

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines, (one square,) will be inserted in THE NEWS, at \$1.00 for the first insertion and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Larger advertisements, when no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.
For announcing a candidate to any office of profit, honor or trust, \$10.00.
Marriage, Obituary Notices, &c., will be charged the same as advertisements, when over ten lines, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

POETRY.

CITY LYRICS.

To ISABEL,—"Oh!"—*Shakspeare.*
The weather is exceeding hot,
The sky exceeding blue,
Oh, tell me, lovely Isabel
What shall I, shall I do?
I can't keep cool—I court the breeze,
But oh! the breeze is coy—
And, like thyself, disdains to come
And fill my heart with joy.

I slept in ice last night,
But when I woke at day,
I floated in a tepid bath
And thought I'd run away!
Do what I will, I can't keep cool,
I'm roasted done and brown—
And I shall soon evaporate
Unless I leave the town.

The bricks are hot—the pavements hot,
The side walks hotter still—
Oh! for a cooling country breeze
Upon a country hill!
Oh, for the green and dewy turf,
The fountain dancing free,
Where I might sit and poetize
My Isabel, with thee!

Nay, smile not on my sunburnt brow,
Alas! it cannot smile again,
If not the wretchedest, I am
The sultriest of men
Oh! for a shower-bath of tears,
Pray shed them, Isabel,
But if you do, just recollect,
My love, to ice them well!

The National Convention.

THE VIRGINIA PROPOSITION.

At a convocation of the the old State central committee in Virginia in 1860, lately held in Richmond for the purpose of nominating delegates to Philadelphia, the following proposition was submitted and is understood to have met with favour. It seems admirably calculated to lessen the dangers of a Southern Representation in that Convention and is commended, therefore, to the best attention of our people. This is, in effect, the proposition—that delegates be instructed—

First—To cast the vote of this State as a unit, and

Secondly—To solemnly declare that Georgia "claims representation in the Federal government on the basis of the Constitutional requisitions and qualifications alone, and in repudiation of all proscriptive test oaths."

In considering the first of these suggestions it should be borne in mind that the full number of delegates, North and South, will be 1,136 as follows—

- Alabama, 28; Arkansas, 10; California, 16; Connecticut, 20; Delaware, 8; Florida, 8; Georgia, 32; Illinois, 56; Indiana, 48; Iowa, 28; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 40; Louisiana, 24; Maine, 24; Maryland, 24; Massachusetts, 44; Michigan, 28; Minnesota, 12; Missouri, 28; Mississippi, 24; New Hampshire, 16; New Jersey, 24; New York, 128; North Carolina, 32; Nevada, 8; Ohio, 80; Oregon, 8; Pennsylvania, 100; Rhode Island, 12; South Carolina, 20; Texas, 20; Tennessee, 36; Vermont, 16; Virginia, 36; Wisconsin, 28; West Va., (bogus,) 16; Arizona, (territory) 4; Colorado, (territory) 4; Dakota, (territory) 4; Dist. of Columbia, 4; Idaho, (territory) 4; Montana, (territory) 4; Nebraska, (territory) 4; New Mexico, (territory) 4; Utah, (territory) 4; Washington, (territory) 4. Total, 1,136.

As to the second branch of the Virginia proposition not a word need be said. There is not a citizen of any respectability in all Georgia, we fancy, who will aver himself in favor of Test Oath Congressional Representation.—Virginia has done a many a good thing before but this is one of her noblest counsels—that if we go into Convention, we go claiming the time-honored right of Representation on the basis of the Federal Constitution, as it was understood and enjoyed by our fathers.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

The indications now are that both the Philadelphia Conventions will be sectional; that the first, called by the Washington Committee, and by certain members of Congress, will be composed exclusively of Northern and Western men; and the latter, called by Gov. Hamilton and others, is intended to be sectional, for it is confined to Southern

loyalists. The only thing that could give a national character to the Convention first named, would be a representation in it of Southern loyalists, for we take it for granted that those politicians who are now preparing to send delegates will not be admitted. It is supposed, though it is not known, that the President favors this Convention. His friends are well aware that any association between him and Northern copperheads and Southern secessionists would at once be fatal to him.—*Echange.*

A Philadelphia newspaper warns Southern delegates to the Convention there, that perhaps the presence of late "traitors and rebels," in their city, is more than Philadelphians may be able to stand.

We protest against mob law. We had too much of it during the rebellion. If the rebels, as they are called, should invade Pennsylvania again, they will do so without arms, and will be harmless. They will not remain there long, for they will not be admitted to seats in the Convention, and will return with changed countenances.—*Id.*

The Richmond *Enquirer* declares that if the Southern people go into that Convention and submit to the test-oath provision, they will be "disgraced and ruined forever." It quotes from the call for the Convention, from Raymond and others, and at last as follows from Mr. Seward's Tammany letter, to show that the Convention will be a test-oath body: "I desire that each of the two Houses of Congress will apply the constitutional test, with all the improvements of legislation upon it, and thus admit those States and representative who are loyal, and reject only those against whom the crime of disloyalty shall be established."—*Id.*

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Judge Hughes, of Indiana, addressed the following letter to Gov. Morton. It is a sensible and reasonable admonition:

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16,
Gov. MORTON: The proposed Philadelphia Convention tends to the absorption by the Democratic party of the Conservative Union men of the North. I am not at present ready for such a fusion, if it is to be. Let the Democratic party first retire its conspicuous anti-war leaders, and let sufficient time elapse for the grass to grow on the graves of the heroic dead. For the present I advise all Union men to remain steadfast in their own organization, hoping that its dissensions may yet be healed, and to keep aloof from proceedings which can only result in the election of the regular Democratic ticket in Indiana. I heartily approve of the President's policy, and regard him personally with esteem and friendship, and I would cheerfully participate in any meeting to express appreciation of his measures; but I am not ready to furnish material to the Radicals by returning to power men who invited resistance to laws made to fill up the ranks of the army. I speak only for myself, and no other is responsible for this communication.
JAMES HUGHES.

POSTPONED.

We are glad to observe that the meeting of our citizens, called for the purpose of selecting delegates to the convention at Philadelphia, has been postponed to the 26th instant, for this will give time for the formation of those "sorer second thoughts" that are generally so fraught with wisdom in political affairs.

We notice that in the local call published, "the adherents of President Johnson, in this Congressional District," are designated as those addressed and expected to participate in selecting delegates. We yield to no one in our appreciation of what President Johnson has done in saving the country from the overwhelming rule and destructive purposes of the insensate, hate-animating Radicals in Congress; we yield to no

one in our confidence in his statesmanship; we will go as far as any in giving his administration and measures a hearty support; but we must oppose, with all the power we can muster, the presence in the proposed Convention of a Southern delegation, in view of the conditions to which that delegation must subscribe, or agree, before they can enter and take part in its proceedings. Conditions interpreted by the recognized official organ of the gentlemen who made and put forth the call for this Convention, in the following plain language:

"THE SOUTH SHOULD NOT SEND MEN WHO HAVE MADE THEMSELVES OBNOXIOUS BY PROMINENCE IN SECESSION. THE BEST THING IT CAN DO IS TO PUT FORWARD AS ITS POLITICAL LEADERS THE MEN WHO ARE FITTING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EXISTING UNION SENTIMENT OF THAT SECTION."

These are the terms, citizens of this Congressional district, upon which you are expected to be represented in that Convention, and none other. No one can read the text of the Call in connection with the platform of the National Union Club at Washington, from which it emanated, without admitting that these are the conditions imposed upon all delegates. Conditions that will exclude the representative men of the South—including this Congressional district.

Mr. Johnson may possibly desire the South to be represented in this Convention, as the best means as yet available for laying the foundation of a great National Conservative party. From his stand-point, he might take that view, but we have reasons for questioning the nation, for we have just seen the dispatch of Judge Hughes, of Indiana, against the Convention, which has significance, from the fact that he is known to be in the confidence of the President, to whom he is reported as reflecting the views of Mr. Johnson in this very matter.—*Memphis Appeal.*

From all the recent utterances of those who inaugurated, and will direct and control the action of the convention, no doubt now remains, that an endorsement of the principles enunciated as the basis of action in that convention will commit all who participate in any way in its deliberations, to the recognition and support of the abominable test oath law.

We purposely omit any thing more than an allusion to other very questionable propositions enunciated in the "call" for the convention, as we think much more harm than good is likely to arise from their discussion. But every indication now points irresistibly to the conclusion that membership in the convention, and adherence to the party can be secured only by the recognition of the constitutionality and legality of the Test Oath Law. The ambiguity which characterized the phraseology of the committee in their original call, only hinted darkly at such a construction, but the more outspoken utterances of the prime movers of the organization indicate but too clearly that the New National Union Party are willing to swallow this "iron clad oath."—*Lynchburg (Va.) Daily News.*

Some Light on "Loyal."

Ex-Provisional Governor Holden, of North Carolina, who returned not long since from Washington where he had some conference with President Johnson, gives his views of the political situation, as thus derived, in a late number of his paper, the *Raleigh Standard*. After opposing the move of the "loyal unionists"—Botts, Underwood, Jack Hamilton, et. al.—he goes on to define the President's policy as follows:

The President is firm in his determination to maintain his policy. But he is equally firm in the opinion that his policy ought to be carried out by loyal men, and we know that he feels embarrassed and grieved at the change which has taken place in the so-called Southern States since May last. He feels that those who control affairs in those States should so act as to sustain and strengthen him, and not say and do things, which are cal-

culated, whether so intended or not, to aid those with whom he is contending for the admission of the States on a loyal basis, without any further amendments of the Constitution. He still holds that if there be but five thousand loyal men in a State, to them should be specially confided the work of restoration; that these loyal men should constitute a nucleus around whom others should rally; that in this way, and in this way only, can the whole lump be leavened, and the States be placed in a condition, when presented to Congress for admission, to make their claims on that body irresistible. While he would be glad to see all who engaged deliberately in the war acknowledge their mistake, and pledge themselves for the future, and show it by their acts, to be unconditionally submissive to the national authority, yet his sympathies are chiefly and warmly with the Union men, and he looks to them as leading actors in the work of restoration.

Now "the so-called Southern States" in the above is good. And then mark what meaning Mr. Holden—fresh from Washington "interviews," ascribes to the word "loyal." With him it means ability to take the Test Oath, and that, after all said and done, is just exactly the Northern interpretation of the term.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Some days since, we stated, a dead man supposed to be that of a Tobaccoist from North Carolina, had been found in Cedar Creek near Gadsden, in this District. The Coroner being absent from the District at the time, Magistrate D. P. Hays impanelled a Jury of Inquest, but owing to the fact that no one could identify the body, or could give any account of it except the finding of it in the Creek, the Jury were dismissed, subject to the call of the Magistrate or Constable. On Saturday last, a gentleman from North Carolina informed Coroner Walker that he had arrived here with a young man who had been with Mr. Van Eaton for several months, and was travelling with him through this District at the time of the murder. Upon this information the Coroner and Magistrate Hays, assembled the Jury, at Gadsden, on Monday last, and after a very full investigation, (during which, the body was identified, although his head had been severed from the body,) the Jury rendered the following verdict:

That the said Charles F. Van Eaton, came to his death on or before the 9th of April, 1866, from the effects of wounds inflicted by one Samuel D. Hodge, alias Henry Hodge, alias Henry Thomas.—*Carolinian 26th.*

REVENUE STAMPS ON LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—The Act to provide an Internal Revenue, requires a stamp of fifty cents to be placed on every writ or other original process, by which any suit is commenced in any Court of Record, whether of law or equity.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee have had the validity of this provision under consideration in the case of the Union Bank of Tennessee, against Vanderville.

The Court decided this requirement to be unconstitutional.

They held that it was not necessary to the validity of writs and other process in judicial proceedings in the Courts of the States, that the Internal Revenue Stamps prescribed by the Act of Congress should be affixed to the writs or process, that the Government of the United States has not the constitutional power to require stamps to be affixed to process issued by the State Courts.

It is a subject of interesting inquiry to ascertain how much of the legislation during the war, will stand the test of constitutional investigation.—*Chas. Courier.*

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Nashville dispatches, from high authority, state that there was no quorum present when the Constitutional Amendment was ratified by the House. The presiding officer of the House peremptorily refused to certify that such resolution was passed by the Legislature, there being no quorum present.

THE LAST CENTSAION NOVEL.

COPYRIGHT SECURED.

The Intrepid Lover and the Magic Grocery.

CHAPTER ONE.

"I'll steal the hear of the old man's darter."—*Old Fellow.*

A young grocer of good character and correct habits, commenced business in a good and improved neighborhood. His stock was small, as were his means, and his stock of customers still smaller. His sales hardly met his expenses, and he was evidently going "down hill," and an old grocer on the opposite corner predicted that he would soon be at the bottom.

The young grocer had reason to regret this opinion of the old grocer, as will appear. The latter had a daughter that had won the heart of the former. He offered himself to her and was rejected. It was done, however, with the assurance that he was the man of her choice, and that she acted in obedience to her father's commands.

Assured of the affection of the woman of his choice, he set himself about removing the obstacle in the way of their union—the father's objection to his pecuniary prospects.

CHAPTER TWO.

A "procto change" came o'er them both. *Beservedly Anonymous.*

A year elapsed, and lo! what a change! The young grocer now going up hill, with the power of a steam locomotive, customers flocking to his store from all quarters, and even many had left the old established stand on the opposite corner for the young favorite. There was a mystery about it which puzzled the old grocer sorely, and which he could not unravel. He at length became nearly sick with losses and aggravations and with vain attempts to discover the secret of his neighbor's success.

CHAPTER THREE.

"I'll relent," come to my arms." Never written.

At this juncture, Angelica (for that was the daughter's name) contrived to bring about an apparently accidental interview between the parties. After the old man had become, through the intervention of the daughter, tolerably good humored, he inquired with great earnestness of the young man how he had contrived to effect so much in a single year, to thus extend his business and draw off the customers from the older stands?

The young man evaded an answer; but inquired if he had any further objections to his union with Angelica.

"None," replied he, "provided you reveal the secret of your success to me."

This the young man promised, when his happiness was made complete. The old man commended his prudence on this point. The affair was all settled, and the marriage soon took place.

CHAPTER FOUR.

"A secret most mysterious."—*Cinder-hel ah.*

The friends of the young couple were all assembled, among many of the customers of the two stores. Angelica and Thomas looked as happy and as well as could be, and the old gentleman was, if possible, happier than they. The wedding cake was about to be cut, when the old man called out for the secret.

"Aye, the secret—the secret!" exclaimed fifty others.

"It is a very simple matter," says Thomas, "I ADVERTISE!"

The old gentleman was a very old-fashioned man, and while he shook Thomas heartily by the hand, and kissed Angelica fifty times over, he merely muttered, "Why the dickens didn't I think of that!"