount of \$14,649—averaging nearly \$300.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.—The New York World grows facetious. It says: "In view of what is taking place all over the country, we advise the Tribune and the Radical papers generally to turn their attention to the question of minority representation."

Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald, Sept. 11th.]

IMPEACHMENT.

Political Affairs in Washington.

The President and Congress—Impeachment to be Resisted.—The Effect of the Amnesty Proclamation.—The Rumor of the President's Resignation.—Cabinet Changes.

There is a fierce political storm brewing. All the indications point that way and show that the strife between the President and Congress which has been growing and increasing daily, must soon burst out into something worse than threats and vituperation.

After carefully striving to get at the truth, so far as the controversy between Congress and the President is concerned, I have arrived at the conclusion that both Congress and the President mean mischief. The Radicals intend to press impeachment at the next meeting of Congress, and the President is firmly determined to resist it at all events.

I am reliably informed that he will regard the action of Congress as revolutionary. The Radicals having abandoned the idea of trying him for high crimes and misdemeanors, and justifying his impeachment merely on the ground that he is, in the language of Butler, "an impediment" to reconstruction, he will not recognize their proceedings as legal and constitutional, and will pay no respect to their resolves and determinations.

Each of the three great branches of the Government is for itself the judge of the constitutionality of a law. Congress, in the first place, is a judge. It passes a law according to constitutional forms by the requisite majority over the President's veto.

He takes one view of the law, Congress another. He holds that he can only be removed on "conviction of treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Under the Constitution the President has the power to proscribe Congress only in case of a disagreement to adjourn. But in a great public emergency, where the life of the nation is at stake, the President considers the exercise of extraordinary powers justifiable.

The amnesty proclamation was not intended as a mere political dodge to catch the popular favor and enlist Southern sympathy more strongly in behalf of the Johnsonian policy. The President does not intend that it shall be a merely useless State paper of fine phrases, but empty effects.

On the subject of the effect of amnesty the Cabinet is a unit. In the discussion of the amnesty proclamation the Cabinet agreed that its legal effect would be to relieve excluded whites from disability as to the exercise of the right of suffrage.

On the subject of the effect of amnesty the Cabinet is a unit. In the discussion of the amnesty proclamation the Cabinet agreed that its legal effect would be to relieve excluded whites from disability as to the exercise of the right of suffrage.

brethren of the South back to their allegiance—a sort of declaration that if the people of the South sought pardon and relief from pains and penalties Congress would gladly receive and welcome them. In view of the important influence that the present course of the President will exercise upon the condition of the country, I have sought opportunities to inquire of prominent individuals of the Radical party, one of whom is a distinguished lawyer, what their opinions on the subject are, and what, in their judgment, will be the consequences of such a course.

In relation to the proclamation of amnesty, the opinion seems to be that Mr. Johnson has clearly acted without even a shadow of authority; that he has usurped the power of granting amnesty, and manifested, beyond all doubt, his intention to disregard the legislation of Congress. It is denied by them that the Constitution gives the Executive power to proclaim amnesty. They claim that the word amnesty is totally different in its meaning from the word pardon.

Mr. Lincoln, it is urged, by way of illustration, when he had under consideration the question of issuing a proclamation of amnesty believed that the power delegated to him by the Constitution was not sufficient to authorize the act. He, therefore, asked Congress to confer upon him the necessary authority, which it did in the thirteenth section of the Confiscation act.

As to the effect of the amnesty proclamation, there appears to be a unanimity of opinion among the Radicals. No doubt is entertained that its effect will be to give the right of suffrage to all the classes included in the proclamation. There is nothing, they believe, to prevent the President from re-opening the registration lists in all the military districts, and there is nothing to restrain those whose franchise has been restored from re-registering and having registered, from voting.

The result of the late elections is regarded here as a certain indication of popular reaction. The President hails it as a sign of the reawakening of the masses, and confidently believes the people are at last beginning to realize the disastrous tendency of Radical legislation and the revolutionary aims of the Radical leaders.

I have kept you advised from time to time as to rumors and sayings in relation to proposed changes in the Cabinet. The announcement has been so often made that changes are about to occur that the public must begin to regard it as purely sensational.

The recital of facts made by Governor Throckmorton in illustration of the abuses of power in Texas by the underlings of Gen. Sheridan is startling. The details are shocking and in some instances utterly revolting. A negro who has ravished a young white girl is taken out of the hands of the civil authorities and shielded from the penalties of the law.

An invalid old man is thrust into prison on a vague charge of having attempted to obstruct the registration of a negro, and treated with such brutality by the soldiers that he dies in a few hours. All sorts of oppression has been exercised upon the whites by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

HOW THEY TALK!

Radical Opinion of the Amnesty Proclamation.

On the day before the Proclamation was issued, but after it had been very clearly outlined, the New York Tribune said:

"This proposed proclamation, therefore, can only be regarded as the boldest defiance of the people which the Executive has yet uttered. He assumes to exercise a power which was only granted him for a time, and then deliberately taken away. It is better for him to understand that when the people through their representatives, took that temporary authority they meant to keep it in their own hands, and there they will keep it, Johnson, Binckley, and all the rest of the nullifiers to the contrary notwithstanding."

"After the issuance of the Proclamation the Tribune said:

"We were in favor of a sweeping amnesty when Mr. Johnson was raving and ranting thrice a day that treason was a crime, and traitors must be punished. We are in favor of it now, and would gladly have every peaceable, well-disposed man in the South assured that no harm will befall him because of his share in the Rebellion so long as he departs himself as a good citizen should."

"The Tribune then, at some length, recites the language of the Reconstruction act, the act supplementary thereto, and certain words of Mr. Lincoln, all to prove that Mr. Johnson is transcending his powers in this essaying to set aside the decrees of the Radical party—for the Tribune does not interpose any constitutional barrier to the Proclamation. It concludes its strictures with the following:

"The only thing he (the President) is likely to effect is to excite an antagonism and a conflict between Congress and the leading Rebels now excluded from the voting registers, which will tend to prolong indefinitely the disfranchisement of the latter. This we should most earnestly deplore. We hope to see every seceded State restored and nearly every ex- Rebel enfranchised before the impending choice of President. Mr. Johnson's Proclamation, whatever may be his motive, tends to defeat this. If the ex- Rebels are deluded into complicity with his schemes, he will defeat it. Let them keep perfectly quiet, and we trust the mischief may yet be averted."

The vacillating, many-sided Times, that sometime opposed the radical measures of Congress touching reconstruction, is more violent, and says:

"For the issue of this proclamation there is no pretext, and there can be no palliation. It is a demonstration of unauthorized authority for purpose at variance with the sworn duty of the Executive as the administrator of law."

"The proclamation is more than this. It is a deliberate defiance of Congress and its authority, a repudiation of its enacted laws, and an assertion of the President's determination to take the work of reconstruction into his own hands. It is an attempt to abrogate the condition of reconstruction prescribed by Congress, and to invest the rebel element with the means of breaking down the restraints which have been prudently imposed on the preliminary workings of reconstruction. It is an insolent use of a power which Congress, in December last, explicitly took away. Mr. Lincoln sought and obtained legislation to authorize his proclamations of limited pardon and amnesty; Mr. Johnson dares to proclaim almost universal pardon and amnesty, although the measure under which Mr. Lincoln acted has been specifically repealed. Congress has solemnly said that no such proclamation shall be issued; Mr. Johnson flings the opinions of Binckley and Black in the face of Congress and the country, and claims for his will the authority of the supreme law. What more flagrant form could Executive usurpation take short of a dictatorship?"

"As proclaimed by Mr. Johnson, it is a premium on disloyalty and an incentive to opposition. Instead of pacifying the country, it will add to its disturbing influences; instead of hastening Southern peace, and promoting the reconciliation of the sections, it will encourage rebels to renewed disorder, and will most likely delay the completion of the task which Congress has undertaken. The people will be satisfied with nothing less than sure and thorough work, and they will have it, though Mr. Johnson need forth a proclamation daily until the meeting of Congress. Thereafter, his sign-manual will attract much less attention."

The Washington Chronicle, the most bitter and unprincipled of all the Radical journals, spits out its venom in the following: "Whatever popularity it brings, of course the President will cheerfully take, but he wants more—he wants every available rebel vote in the South to sustain his policy. Rebels are now his only friends, and he must put them in a position to support him by giving them the ballot. Doubtless, Binckley has already commenced the preparation of the opinion which will now be required of him to show that the enforcement of the necessary effect of the proclamation. To be sure this will be in direct conflict with the reconstruction act, which provides that no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered, or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting."

"But that consideration is now of no moment to the President. He has entered upon a revolutionary policy, and proposes to bid defiance to the laws and the Congress which made them. The only laws which he respects are those which favor his own policy. The proclamation itself is a defiance of the law independent of any ulterior uses to which it may be applied. Section 13 of the act of July 17, 1862, popularly known as the confiscation act, authorized the President at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to rebels pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he might deem expedient for the public welfare. But this section was repealed by an act which was sent to the President on the 9th of January last, and became a law without his approval, through his failure to return it with his objections within the prescribed ten days. The passage of this act took from the President the only authority he ever had to issue a proclamation of amnesty."

The Chronicle winds up with the following warning to "the nation,"—meaning, of course, the Puritan and the negro, and no body else:

"Andrew Johnson, however he sees fit to disregard that fact, an act which he has clearly impeachable. It is evident that he has entered boldly upon a revolutionary policy, and has made up his mind to meet the issue he invokes. Let the nation heed the warning and be prepared for whatever may come next."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

EXPOSURES.—Military and parental despotisms, in District No. 1, once known as the old Dominion, are having their effect upon the young people and many of them are seeking alliances which will rid them of the latter; it is not possible to find an antidote for the former. On Wednesday evening, a sensation was created in town, by the appearance in our streets of a horse-back party who were seeking some spot upon which their weary feet might rest, and where, with ministerial aid two willing hearts might be united in the unrestrained felicities of holy wedlock. The horses of the party were jaded, and so were their riders, having travelled all the way from Rappahannock county, with little food or rest, and without change of raiment—but with the apprehension of pursuit from some "enraged parent," or "big brother" with hostile intent, they were impelled to press forward to some Greena Green, where they might realize a consummation of their ardent desires, and find relief from their embarrassing situation by being hooked in the matrimonial noose. Along the route to this place, fortune referred them to the editor of the Spirit of Jefferson, as an individual who might possibly afford them some advice and assistance in their dilemma, and consequently on their arrival, he was sought out, and his sympathies enlisted. An investigation of the license law proved the impossibility of finding relief in West Virginia, and a messenger was dispatched to Frederick city to procure the required documents, and on Thursday at 1 o'clock, on the bridge at Harper's Ferry, in the presence of many witnesses, the marriage ceremony was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Tongue, and Mr. Lewis E. Dulin and Miss Elvira C. Davis, were made man and wife, "to live together after God's holy ordinance." Returning to this place by railroad, after a short rest, the party re-mounted their fresh steeds, and went on their way rejoicing. On Saturday we were again visited by a party from Fauquier county, who with their attendants, had been in the saddle since mid-night previous, fleeing from the land of oppression to the loyal State of West Virginia, where they hoped their troubles would end. In this, however, they were mistaken, but as the job had been undertaken, they could trace no step backward, and concluded to move on to Maryland where they could experience a fruition of their hopes. Since then we have not heard from them, but we have no doubt that ere this they are wending their way home, happy in each others love.

THE CIDER TRADE, we had hoped, would have proved one of considerable profit to our farmers the present season, as it was believed the apple crop in the neighborhood of Baltimore and farther north had been a failure.—We were shown letters from that city which stated that new and good cider would bring readily 50 cts. per gallon. Acting on this advice, one of our most enterprising mercantile firms undertook the shipment of two barrels, made of the Vestal apple, free of water, and as sweet and pure as could be manufactured, as many who tried it can testify; but on its arrival in Baltimore the merchant responds by inquiry as to what he shall do with it? He says that it is apparently muddy in appearance, bitter in taste, and evidently made of green apples or bunnell, and unfit for vinegar. Whether transportation of this cider during the process of fermentation, produced this wonderful change in its qualities during the time it was in transit, we cannot say, but sure it is, the firm in question will send no more coal to Newcastle or cider to Baltimore.

DEMISE OF ANOTHER "JOE."—We cannot say that it is with feelings of more than ordinary sorrow that we record the death of the large and handsome dog of W. W. Burton, bearing the popular radical name of "Joe." In many respects he was an honorable dog, but being strongly intinctured with the disease which has for several years afflicted his master, he was guilty of many little meannesses which caused his "taking off" to be regarded with pleasure among the inhabitants of his neighborhood. With none of the virtues of the ancient Joseph, and many of the vices of modern Joseph, his general conduct was such as to cause few tears to flow when it was known that some one had overcome him with strychnine, and that he had been forced to yield to the mandate of a "cup of cold pizen."

THE SPRING WAGONS sent out by Messrs. DOOLEY & HILBERT, from the coach factory of Mr. Hawks, in this town, are very justly invoking attention from those in want, in our own and neighboring counties. We were shown two on Saturday, which had just been finished to order, and for durability of make, neatness of arrangement and completeness of structure, would compare with the manufacture of any other shop. As these are now our practicable, if not fashionable carriages of locomotion, you can't do better, as to quality or price, than to give your order to this deserving firm.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.—Those of our farmers who wish to supply themselves with the choicest varieties of fruit, from one of the best nurseries in the country, now have a favorable opportunity of doing so. Messrs. RAWSON & DUKES have been appointed agents for FRANK L. MORGAN, of Baltimore, and are now prepared to fill orders for every variety of fruit and ornamental trees, grapevines, strawberry plants, &c.

We learn, from the Winchester Times, that one Nickols, (black man with white skin,) the Deputy Internal Revenue Collector of Clarke county, "rammed" a few days since, taking with him about \$2,300 of Government funds. It is said that suits will be instituted against his securities, Messrs. J. W. Beemer and Charles Rowwell. The latter named men are both radicals and had full confidence in the integrity of "old Nick," "old Nick" fooled them in the end, just as his sable namesake will fool the most of that class of politicians.

The residence of the late Dr. A. H. H. Boyd, on Amherst street, Winchester, was sold to Jos. H. Sherrard, for \$6,300. The separate lot west of the house is not included in the sale.

BERKELEY AFFAIRS.

From the New Era of last week we copy the following local items:— OUR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Berkeley and Jefferson having recovered somewhat from the damages and ravages of war, would it not be well for our energetic and go-ahead farmers to re-organize our old Agricultural Society? There are incalculable advantages to be derived from an organization such as we here propose. It brings together the real solid men of every community, and by uniting capital enables all to have the most improved stock, implements of husbandry, &c. It will increase the price of lands, stimulate competition, and in fact operate advantageously for us, from every point of view.

Many of our citizens can remember with what success a like undertaking was crowned some years ago, when such a society was formed, and Col. Edward Colston was its first President, and the interest in a little while taken by all in the movement. We ask the earnest attention of the agricultural portion of our citizens of Berkeley and Jefferson to these suggestions of ours. Let them take the matter in hand, call a meeting, and we have no doubt it will be heartily responded to by the community generally.

A public Exhibition was held at the school House near Darksville, recently, the object of which was to procure money to purchase instruments for a Band, to be raised in that fine honored village. The object seems to be a commendable one, and deserves to be encouraged. A considerable sum was raised on that occasion.

Morgan County. A special term of the Circuit Court of this County commenced the 2d of September, and continued until the regular term on last Monday the 9th. Among the causes of interest was the case of Andrew Suits vs. The Board of Registration of Morgan County. This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for striking his name from the list of registered voters, and in his declaration he charged that the act was done maliciously, corruptly, and without any justifiable cause, and without any notice to him. The defendants demurred to the declaration upon the ground that they were judicial officers, and as such not liable in law to the plaintiff's action. The Court by Mr. J. T. Hoke in support of the demurrer, and by Messrs. Faulkner and Blackburn, for the plaintiff. Judge Hall at the late special term delivered his opinion in the case, overruling the demurrer. He said the idea was not to be tolerated for one moment that any officer in this State, Judicial or Ministerial should act maliciously and corruptly in office, and not be responsible in damages to the party aggrieved. The case will probably be tried upon its merits, at the regular term, now in progress.

Another case that excited considerable interest was the indictment against Frederick Keefe, for a rape, alleged to have been committed upon Mrs. Ann Swain, in November, 1861. The prisoner was defended by Col. W. P. Mansby, of Frederick City, Md., and Mr. Faulkner, of this place. H. H. Blackburn, Esq., representing the State. A verdict was found by the jury against the prisoner, fixing the term of his imprisonment at ten years in the Penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was pending at our latest accounts of the case.—New Era.

Deserved Rebuke. Within the past few years the Northern religious press has become so completely identified with the political affairs of the country, and principally in the interest of the radical party, that they are generally sunken deeper in the mire of politics than the secular organs. One of these papers, of the Campbellite persuasion, has been holding up the "late lamented," as a saint, and is thus taken to task by one of its subscribers:— YORK, Pa., July 18th, 1867.

Editor Christian Standard:—I observe in a recent issue of your paper you commended a "Life of Abraham Lincoln, for the Sabbath School and Home Circle," as a book proper for your subscribers to introduce into their families, and you refer "the moral and religious characteristics of the Great Emancipator," as of excellent and profitable value to Christians. There is nothing to indicate that you have a pecuniary interest in the book, and it is fair to presume that you have endeavored to spread its sale from an honest belief that its hero was a follower of Christ. On this assumption alone can you escape the grave charge of holding up the example of an unregenerate man, willfully and knowingly, for imitation by young people and the emulation of old disciples. Since, therefore, I cannot, without impeaching your integrity and zeal for the Gospel, doubt that you truly regard the late Mr. Lincoln as having been an eminent and admirable example of devoted piety, I shall readily take it as a kindness if you will be pleased, in an early number of the Standard, to inform an anxious inquirer on what ground you rest an opinion of such grave consequence, and which you avow with such boldness. The inquiry is especially pertinent in view of the fact that Mr. Lincoln never made any profession of faith in Christ before the world, that he was buried with Him in baptism, and never partook of any of the ordinances, or shared any of the duties which He appointed to His disciples—and that while others, since his unhappy death, which took place in an edifice not commonly regarded among Christians as an ante-room to Heaven, have made large religious claims for him, he never in all his life made any for himself.

It will be gratifying indeed, and of substantial service to the memory of the late President, if you can, in the face of these unpleasant facts, show that his feet were planted on the Rock of Ages, and that his walk with God was close and constant. It will be of especial comfort to the unregenerate if you can make it plain that the Scripture which calls for faith, repentance, baptism, and a godly life as the conditions of salvation, is obsolete, and that there are broad and easy ways to Heaven by which one may escape the narrow and thorny path which leads up to the door of Christ and which is the only one of which the word of God gives any account. And it will certainly tend to liberalize society, loosen the uneasy and conventional bonds which restrain the tongues of men from smut, and promote general and boisterous mirth, if a class of jokes of which his late Excellency was notoriously fond, and which are as yet confined to bar-rooms and worse places, can be shown to be proper studies for little boys and girls in Sunday School, and harmless chat for Christian parents around the winter fire.

I write this on my own behalf as well as on that of a sister of the church who is a subscriber to your paper and a constant reader of it. Please publish it in conjunction with your answer. Respectfully yours, JAS. F. SHUNK.

