

BOBETTS.

of all the charms that dear women wear,
Or all the money they can get,
For real effort there's enough expense,
With a tidy string honest.

You may or may not you change to quite
One that is perfectly modest and well,
You may depend to prove complete.

That the head has more than is fit.

No matter whether she's pretty or not,
How much or little money she's got,
Whether she lives in poverty or not;

The first depends upon it.

The man to make happy there life,
To make a model mother and wife,

Is one who, according the military's rule,

Wears a plaid and tartan bonnet.

Now, a bonnet of gossamer beauty and grace,
Wore on the head in proper place;

Threading safely the wearer's feet,

"Is this the thing for a song or a sonnet?"

But one of these gay and gaudy things,

Made up of ribbons and butterfly wings,

A mixture of bows, ribbons and strings,

Is dreadfully depend upon it.

A vulgar mass of these and feather,

A little of an ordinary thrown together,

As if on a tomb in windy winter,

A wretched amalgamation—

A sort of cap to catch the hair,

Leaving the head to "go it here."

A striking example of "No thing to wear,"

In this bonnet abominable.

It makes a woman look brassy and bold,
As if she was catching nothing but cold;

It is bad on the young, absurd on the old;

And deform what it ought to deck;

For, look at her feet, so queer in shape,

See, at the side it hangs by hair—

They fit behind and you will declare

That the creature has broken her neck!

No matter wherever you may chance to be,

No matter where you may chance to be,

No matter how many women you see,

A prominent crowd or a veritable,

You may fully depend upon it,

That a gem of the very rarest kind,

A thing most difficult to find,

A per for which we long have pined,

In a perfect love's a bower.

HOW A DRY JOKER WAS JOKED.

At the name of Cale Meeks, what reminiscences pass before our mental vision! Old recollections come crowding upon us, and we see an array of the "old" pass before our mind's eye in the shape of the seekers of the mythical Frank McLaughlin, the victims of croton oil and jalap, and for the administration of which no mere heel-reason existed, and a long line of those who have been humbugged generally, without any specific species of sell.—Cale was the prince of dry jokers; he lived, moved and had his being through a diurnal succession of sells; indeed his life was one great sell, composed of a conglomeration of the infinitesimal sells of fifty years' duration.

Now Nixby—Nathan Nixby—was one of Cale's trustiest and staunchest business acquaintances; but he had never been introduced into the domestic circle made glad by the portly presence of Mrs Cale; who was somewhat addicted to jealousy. The reason for this lack of acquaintance was that she lived a secluded life, in one of the little villages on Long Island, and Nat Nixby lived in our bazaar of New York. Well, one day, Cale was hard pushed for an object upon which to inflict a practical joke, and in his dilemma he selected Nat Nixby for his victim.

The manner in which Nat was sold do not choose particularly to describe; suffice it to say that, under the play of Cale's exuberant fancy, that made a journey to Albany, and insisted that a lady there had sent an anatomic spade, which he produced. The lady became indignant, called in the aid of her husband, who literally skinned Mr Nat Nixby, who thereafter returned to Gotham with a very adult face in his auricular apparatus.

This event happened in the early spring time, and on a beautiful day, about a week after Nat's return from Albany, he met Cale at Sherwood's. The sell was disclosed by Cale, and a hearty laugh was had over Nat's mishap, and at his still bruised features, in which he joined; but those present noticed that he didn't laugh an inch below his chin; indeed, it was generally believed that Nat's mirth was entirely simulated.

"Now, old fellow!" said Cale, "you don't hold any malice, do you?"

"Not a bit," answered Nat, "and in token of amity let me take a smile around."

Which thing they did in the usual manner.

"How did you come to town?" asked Nat.

"I drove up in a light wagon," replied Cale.

"And when will you return home?"

"About six o'clock this evening," said Cale.

Nat therupon pleaded an engagement, and left; but as soon as he was out of eye shot of his joker friend reported to Greg's stable, in Warren street, where he hired a fast horse and light vehicle, with which he started off, a by-pace to the residence of Mr Nixby on Long Island.

On arriving, he left his horse and vehicle at a stable house, and presented himself to the principal entrance, where he was received by a member of the family, who informed him that Mr Nixby was not at home.

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VALLEY SPIRIT.

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CHARLESTON, DEO 18, 1861

Where Do You Stand?

It does not require much effort of memory to recall a certain meeting, held in this place once upon a time, for the ostensible purpose of saving the Union and nothing shorter! The meeting for a wonder, when anything for the sake of the Union was to be considered, was given up by the Republicans, and a few Abolitionized Democrats, who had become so shack full of patriotism that they could not find room enough in the Democratic party to ventiate it, figured in the conglomeration. Its President was no less a personage than "His Honor Judge Nill," with some of the lesser lights that follow in his wake leading the influence of their radiant countenances to illuminate the strange unnatural proceedings! We are not going to say that for running this free and easy political accommodation line there was any understanding, positive promise, or hope of reward. Pure patriotism like that professed to the meeting eschews all selfish considerations! It was an accident—mere accident—it all happened by chance that Nill was nominated and elected Judge, Rowes Legislator, Nutterhouse Commissioner and Wunderlich Auditor by the Republican party. Such accidents will sometimes happen under peculiar circumstances in the best regulated political parties. They are not to be looked upon as an evidence that political integrity is at a low ebb and that offices can be bartered for principles. It is true the Republicans threw into the market a few petty offices thinking to buy up the whole Democratic party with such clasp-trap. They were mistaken—the party was not to be sold out—a few individuals might dispose of themselves as they pleased, and as cheap as they pleased, nobody cared; but when they attempted to sell out other men's principles it was quite a different matter. We respectfully refer to the official returns of the election to show that the scheme was a miserable failure and didn't quite "cover all over with glory" those engaged in it. Those who started and ran the machine on the Republican side admit frankly and freely that the speculation didn't pay and are now lamenting over the loss of their offices. Serves them right, we have no pity, no sympathy, for them and wish them worse luck next time they undertake to break up the Democratic party.—But we started out to remind our readers of the bogus "Union Meeting." We told them at the time that it was "bogus" and so it has turned out fully up to our predictions. We can't help it if it does provoke the spiteful enemies of the *Valley Spirit* to find it so often in the right. Well about the meeting? Nill presided—a party was organized that was to swallow up all other parties, and all who did not wish to be classed as "accessionists" and "traitors" must join its ranks. A platform was adopted for the new party to stand upon, and a funeral sermon pronounced over the "dead and gone" Democracy which it was given out had "vanished into thin air!" The platform upon which this new-fangled *Union* party squatted was no other than the very excellent Crittenden resolution. We have stated over and over again that the adoption of this resolution by the bogus Union party was hypocritical and that it was only a gull-trap to entice voters. Time has fully vindicated all we said. The *Valley Spirit* pronounced the resolution "the true standard of loyalty," urged its adoption by the party and the Nominating County Convention approved it, and do yet stand fast by it, although a few Democrats would not accept it coming from their own party but had threats capacious enough to swallow it when presented by the Republicans. Let that pass.

We have looked on that picture now let us look on this. Congress met—the Crittenden resolution was among the very first measures proposed for settling our national troubles. There could be nothing in the way of its adoption—Republicans and "Union men" professed to stand upon it as their standard. But our audacious leaders were directed by their pretensions. The candidates had no sooner made their appearance in Congress than it was reported—espoused—voted down by this same Rotten-tom Union party. The members of the convention who had not yet voted very much the

knew upon what this Union party is now standing? His it did ever to the Chicago sectional platform or does it stand on the Democratic National platform? Perhaps it maintains a foothold on each platform and is ready to jump on whichever side the safest landing can be made. Its straddle in this predicament must be uncomfortable wide, but so the "Union dodge" proved a disastrous finale, it will no doubt endure the agony to get a respectable foothold somewhere. We are curious to know these things for we have some loving Democratic friends, who have blundered into the "Union" trap, and it would relieve our anxiety to learn whether they are heels up and head down or heels down and head up at this critical juncture in our political status.

"The Times."

The Chambersburg *Times* on its first appearance gave a grand flourish to its self puffing trumpet, (the same that it uses to crack up its extraordinary enterprise in telegrams) his news that never appears, about it being a "high toned family organ," but in its very next issue it descended to the lowest depth of blackguardism, and retained the vilest gossip it could possibly scrape up. It has never attempted to regain a decent position but is content to wallow in the mire of its own filth as if it was something it gloriéd in. So much for its consistency on the score of decency.

It professes to be Democratic in its politics but, gives the Republicans a lift whenever it can, makes up its editorials and selections out of Forney's *Press*, and has pronounced the Democratic party dead—"vanished into thin air"—while it is begging that party to keep it alive. So much for its consistency on the score of politics.

It was the first to propose the formation of a "Union party," after pronouncing the Democratic party dead, but when that movement was started it turned tail on its friends and refused to support the man who had advanced his money to bring it into existence. He was no sooner, however, elected to office than it played the sycophant at his heels and tried to regain his friendship by a fulsome puff. So much for its consistency on the score of friendship and gratitude.

It professes to be very patriotic and "all for the war," while in the most insulting manner it brands the "young men of Franklin County" with cowardice—being "recreant to their duty," and not coming up to the standard of "patriotism" set up by the *Times*.—This attack on the young men of Franklin county will appear all the more dastardly when the fact is known that not a single one of the *Times* clique, or a man who sympathizes with it, has marched to the defense of the Union. So much for its consistency on the score of patriotism.

Finally, when the power of the Country shall have been prostituted to the destroying of the Constitution, and laws of the Union, and for the common interest, comfort and well-being of the Anglo American race, be changed in purpose and effect, who will "plead guilty at the day of Judgment?"

9th. Will President Lincoln, after deposing J. C. Fremont, allow that Bragg Bully Jim Lane to set nigger traps and travel the Country making abolition speeches?

10th. Does his excellency find a difference, between catering for the votes of a parcel of ignorant, fanatical abolitionists, and the administration of the Government under oath, and "according to the Constitution?"

Finally, when the power of the Country shall have been prostituted to the destroying of the Constitution, and laws which govern us; our sense, our patriotism, and our rights as freemen, will all have been destroyed, perverted or torn away, and Constitutional liberty, will have departed this earth, for ever!! JUNIUS.

A careful reading of the proceedings of Congress up to this time would create the impression that this was a special session, called for the purpose of considering matters exclusively appertaining to the "colonized folks."

The interest of the white man appears to have sunk into insignificance. Every Abolitionist is loaded to the muzzle with negro resolutions. Henry Wilson wants them all let out of jail. We shall soon expect to see a proposition that no negro shall be punished by imprisonment. Columbus (*Ohio Stateman*).

If Congress was composed entirely of negroes their legislation could not be more for the race than it is now. No proposition is received with any favor, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, unless it proposes to do something for the black. A foreign stranger would suppose, from the deliberations of Congress, that the whites had no question of their own for deliberation or discussion. The members had hardly taken their seats before a dozen of them sprung up and pulled out a batch of resolutions relating to some negro grievance or disability, or directly proposing negro emancipation. The more violent the proposition for the negro—the more extravagant and absurd—the greater favor of its reception. Congress seems actually to have become stark mad, and the performances which have been enacted there in the shape of resolutions and propositions have excited the astonishment and indignation of the country. The members—the personal, weak members—who

There was a rumor in Wall street yesterday that parties who have vessels on their hands, intended to commence the transportation of slaves from Southern ports to foreign countries, have despatched an agent to Mexico, for the purpose of procuring from that Government a title of title, which would furnish a good title to the slaves, and then to transport them to the foreign ports of the United States. We give the reader his word to it now, that this is a mere rumor, and that the vessels mentioned are owned by the

For the Valley Spirit
President Lincoln and the War.

Mr. Garrison—if you will permit me, through your columns, I would ask a few questions to be answered by the abolitionized portion of the Democratic party, not excepting that prince of jugglers, John W. Forney—or by any Republican; or, by "any other man."

If I find my communication stretching out too long for this number of your paper, I hope you will give me another, and another, hearing.

1st. Was not African Slavery an

invention, in twelve of the thirteen

British Colonies previous to it

itself?

After all, the negroes are but five

millions to the white's twenty-five

millions, and we insist that the former

shall not monopolize the whole

attention of the National Legislature.

If Congress would try half

as hard to restore the Union as it

would need to free the negro, it would

doubtedly accomplish the task.

2d. Did not the Colonists hold

their negroes as chattels?

3d. Was any change made in the

character of the property (negro

slaves) by the Constitution of the

United States, or the Act of Con-

gress of 12th of February, 1793,

Explanatory of Article IV., Sec. II,

and III of the Constitution?

4th. Have not the terms "held to

labor or service" been judicially

construed to mean Slaves?

5th. Are not the "citizens of any

one State entitled to all privileges

and immunities of citizens in the

several States?"

6th. Who then dares say, that no

man owning negro, man or wo-

man, ("who owes him service or la-

bor") shall and may not remove

from any State into any Territory

belonging to the United States?

7th. If it be so that a slave own-

er, was considered a citizen, by the

Patriotic fathers of the Constitu-

tion at the time that great State Paper

was made, can such men as the

Beechers, Greeleys, Stevens, Sum-

mers, &c., &, now Constitutionally

read them out of any State, or any

Territory or compel them to give

up or relinquish any Constitutional

right?

8th. If this war, which we all

believe to have been waged for the

maintaining of the Constitution, and

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FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrival of Delegates from Kentucky
From the Atlantic Register, Dec. 5.

A gentleman just arrived from Louisville, Tennessee, informs us that on Sunday morning last a band of Moscovites from Kentucky, commanded by a number of seces of that country, entered the village of Beaufort, and seized the persons of John L. Smith, John C. Davis, Calvin Wright, Sterling Smith, Joe Smith, and five others whose names we could not procure, and immediately started with them to Kentucky as prisoners of war, at the same time taking about a dozen heads of horses. All the gentlemen abduced were quiet non-slavery citizens, belonging to no military organization in the Confederate service. Their only crime was that they were secessionists. John L. Smith is clerk and master of the Chancery Court of Nashville, at least seventy years of age, and is respected by all who know him in the very highest degree; and the other abductees are equally esteemed. The party from whom we derived this information, Mr. William Anderson, was likewise captured by the marauders, but made his escape. He says he could not ascertain the precise number of the enemy. There were about forty or fifty, but they represented their number as several hundred. They were piloted in by the somewhat notorious John H. Smith, who was released by the Courts at Nashville, some time ago, on his taking the oath of allegiance, and who forfeited his recognizance some days ago in the Confederate Court at this place, upon a charge of counterfeiting John Baxter, of this city, being his security. He was arrested in this infamy, paid by other very residents of Scott county, among whom was Riley Cecil, another individual who was released by Major Falconer, at Jamestown, last summer, upon making the strongest promises of good behaviour towards the Confederacy.

A Envoys on General Sherman's Proclamation.
From the Atlantic Register.

PORT ROYAL, CAMP LOAURE & FISHERS.
To the loyal Ladies of Sea Island:—

Having been long familiar with your soft feather beds, well supplied tables, beautiful flowers and hospitable smiles, more charming even than your fair and gentle, we entreat you, with every assurance of our most tender regard, to remember parts of some of the defences which we have appropriated by a "military necessity."

It really grieves our loving hearts to live on the fat of your land while you are possessed, particularly when we have so often boasted of your hospitality, and been your honored guests, year after year, "without money and without price."

If you decline this affectionate overture remember that we are cognizant to every week and every corner in your borders; we know all your little rivers of milk and honey, the small hillocks of fresh butter and the promontories of orange preserve jars, and we will appropriate them all to the glory of Abraham the First.

On the other hand, if you will only separate yourselves from the rebel banditti, sons and brothers who are behaving so improperly to our blessed Government, by fighting for your home and your honor, or shall be to our affectionate embrace, and bouquets of roses, such as you used to place around our foreheads and on our toilet tables, shall be showered upon you.

Yours, with sacred memories,
C. O. BUTTERWELL & CO.

A Young Man.

The Memphis, Tennessee, papers contain a very affecting notice of the funeral procession which followed to the grave the remains of Lieutenant James Walker, killed in that city, who fought like a young hero in the battle of Belmont. In that action he received a wound, of which he died immediately on reaching his father's house, in Memphis. He was a son of Samuel P. Walker, and grand-nephew of late President Polk. His age was not over twenty, if so much. He was Lieutenant, we think, in the regiment of his uncle, J. K. Walker. The captain of his company was shot early in the action. The young Lieutenant took command, led his company in the thickest of the battle, fighting and cheering gallantly for three hours at the head of his men. He was shot through the hip. After having received the wound he sat down on a log near by, giving the orders for twenty minutes, halting his men on, and then, becoming too weak longer to support himself, he called to the second Lieutenant, Daggs, and said to him: "Fight, Daggs, fight or die! for God's sake don't let my men be taken prisoners!" and with the words fainted from exhaustion. He barely survived to reach his father's house, in Memphis, when he expired with those brave and affectionate words on his lips: "Mother, I am dying, but I fought for you to the last!" These are the young heroes whom the South sends forth to defend their liberties, their country and their mothers; who meet the invading enemy, and as they pour out their hearts' blood for the cause, think tenderly of whom houses they are defending. The whole Southern army is full of young tried with the most generous and patient reserves, but none are matched of general resources than Lieutenant Walker.—N. O. Phoenix.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the South, as we understand it, has voted that the Presbyteries of the United States have not suitable constitutions, especially administrative to meet the exigencies of Georgia, or next Wednesday, for the purpose of organizing a new Assembly. Georgia, as well as the Presbyterian Church, has already organized, and during

practically, as well as religiously, a new and powerful band of soldiers for the Southern States. And it is thought, so it is quite decided that the war will commence in the course of the family of Presbyterianism, for the purpose of driving out the Southern Presbyteries, or the Southern Presbyterians, from the Union.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 10.—The members of the Presbytery of Charleston, held at their meeting on Tuesday evening, voted to withdraw from the Union, and to become a separate church, for the purpose of preserving their independence, and to maintain their rights as a Southern Presbytery.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 11.—The Presbytery of Charleston, held at their meeting on Wednesday evening, voted to withdraw from the Union, and to become a separate church, for the purpose of preserving their independence, and to maintain their rights as a Southern Presbytery.

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