# Spirit of Jefferson,

BENJAMIN F. BEALL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCES For Six Months, - - 1.75 For Three Months, . . 1.00 Orders for the Paper must be accompanied

## BALTIMORE CARDS.

## WM. KNABE & CO.

I the CASH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

THESE Instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, have upon their excellence alone, attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMIces them unequalled. Their

TONE reat power, richness, sweetness, and lity, as well as great purity of intona-rmoniousness throughout the entire

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

WORKMANSHIP they cannot be excelled. Their action is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest mechanism. None but the best seasoned material is used in their manufacture, and they will accept the hard usage of the concert-room with that of the parlor, upon an equality—unaffected in their melody; in fact they are constructed "NOT FOR A YEAR-BUT FOREVER."

All our Square Pianos have our new Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Treble.

By All PIANOS guaranteed for FIVE YEARS:

No. 350 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

January 16, 1866—ly.

Gold Medal Pianos. OTTO WILKINS.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER. No. 487 W. Baltimore St., near Pinc, BALTIMORE, Md. ALL PIANOS WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS TERMS:-VERY LIBERAL. January 16. 1866-1y.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

### CLOTHIERS. Washington Building,

165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE.

35- Special attention paid to orders for Suits or Single Garments. Jan. 9, 1868—1y.

CHAS. J. BAKER. WM. DAKER, JR. CHAS. E. BAKER. BAKER. BROTHERS & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers and Agents for BALTIMORE WINDOW GLASS, DRUGGISTS GLASSWARE & VIALS BL CARB. SODA, SAL SODA, BORAX,

> ALUM, AND OTHER CHEMICALS. PAINTS, OILS, GLUE,

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No. 32 & 34 South Charles Street,

JAN. 9, 1866-3m. E. J. HOLLINGSWORTH B. J. BARER. R. J. BAKER & CO.

No. 36, SOUTH CHARLES ST., BALT., MANUFACTURERS OF DYE WOODS. AND DEALERS IN

DYE STUFFS, CHEMICALS, GLUE, ACIDS, &c. Alum, lump and ground, Bark Lac. Dye, Madder, Borax, Blue Vitriol, Pot and Pearl Ash,

Borax, Blue Vitriol, Bleaching Powders, Chua Clay,

Prussiate Pot Ash, Roll Brimstone, Red Tartar, Sulphur Flour, Sugar Lead, Sumac, Sal Soda. Soda Ash, Sond Crucibles, Terra Japonica, Sand Paper, Oil Vitriol and Marble

### January 16, 1866-3m. M. BARRETT & BROTHER.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE GILT FRAMES, MIRRORS CORNICES, SOFA TABLES, &c ;

Looking-Glass Plates and Fine Engravings. Corner Howard and Saratoga Streets,

AND IMPORTERS OF

January 16, 1866-6m.\* BALTIMORE, Md. THE MONUMENTAL BOOK STORE:

WM. F. RICHSTEIN,

No. 178 West Baltimore Street. BALTIMORE, Md. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTI

cles, Photograph Albums and Cards. 13- Photographs of all the SOUTHERN OFFI-CERS, wholesale and retail. ... Send for our wholesale price Circular. January 16, 1866—1y.

No. 36 No. 36. THE NEW

DOLLAR STORE. No. 36, WEST BALTIMORE STREET. - (NEAR MARYLAND INSTITUTE HALL.) BALTIMORE, Md. SILVER PLATED WARE, HEAVY GOLD PLATED JEWELRY, ANY ARTICLE FOR FANCY ARTICLES, January 16, 1866-1y.

THE DOLLAR STORE. No. 500 WEST BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

we have constantly on hand the choicest assortment JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, CARAS, L. DY'S COMPANIONS, BAGS, PORTE MON-NAIES, POCKET BOOKS, MO. Any of the above articles we sell at the uniform PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR.

We have also a fine assortment of PLATED CASTORS, which we sell FICTY PER CENT. chesper than any other house in the city.

DON'T FORGET THE NUMBER. No. 500 West Baltimore Street,

January 16, 1866—3m. BUACESMITH'S BELLDWS, Anvils, Stocks and Dies, Viscs and Sledges, for sale by D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

JANUARY 23, 1866. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY,

BALTIMORE CITY DIRECTORY. We call the attention of our readers to the

VOL. 18

cards of the following firms, which appear in our advertising columns. Dealers may resi assured of securing bargains at these houses, where they will find large assortments in their respective lines:

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS. NOAH WALKER & Co., Clothiers, have on hand at their immense establishmen Nos. 165 and 167, Baltimore street, one of the most select assortments of Clothing and Clothing Material, to be found in this country. They are prepared to fill, at short notice, all orders with which they may be favored.

THOMAS McCormick & Bro., on the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, are practical Merchant Tailors, and have on hand an extensive assortment of every grade of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they offer to make up in suits at prices to suit the times. This firm has also a Clothing House in Rich-

SMITH, BROS. & Co., Nos. 38 and 40, Baltimore street, have perhaps the most extensive stock of Clothing in the city, and their liberal style of doing business should secure them a share of the public patronage. If you want fashionable Clothing at reasonable rates, go to Marble Hall. Read the "Pledge" in another column.

J. P. HARTMAN & Son, dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, at No. 197 Baltimore street, a few doors from Light, offer superior inducements to those who need anything in their line. Their stock of ready-made shirts, drawers, &c., is unsurpassed, and they are at all times prepared to manufacture to order, all articles necessary to the completion of a gentleman's toilet.

HATS, CAPS, &c. HARRY C. NICELY'S Emporium of Fashion, No. 34, West Baltimore street, nearly His Hats and Caps are always of the the shortest notice.

JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE. ANDREW E. WARNER, Gold and Silver Smith, at his old established stand, No. 10, N. Gay street, offers to the public a superb assortment of rich and costly tiele being just what is recommended to ner a call.

FURNITURE. S. S. STEVENS & Son, dealers in Furniture, have a large warehouse at No. 3. desire to replenish their stocks of Furever you want, and at prices unequalled for cheapness in Baltimore or elsewhere.

COMMISSION BUSINESS. HOUGH, RIDENOUR & LANGDON, Commission Merchants, at No. 124 South Entaw street, are men to be relied upon, and any business committed to their charge will receive prompt attention. The two latter were former citizens of our county, and are well known in our community. Mr. Hough is from Loudoun County, and is a therough business

DRUGS, PAINTS, &c. BAKER, BROS. & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Druggist's Glassware, No. 32 and 34, South Charles street, offer superior inducements to dealers in their line .-Their stock embraces a great variety of articles not enumerated in their card .-They invite a call from country dealers visiting Baltimore.

DYE STUFFS, CHEMICALS. R. J. BAKER & Co., Manufacturers of Dye Woods, and Dealers in Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Glue, Acids, &c., at No. 36, South Charles street, invite attention to their complete stock, which they are prepared to sell at the most reasonable

prices and on liberal terms.

PIANOS. OTTO WILKINS, Manufacturer of Pianos, has at his factory, No. 487, West Baltimore street, some choice instruments of his own manufacture, finished in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in this country. His Pianos received the Gold Medal Premium at the last exhibition of the Maryland Institute .-His instruments are all warranted for

WM. KNABE & Co., the Pioneer Piano Manufacturers of America, present their claims to the people of the Valley, and solicit a continuance of that favor which their instruments gained them before the war. A detailed notice of this establishment will be found in another column. Their wareroom is No. 350 West Baltimore street.

GILT FRAMES, MIRRORS, &c. M. BARRETT & BROS., Corner Howard

and Saratoga streets, have an establish-

in' to'sociate wid you any longer—you say dat I's ekil to my mistuss, and she don't 'sociate wid bonnet makers."

Never trouble trouble, until trouble troubles you.

[From the New Orleans True Delta, Dec. 31.] TOUCHING LETTER FROM MRS.

A most worthy enterprise indeed-one which will require no earnest appeals to enlist the warm support of our people—is about to be inaugurated in this city. A number of true hearted Southern women in Mississippi have formed themselves into a "Ladies' Southern Aid Association," a branch of which is to be established in each of the late Confederate States, the object of which is to raise a fund that will place the wife and children of Jefferson Davis above the possibility of want or dependence upon the charity of friends. It is not only a noble object; but a debt the people of the South owe to this unfortunate family, for Mr. Davis risked and

lost his liberty and fortune in their cause. The method adopted to raise money is by voluntary subscription and by the sale of card photographs of Mr. Davis. The latter have the stamp of the society upon the back, and are disposed of at the rate of one dollar each as the minimum price.

In connection with this matter, we lay before our readers the following touching and womanly letter from the noble wife of Mr.

MILL VIEW, GA., Dec. 4th, 1865. T. B. Clark, Esq., Secretary and Agent L.

S. A. Association: My DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your very kind letter, in the name "of the Ladies" Southern Aid Association," having "for its object the purpose of placing" me "and family in circumstances somewhat commensurate with their estimate of" me and mine, and begging that I will, at my earliest convenience, designate a place to which the means so collected may be conveyed, so that they may "safely and

satisfactorily" reach me. From our desolated and impoverished friends, I scarcely expected such an expression of material sympathy, though my powers of gratitude have been almost daily taxed to thank those who have with so much heart eloquence, plead with the President for him who, though unsuccessful, has given you all opposite the Maryland Institute, is a he could—his best energies—and whose only French languages, and the higher branches great place of resort for those who need anything to protect or adorn the head. I trust, often expressed, that he had not lost man, and acquainted with civil engineering your confidence and love. Ignorant of all and naval architecture. latest style and finest finish, and what he has not on hand, he manufactures at his captivity, his devotion is unabated: "The unfortunate have always been deserted and betrayed, but did ever man have less to complain of when he had lost the power to serve? The multitude are silent; why should they speak save to Him who hears best the words most secretly uttered? My own heart tells jewelry, silver ware, &c. In buying from me the sympathy exists—that the prayers this house, you may rely upon every ar- from the family hearth are not hushed. Be loving and confiding still to those from whom be. We advise our friends who need I have received much more than I deserve; anything in his line, to give Mr. War- far more official honors than I ever desired. Those for whose cause I suffer are not unworthy of the devotion of all which I had to give." This is the message of love which is sent through the prison gates to our own peo-South Calvert street, where those who ple. I say our people, because both of us have been brought up with you; one of us niture, will find ample opportunities for doing so. This House can supply whatit is a privilege of which no change of circumit is a privilege of which no change of circumstances can deprive me. To the accepted prayers of our widows and orphans, our suffering but heroic women, our brave and true men, our innocent little children, I look for the restoration to my little children of their agonized but Christian father. If a merciful Providence so ordain it, we hope to live and die among you, mutually consoling and bearing each others burthens. I pray God we may not be driven forth from the home of our childhood, "for how can we sing our own song in a strange land?". We would not have our dear friends betrayed by their sympathy into offering, for our use, too much

> band in his dungeon-softened his prisonwalls with sunny pictures of loving eyes and outstretched arms. Grief and gratitude seem to impose upon me silence. I would, but cannot say more, I will enclose within this note the names and directions of gentlemen to whom the contributions of which you speak may be enclosed.—
> And instead of the elequent voice which so
> often has poured forth his love to his dear people, now mute, I offer a wife's, a mother's and a countrywoman's gratitude to you and

from their own "basket and store." I and

mine have, so far, been miraculously cared

for and shielded from want. We seem ever

environed by the love which lighted my hus-

those you repsesent.

I have the honor to be, very gratefully and
VARINA DAVIS.

[From the Ceder Falls, (Iowa), Gazette.] A FEARFUL SITUATION.

A Sleigh-load of Passengers Break Through the Lee into the Mississippi River—Narrow Escape From Drowning and Freezing. On Wednesday morning, about half-pas four, a load of passengers, consisting of eight or ten gentlemen and two ladies, attempted to cross the river at Dubuque, to take the early Eastern train. The sleigh was drawn by one horse, attached some distance from the vehicle, which also contained the baggage of the passengers. It was the public conveyance running from D. buque to Dunlieth, and the agent accompanying it carried a lantern, it wasdark. The sleigh had gone but a short distance when the ice gave a lurch to the north and the passengers were precipitated into the river. Col. W. H. Sessions and his Goon.—One of our Northern "school, feetly self-posessed, and repeatedly cautioned arms," who is employed in teaching the those about him not to be frightened and they Goon.—One of our Northern "school marms," who is employed in teaching the "freedmen," told a sprightly negro girl that she "must not call the woman with whom she lived, mistress—that she was as good as anybody."

Pretty soon the girl asked her teacher what business she followed before coming South to teach.

"I was a bonnet maker," was the reply.

"Well!" said the girl," gathering up her books and startin for the door, "I'm not goin' to sociate wid you any longer—you say dat Ps ekil to my mistuss, and she don't sociate wid bonnet makers."

"I was a bonnet maker," gathering up her books and startin for the door, "I'm not goin' to sociate wid you any longer—you say dat Ps ekil to my mistuss, and she don't sociate wid bonnet makers."

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got out. Miss Sessions went under twice and when taken out was almost insensible. Her clothes were frozen stiff and she was unable to walk. Her father, who was the last of all out of the water, having forgotten his own

and carried her to the omnibus on shore, which drove rapidly to the Julian House.— Here Miss Sessions was kindly cared for by Mrs. Ross, the laudlady, and was soon quite The Colonel took the Western train of that day for home to inform his family and allay

any fears they might have from the circulation of fales reports. He received two dispatches from his daughter yesterday, and she was quite well, not even having taken cold.

The Colonel came home in the same clothes he had on when he went into the river; and we can only account for the man being alive which must have attended one of his disposition. The other passengers all got out safely. The baggage was also saved. The horse and

### twenty feet square. A REMARKABLE CARRER.

sleigh did not get into the river. The space of open water made by the break was about

The American adventurer, Burgevine, whose remarkable career in China lias been lately closed by a cruel death, was a native of Newbern, North Carolina. His father was a Frenchman, and an officer, first in the army of Napoleon, and subsequently in that of Spain, afterwards coming to America in the capacity of Surveyor-General of Florida.— He married an American lady, and died in 1843, leaving a family consisting of his widow, two sons, and a daughter. The eldest of these sons is believed to have been a brigadier-general in the Confederate service. The

youngest, whose romantic life has come to so tragical a close, went to Washington city in 1849, where he obtained a place as page in the United States Senate. From his earliest years he was a hard student, and at seventeen was a proficient in the Greek, Latin and

A writer in the Washington Star to whom we are indebted for these particulars of his history, says he has often heard him, in his early youth, speak of his plans for the future in such terms as would lead a stranger to suspect his sanity. To build up an empire in Egypt; to unite the nations of the Orient; to regenerate China; to found a new Assy-

ria, were the wild dreams of his boyhood. In the Spring of 1853, Burgevine, without penny in his pocket, left Washington, went to New York, and worked his passage from that city to San Francisco. Thence he went to the Sandwich Islands, next to China, next to Australia where he worked in the gold mines for a few weeks with success. We next hear of him in Calcutta, learning the Hindostan language; next on board a British man-ofwar as sailor; then, with his head shaved in the hospital in Naples. From Naples he went to London, where he led, for a time, a quiet life, and finally, after more than four years of wandering, returned to Washington. From Washington he removed to Detroit. where he accepted a position as elerk in the post office, and edited the Vindicator, a Demperatic paper. In 1855 he again left America and went to China, with whose history his life for the last five years has been iden-tified. He rose to high rank in the imperial army, and was second in command in a great and successful battle, in which Ward, the General commanding, was killed. By this event. Burgevine became commander-inchief of an army of sixty thousand disciplined men, mostly Europeans and Americans. In the eyes of Burgevine this was the first step to a throne. To a friend in Washington he wrote, "In two years I shall rule China."

For over a year he held, with great credit

and distinction, the command of the Imperial army, but having a difficulty with the Imperial authorities in relation to the payment of his forces, and finding his career hampered, his restless ambition led him to take service with the rebels. A large reward was offered by the Imperialists for his head, and after several months he was captured; but owing to the protest of our Consul, his life was not taken; but the Imperialists resorted to an old and barbarous mode of punishment, of kicking open the wounds he had received in battle, and then turned him over to the American Consul. Burgevine then went to Japan, where he remained until he had recovered from the bru-tal treatment he had received. Some eight or ten months ago he again returned to China to try and retrieve his fortune, but he was very soon taken prisoner by the Imperial Government, and, as we are informed by late advices from China, was drowned while in-

HON. CHARLES H. SMITH, (BILL ARP.) —Among some of the pen-and-inkings of the public men of Georgia, made by the pleasant correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, we find the following of the everlasting "BillArp."

Speaking of Senators, one member of the State Senate is well known, at least by his nom de plume North, as to render it perhaps nom de peume North, as to render it perhaps not altogether uninteresting to give some ac-count of him. This is C. H. Smith, of Rome, the celebrated "Bill Arp." Tall, stoutly built, with black eyes and hair, beard, slightly oald and of rather a grave expression of and Saratoga streets, have an establishment which for the style of the work
turned out by it, cannot be excelled any
where. They manufacture Fine Git
Frames, and import Looking Glass
Plates, and fine Engravings, a large
stock of which they keep constantly on
hand. A call is solicited.

They manufacture of the work is offen abilities, and in social interval of the water, had broken
in and lost his light. It was so dark now
hand a call is solicited.

The coloneless of this honorable assembly,
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The call of the the water of the counter of the counter of the counter of the counter of the frimitia.

The call of the counter of t Often, however, when saying least, an arch curve of the lip will betray, beyond mistake, that some facetious thought is flitting through the brain of the great Unbarmonized father of Chickahominy and Bull Run Arp.

Conversing one day with a fashionable and pretty belle, the facetions Mr. Spriggs observed that the "ladies that lisped wished to

went under the water three times before he THE GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO MANUFAC- BILL ARP ADDRESSES HIS CONSTITUENTS.

From the New York World, Dec. 21. Until about forty years ago Americans were content to purchase at large prices very indifferent piano-fortes from England, France and safety in the peril of others, was still active, Germany. These instruments, never very good in themselves, were utterly unable to stand the excessive variation of our climate and the super-heating of our parlors general-solem session, one of whom I am proud to be and the super-heating of our parlors generally, so that after two or three years they became mere rattle-traps, fit only for kindling-wood. One of the first houses to assert that America could manufacture for herself, and whose efforts were successful in diminishing the importation of pianos, was that of Knabe & Co., who commenced business over thirty years ago in the Monumental City of Baltimore: Their beginnings were humble, for large investments in an untried branch of trade, which must at once come into compeand well in consideration of the excitement | tition with the best manufactures of Europe, was a thing unheard of, since, besides the competition to be overcome, there was a wide-spread, deeply-rooted prejudice in favor of the foreign article to be encountered. The gry, hav been bowin and scrapin and making the foreign article to be encountered. The excellence of the Knabe piano, however, gradually attracted attention, and it began to command a market elsewhere than in Baltimore. Pianes made in the Eastern States also began to claim attention, and the fact came to be realized that instruments worthy

> at home better in quality, and at about twothirds the cost. Under these favorable circumstances, the ouse of Knabe gathered strength and made headway, until to-day their manufactory is one of the largest in the world, and their bus- git back somehow or somehow else, or we'd iness extends all over the United States, South America, the West Indias, and even

of that name could be made in America, and

that it was worse than folly to import an ar-

ticle at a high price, which could be furnished

This house is the only rival of the few Northern States, and the Knabe instruments are running a race in popularity, and successfully competing in the North and East with

of the firm is noteworthy. so greatly increased the demand for the inlumber yard attached, occupies two entire of the building of forty feet. We doubt if there is a piano factory in the world of much larger dimensions. All the modern mechanical aids to labor are contained therein; their beautiful engine turns a hundred wheels, and moves a score of says; the motive power, steam, warms the entire building, and a number of rare and costly machines, of extraordinary power and unique invention, are in constant operation to produce the beautiful specimens of workmanship which the Knabe pi-

The pianos of Knabe & Co., are sterling instruments, thoroughly made of first-rate and long seasoned materials, so that their powers of endurance may be entirely relied upon. They are not turned out rapidly with a view only to their sale, but the makers expect that each piano shall be an anvertisement, of many years' standing, of the sterling excellence of their work.

There are but few makers of grand pianos in the country, and in this class of instruments the Knabe acknowleges no superior. Their new scale has produced an instrument of noble qualities. The tone is large and sonorous, orilliant and sympathetic, round and bell-like, and its power of singing or sustaining the sound is not exceeded in any instrument now made. The touch is firm, yet elastic, light,

The new squares are equally marked in their general excellence. The popular weakiess seems now to be in favor of a great body of tone. The Knabe square piano has plenty of tone, but is of a refined and beautiful character, sympathetic and brilliant, clear and equal in all its registers, and its singing quality is but little less than that of their grand. In point of touch it is all that could be desired, while in finish and exterior appearance the workmanship is perfect. The purchaser

of a Knabe square piano, may rest assured that he possesses one of the finest instruments in the world.

The uprights are the best of their class now made in the United States. The tone is sweet and silvery, rich and sentimental, and possesses far more power than could be expected from instruments of that class. They stand well in tune, their small, compact form on this side of Jordin, I can't purseve it at is very convenient, the cases eigent, and they are in every way an admirable instrument.

THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS .- The following is the first prayer made in the old Continental Congress, in 1777, by the Rev. Jacob Duchet, then rector of Christ church, Philadelphia. It differs somewhat from the prayers made there in more modern days:
"Be thou present O God of wisdom, and di-

rect the counsels of this honorable assembly; here represent, such temporal ble sings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, thy Son and Saviour. Amen. to and

Respekful Peeple: I address you on this okasion with a pro-found admiration for the great consideration and the nice disarimination which caused you to honor me by your votes with a seat in the which. For several days we were engaged as skouts, makin a sorter rekonysance to see whether Georgy were a State or a Injin territory—whether we was in the Union, or out of it—whether me an my folks and you and your folks were somebody or nobody, and lastly, whether our poor innocent children, born during the war, were illegal and had to

be born agin or not. This last pint are much unsettled, but our wimin are advised to be My friends, our aim hav honestly been to git you all back in the folds of the glorious apologys for five or six months. We hav been seen a standin afur off for five or six weeks, but durn the caf do they kill for us. They know we've got nothin, for they eat up our substance, and as for puttin rings on our fin-gers, we couldent expekt it until they bring back the jewelry they carried away. I can-not say, in the languidge of the poet, that our labor hav been a labor of love. for we've had monstrus poor encouragement to be shore; but we hav all set our heads towards the stars and stripes, and jintly determined that come wool come wo, sink or swim, survive or perish, thunder or litenin, we'd slip back, or

stay out for ever, amen, and hanged to 'em, so-called, I golly.

Up to this time it hav been an up-hill business. The team was a good one and the reat piano establishments of the Eastern and | gear all sound and the wagin greased, but the road are perhaps the roughest, rottennest cor-dyroy in the world. It's pull up and skotch, and pull up and skotch, and ever and anonythe best pianos made there. The enterprise | mous the skotch slips out and the tung cuts f the firm is notewortly. round and away we go into the gully. Andy
The present capacity of their manufactory Jonsin is the driver, and he says "Go slow," "Wo ! wo !" and loses the road, and then we per week, but the success of their agency in have to go back to the fork and wait till he New York, carried on by J. Bauer & Co., has | blazes the way. He seems to be doin his best, but thar is Sumner Satan and Stevens struments that they have been compelled to and Davis and other like gentlemen, who erect a new wing to their building on Entaw keep hollerin at him and cracking his whip and West streets, Baltimore, which, with the and confusin his idees, so that sometimes we

don't know whether he's geein or haw-in .blocks. This extensive manufactory is five My friends, about them fellers, I dont know stories high, and with the new wing attached | what I ort to say. If you do, or if any body will present a frontage of four hundred and | do, I wish they would say it. I don't encourthirty-six feet, with a depth on all the floors | age cussin in nobody, not at all, but if you know of a man that can't be broke of it durin his natural life, it mout be well to hire him by the year. If thar is in all history a good exkuse and a proper subject, it is upon them hartless, soulless, bowelless, gizzardless, fratisidle, suicidel, parisidel, sistersidle, abominabul contemptibul, disgustibul individuals. I sometimes think of em till my brain gits sorter addled, and I feel like becoming a volunteer convikt of the Lunatik Asylorum. Charity inclines me to the opinyon that old Sumner are crazy. I think he has been gittin worse since he took Brooks on the brain. and it do seem like the disease hay proved contagus. If they are for Peace it must be the Peace that passeth all understandin, for

the Union, but didn't keer for the nigger .niggers, and the other don't want our Union, and its the hardest schedule to please em both that a poor vanished people ever undertook. Its the most hardest war to wind Company, are still fussin and fumin about the everlastin nigger-want him to vote and make laws, and squat on a jewry, and want to prograndeur and richness—one that could not fail to inspire a good player with exquisite there ain't but a few of there is the real to the customer and richness—one that could not the customer and richness.

The new source are considered in the customer and richness all wrong for em not to vote in Georgy bekause there's a heap of them here, and they talk Logik and Retorik amazin to prove how it is. Well I haint got a whole parsel of sense like sum, but as shore as I'm two foot high, a nigger is a nigger I don't keer where you smell him, and a vote is a vote; I don't

The truth is, my feller sitisens, I some-times feel like we dident have no govern-

this time with these speks. There was a place in old Virginny called Port Republik, but Mr. Rebel General Stonewall Jackson wiped out its contents generally in 1862, and I havent since heard of it in Northern literature. I hav heard of a skrub consarn over about Washington they call a Republik, but freedom. I suppose, sur, it are like to be moved to Boston or the infernal regions in a few days, and I want nothin to do with it.—

Excuse me, sur, but I must incide the victim of a practical joke. For two days poor Moritz was confined to his room, refusing to eat or drink, and disdaining all offers of consolation. He meditated revenue, and took the properties. and said he hoped we would take immediate action, for the State had no money, as well as himself, and board was high and eat seteras frequent. This may not hav been his exaktual langwidge, but is angling towards it. I bowed my head and said "Ditto, except that I don't eat seteras." Forthwith supposed to be here but soon discovered it was not. He held her up drowever, and final coming South to His daughter had gone entirely under, and came up without her bonnes. She was finally helped out by a stranger, who told the Colonel that it dil't matter what his one of the waster. This the Colonel graphed, and he says it seemed to him he could she don't so disher don't so in spite of him, and he went down. He came up and ran his arm through the rounds of the pand ran his pand ran his arm through the rounds are through the rounds are through the rounds are through the rounds

Spirit of Jefferson

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, Three Mgmiths, One Square, Six Months. One Square, One Year. Ten Lines or less, constitute a Square. early Advertisements by Special Contract.

ally. I made up my mind that perhaps we had been humorin Andy about long enuf.— We had as much right to a Governor as Alabama or South Carolina. He wants us back about as bad as we want to get back, and a little badder, perhaps; and horizontal put on so many unnecessary airs about this Sen-ator business. If he fools with us much, we won't elect nobody—I golly! we'll take the stude and go backwards.

I forthwith returned to the Capital, and

stretched forth one of my arms, ses I, "Mr. Gibson, sur, I'm your friend—I'm the friend of your wife and children; but if Mr. Jenkins ain't nogerated soon the State will collapse; a bright and glorious star will be obliterated from off the striped rag, and the President will lose about nine supporters in the Federal Congress. I move, sur, that if we can't git our Government at once like a sine qua non, we break up in a row and depart for Mexico." It took like the small-pox, and were carried tumultuously. These proceeding were telegrafd to Washington before the ink was dry, and we received orders forthwith to nogerate our Governor and roll our cart. Then the money came, and we voted ourselves a pocketful apiece, and a fur-lo. My friends, that were a proud and glo-

rious day. When that great and good man was makin his affectin speech, we all felt happy; and Captain Dodds, the member from Polk, remarked that he would like to die then, for he never expected to feel as heavenly agin. The tears run down his left eye like rain. His other eye was bent out by a Yankee soldier while the Capen wur in prison. Of course the villen were tried for it and hung, though I hain't seed no men'tion of it in the papers.

My fellow citizens, let me in conclusion,

congratulate you on havin a Governor once more, as is a Governor. Oh! there is life in the old land yet, and by and by we'll all mix up with our friends at the North, and we'll transport them Black Republicans into the Afrikan desert, and put em to teachen Hottentots the right of suffrage. More annonymus;

BILL ARP. P. S.—Cousin John Thrasher ses he hav studied law a week, and will be a candydate vided we give him time to sell his cotton seed. I'll say this-art hav done as much for him as for some of the candidate, and nature more, and his cotton seed are as good seed as I ever seed. I hope he will

A Discharged Soldier Buys a Wife-How he Was taken In.

The St. Louis Democrat; of January 3d, says: Charles Moritz is an unsophisticated bachelor of thirty-six. Having served a full term in the army, where he was successful in dodging the rebel bullets, he considered himself equal to an emergency, and concluded to take unto himself a wife. Moritz, therefore, called on his friend, Geo. Walther, who keeps a saloon at the corner of Morgan and twentyfirst streets, and offered George fifty dollars to get him a"good, plump and docile wife." Having no license in this business, but it being Chritmes time, he thought he would play

a little joke at the expense of poor Charley He acquianted several other friends with his intention, and they entered into the conspiracy. with right good will. Among the friends consulted by Walther were Joe Gottwald and we can't fathom it in these regins. They fout | Anton Jorgen. Joe had a brother who was us to free the poor nigger, but didn't keer for the Union. The Western boys fout us for the Union, but didn't keer for the nigger.— chief. Joe's brother was dressed up in the by double teamin on us they licked us and gorgeous array of a bride, and a grave looking we gin it up, but now the one don't want our Hessian was engaged to play the part of Justice of the Perce, and the the nuptial knot.

Mortiz was delighted with the appearance of his bride." He considered that he had obtained" a great bargain," and at once accepted her up that history records-Sumner, Satan and | as his better half. A room in Walther's house was nicely scrubbed by Jorgen, and there the marriage ceremony was performed. Moritz was in ecstacies. As soon as the noose was fairly round his neck, he gave the squire five dol-

The liberality of the happy man did not stop here. He sent out and invited a number of acquantances to the frelie, and spent seventyfive dollars for wines, cakes and cigars. The spree was kept up until a late hour, and when the wedding guests at last took their departure. Moritz was informed that the sister of his bride keer whar you drap it. I golly! they can't get over that.

The truth is, my feller sitisens, I someuntil morning, when he could come and take his wife home. Moritz reluctantly agreed to this arrangement, but fearing something might be wrong, he demanded of the Justice his marriage certificate. He was handed a card containing the following:

"Reward of Merit, Presented to Louis Effleter.

by M. E. Secor, teacher." With this document in his pocket, Moritz retired to bed, thanking his good fortune that he had at last procured a young and handsome wife. Moritz was not a sluggard next morning, but, bright and early, he arose and hastened over to Walther's house to fetch his bride. He was told that there was no such person there. After going nearly crazy, and searching the whole house, he was teld that he had been made the victim of a practical joke. the Recorder on a charge of felony.

The Petersburg Index, not inappropriately designates the present Congress a "negro debating society." It is certainly not much else. The "almighty negro" is as potent in that body as the "almighty dollar" is in the mind of a Connecticut clock pedlar.

work entitled 'Hymenial Instructor.' The best hymenial instructor we know of, is a young widow—what she does not know there is no use in learning.

I leafer in one of J. C. Neal's "Char Sketches," wishes he was a pig. The p price of pork is enough to make any man feel hoggish. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, January 23, 1866.

TO THE PUBLIC OF JEFFERSON. For the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the people of the onty, as expressed in the County meetings and in October and November last, money is needed—and our citizens are requested to pay, as much as their verty will permit, to N. S. White, treasurer Committee on Finance, and to do it

A MESSAGE.

Governor Boreman, of West Virginis .- a State which has its existence by virtue of no provision of the Federal Constitution, nor by the will of the people inhabiting it, but by the miserable fiction of a military necessityhas addressed his annual message to his legislature-a great portion of which is constituted of members who hold their seats by the operation of the baldest frauds upon the ballot box; and this message reads more like the rant of such radicals as Stevens, than the utterances of an executive officer giving out the affairs of his State; and, indeed, in many places it shows a bitterness of temper utterly | it is evident from their adoption of the report unbecoming any man professing to be a states-

In that portion of the message which treats of the status of Jefferson, and which most affects us, the Governor recites his action in October last, in reference to the election which it was proposed should be held under the laws of Virginia, for the purpose of securing our representation in the legislative bodies of our own State, and points with evident pride and satisfaction to the success he achieved at that memorable time in preventing that election by the aid of Maj. Gen. Emory's military; and travels out of his way to insult the people of the county by - calling them hard names, and charging them with a want of subserviency to him and his pro-Chamations. Not content with robbing us of our birthright, he denounced us as "evilminded, wicked and seditious people" because we would not stand tamely, and submit quietly to the larceny; and, now because we choose to ask, through the legislative channels, to have our proper State relations restored to us and are unwilling to be subjected, either in our persons or property, to the degrading logislation of West Virginia-because we speak out like men against the absolute disfranchisement under which that legislation puts us, we are pronounced "malcontents." and held up to the learned pumpkin heads in his General Assembly, as unfit fassociates, either political or otherwise, with the immaculate saints of his State, and worthy of no other boon than the permission to pay the heaviest taxes for the support of himself and co-laborers in the cause of West Virginia

SKINTHRUSCOPE

This is the name of a new and valuable instrument of surgery, lately patented at Washington. It enables the operator to see through the skin of the patient, and to open to his view the whole interior human system, thus giving the M. D's. a power ardently longed for since the days Esculapius first taught them a thing or two. The experiments thus far made with this new surgivisual instrument have been quite satisfactory -especially so in one instance.

It will be remembered that many years sback, the great modern Athenian, Mr. Senator Sumner, from some unknown cause, became horribly discolored, and grew blacker from day to day; and this darkness became so intense at last that his white friends failed to recognize him, and mistook him for an Envoy from his hoof-and-tailed Majesty .-Lately the renowned Athenian has resumed that outward alban hue, which he wore so gracefully from the day Brooks, of South Carotina, made his intimate acquaintance, down to the time the Southern members left Washington; but this resumption has been so sudden and complete, that persons are at a loss to account for it; some intimate that it was caused by the prospect of the return of the Southern States to the folds of the Union .-But with the return of the lily to his cheeks, a violent disorder has set in, baffling the ble to this case? The contract, compact, or skill of the medical men, and alarming his grant, if you choose so to call it, was not exefriends, who feared the very devil had been to play with him. He was sent to Richmond, but the atmosphere of that most healthy city did not agree with him; and he returned paler than ever, and with his disorder increased! At last the skinthruscope was applied to the bare breast of the distiguished patient, by Drs. Cowan, Doolittle and others, when it was revealed, to the consternation of all, that his liver was as white as his skin, but his heart and brain were blacker than ink, and the latter filled with innumerable little varmints very like diminutive darkies. This peculiar physical condition is on the increase, and no remedy has yet been found to check it. It is proposed to call in Dr. Andrew Johnson, but it is feared by some, if | see what right now exists in Congress to sancthis is done, that under that eminent physician's treatment, the great disunionist's heart might lose all its color, and his face grow

LUDICROUS .- GEO. KOONCE, one of the Delegates from Jefferson to the Wheeling concern, whose exquisite taste in the fine sion of our State by the West Virginia forces, civil and military, and to re-establish the authority of Virginia in and over both counties. everywhere acknowledged, is the Chairman of the House Committee on "Arts, Sciences and General Improvement!" He is also a member of the Committee on Printing and Contingent Expenses.

Mr. McCardy, the other Delegate from Jefferson, who has a better education, and is more generally informed upon all political questions, than the majority of his colleagues; is stuck on the Committee on Private Corporations and Joint Stock-Companies.

—All volunteer efficers on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Virginia and this order has been ordered to rejoin their commands for moster out. Their places will be filled by details from the Veteran Reserve Corps.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—The Kansas Renate, yesterday, passed a resolution favoring the portions, treats both Jefferson and Berkely as in the State of Virginia; and this order has been promulgated in the past six months, trial, conviction and hanging of Davis and other leaders of the rebellion, who are equality guilty of treason.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—The Kansas Renate, yesterday, passed a resolution favoring the the Fenian movement, in which he urges his trial, conviction and hanging of Davis and other leaders of the rebellion, who are equality guilty of treason.

A CONGRESSIONAL REPORT ON THE STATUS OF JEFFERSON AND BERKE.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has reported in favor of the transfer of this county and Berkeley to the State of West Virginia. This report is mainly based upon errors of fact-doubtless caused by the wilful misrepresentations made to the Committee by the persons who have espoused the cause of the new State; and these errors are so many, and are influencing the phions of the members to such extent, that we think Congress owes it to itself, as well as to the people of the two counties, to order testimony to be taken upon all the facts bearing upon the question.

The report concedes that Jefferson county was not transferred to West Virginia by reason of any legislation prior to the Virginia Act of February 4, 1863. It contends, however, that the assent of Congress was previously given to the transfer, by virtue of a provision in the Constitution of West Virginia, which permitted the addition of new territory to its limits. It is true that this Constitution was before Congress at the time of the admission of the new State, but as it forms no part of the bill of admission it cannot be fairly construed as any such assent of Congress, and that the House of Representatives did not so regard of the Committee on Elections, of which Mr. Dawes was chairman, submitted at the session of 1863-64, in the case of the contested election between Kitchen and Mackenzie. The bill names forty-eight counties of the old State, and erects them into the State of West Virginia; and neither Jefferson or Berkeley is

embraced in the list. The act of February 4, 1863, which gives the consent of Virginia to the transfer of Jefferson, and which the report regards as conclusive of the case so far as Virginia is concerned requires that the election, by which the sense of the voters of the county was to be obtained, as a condition precedent to the transfer, should be held on the 4th Thursday of May, 1863, and that "a poll should be opened at each place of voting in the County." The Report says that polls were opened in Jefferson "in accordance with the provisions of the above act." This is wide of the truth, and shews that the Committee have been purposely deceived. There are eight places of voting in Jefferson, and and it is free from opposition. Then Presiand no attempt was made to open them at any of the others. One poll was opened at Shepherdstown and one at Harper's Ferry; and, during the day of election, less than 100 votes were polled, out of a voting population rateging from 1,600 to 1,900. These two polls are both north of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad-a line that was closely and strictly guarded by a chain of military sentinels, through which it was almost impossible to obtain the privilege of passing. No notice of the intended election was ever given to the people living south and west of the road, and no poll was ever opened this side of that chain of sentinels; and we venture the assertion that there is not one man in each hundred of those living at and near the county seat, Charlestown, Kabletown, and Smithfield, that ever heard of the intended election, until long after the day on which it was held had passed. Is this, then, to be re-

garded as holding an election "in accord-

ance with the provisions of the act of Febru-

ary 4, 1863?" It is true, we admit, that

Governor Pierpoint proclaimed that the elec-tion was so held, but that is by no means

proof of the fact, and should not be so es-

teemed by Congress. The Governor was

easily imposed upon; But even if he had ta-

ken the trouble to examine the poll-books,

he would have there had proof that polls

were opened at neither of the other six, and

tary occupancy of the greater portion of the county, it would have been impossible to hold any fair election at that time. The State of West Virginia accepted the transfer, thus illegally made, by a formal act of Nov. 2d, 1863. In the estimation of the Committee this settles the whole questionat least so far as the two States are concerned. The Report argues that Virginia had no right that is doing at Washington, though we be to withdraw her consent and says: One never that there also all is going on well. to withdraw her consent, and says: On principle of law is better settled than that an executed grant cannot be revoked by the grantor without the consent of the grantee."This may be good law; but is it applicacuted at the time Virginia withdrew from it and is not yet. It was merely in process of execution; and there is another principle of law that gives to any party to a contract the right to withdraw from it at any time before it is fully executed-for instance: if three men design contracting for any purpose, two of them signing the contract, either of them can erase his signature and withdraw before the third party signs. In this case the third party required by the Constitution to complete the contract, Congress, not having contracted, or consented to the compact, either of the other two has the undoubted right, legally speaking, to withdraw any consent pre-

Virginia having repealed the Act of February 4, 1863, before any action of Congress on the subject was had, and Congress having been officially notified of the fact, we cannot tion the transfer. But should Congress pass the bill as reported by the Committee, does that act complete the transfer? We think not. It only gives the consent of that body to the transfer, which would not be perfected till Virginia should give her consent anew and in the meantime, it is clearly the consti-

One reason urged in the Report why Conone reason urged in the Report why Congress should complete the transfer, in face of the want of consent of Virginia, and in spite of the large majority of the people inhabiting the county, is that the county has been recognized by the Executive and some of the Heads of Departments as already transferred. This is not an argument that should have emanated from a committee generally supposed to be composed of the best lawyers in Congress, but if it is of any value, it works both ways! As for instance: The President, in the order establishing the various military departments of the country, in two distinct portions, treats both Jefferson and Berkely as in the State of Virginia; and this order has

The Report goes out of its way, we think, when it endeavors to make a party question of this grave controversy between two States. It asserts that the people of this county who favor the transfer compose the Union party, and intimates very significantly that those who oppose the transfer are disloyal. Now the truth is, that among the former class, are men who were as disleyal as any in the latter-men who voted for Jeff. Davis, who acted voluntarily in the Confederate army, and who rendered aid and comfort, in divers ways, to the Southern Government and army: and it is also true that nearly every man who every man whose sympathies were with the Union and who never faltered in their moral support of it, are the most thorough opportents of the transfer. If Congress should deem the party politics of those who espouse the one side or the other of this controversy a matter of importance in its action on the subject, let testimony be taken, and the truth of what we here say will be abundantly proven. There are other points in this remarkable report on which we should like to comment, and to show its errors, both of law and fact, but our space will not permit. We satisfied that the bill now pending in both Houses will be thoroughly argued, and nothing else than this, and the avoidance of all partigan action, is necessary to secure the county to the old State.

RICH.-JOS. CHAPLINE, who is not suite up to the professional standard of Reverdy Johnson, and who is profoundly ignorant of finance, and banking matters, and who cannot write twenty lines of the English or any other language correctly, is a member of the West Virginia Senate Committees on Judiciary, Finance and Education, and is Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Cor-

[For Re Spirit of Jefferson.]

MR. EDITOR :- I concur with you in your views as expressed in your last issue, as to the necessity of an extended railroad throughout the Valley of Virginia, and that a more liberal legislative action should be adopted; no mere local interest or interests, should be allowed to subvert a great general interest, such as I believe an entire chain of railroad; throughout the Valley would prove to be; and especially should the legislature place a bonus of 25cts per head upon the travel on such a

But I have an objection to that control being given to that anaconda, the Baltimore and Onio Railroad Company, unless it can be made sensitive to public and individual rights. by rigid legislation : See their exorbitant and unreasonable rates of way freights, imposed upon the people along their line, where they have no alternative except the road wagon, polls were opened at two only of these places, dent Garrett's last address, upon the occasion of his re-election, discloses a great absorbing system. The energy and system of management of this Company is to be admired and commended, but its great lack of approximation to conscience and liberality, and fairness. is greatly to be apprehended. I know that the inherent and dormant wealth of this beautiful Valley cannot be developed for many years to come, except by the aid of foreign capital, but I do not want to see it grasped by a mercenary hand, that has no mutual warmth. Let us see that each gets its proportionate share of benefits.

JEFFERSON. GREELET'S POSITION.

The New York Tribune of the 15th in-"We do most earnestly desire and labor

for the extension of the right of suffrage to blacks wherever it is now denied them, and shall continue to do, though we may not insist that either Colorado or Virginia shall be kept out of Congress till she concedes it."

"As the requiring 'a certain probation' of are all our enterprising carpenters. the freedmen, we know none who oppose it.-We are more than willing to give a hearty assent to such 'probation.' Only render it certain that an honest, industrious; thrifty, intelligent negro shall not be proscribed increly because of his color, or race; and we will

but slight further exertion on his part would If all the Radicals were as reasonable as have satisfied him that, owing to the Mili-Greeley, the Southern States would soon be fully restored to their position in the Union. The tone of his paper is gradually improving. He acknowledges at least that.

"The good work of reconstruction is proceeding at the South with cheering rapidity. We say at the South, in contradisticution of But the real reconstruction is proceeding at the South, this at Washington being only the shadow. From every side we hail evidences of a growing accord between whites and blacks, based on a conscieusness that their interests are not antagonistic, but identical. It is morally certain that all the fair, middling cotton that can be grown in 1866 may be sold at twenty-five to thirty cents per pound in gold, which affords a net profit of lifteen to twenty cents. In other words, the labor of each able-bodied, experienced field hand will produce, on the average, at least five hundred dollars' worth of cotten, while the cost of hiring and feeding such field hand will not average two hundred and fifty dollars. Assuming that there are to-day one million negroes in the South who can be hired to make cotton (there are more than one million, but not all full hands,) the profit on their labor for the current year will be two hundred and fifty million dollars. Now, there are many pennyless ruffians and rowdies at the South, but they have not full sway there, while the more intelligent, reputable, property-holding class have all a deep stake in the establishment of a mutual confidence and good will between whites and blacks .-And this work, with some local interruptions, is rapidly proceeding."

A CONSCIENTIOUS DEMAGOGUE.-The Philadelphia Ledger, speaking of Thaddeus Stevens' attempt to dictate to Congress and domineer over the President, says :

"In 1838 at the capital of Pennsylvania, he whipped his party followers into the wicked measure of atempting to set aside the election by the people, and foist upon the Commonwealth a minority candidate for Governor, and a minority Legislature. Three honest members of the same party with Mr. Stevens, refused to carry out these treasonable practices. One of them (John Montelius) testified before the committee of investigation that he told Mr. Stevons that his conscience 'would not permit him to sanction these corrupt proceedings." 'Conscience, indeed,' said Stevens, 'throw constience to the devil, and stant by your party.

ERYING FOR BLOOD.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RIOT ACT .- A good story has recently been related to us, in which one of the Western Virginia officials of this county, played the hero. An old friend of said official had been much annoyed by a freed woman, who was domiciled in a tenement adman, who was domiciled in a tenement ad-joining his residence, and in a conversation a satiety. Mr. Doolittle is a man of decided with the learned dispenser of the law he're- capacity, and therefore, in point of ability, he marked joeulary that he would be glad if he would come round and read the riot act to fought on the side of the Union, and nearly the unruly Amazon. Anxious to sustain the majesty of the law, and to preserve the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of West Virginia, so-called, our official, with his glasses nicely adjusted, and his book under his arm, mounted his charger which "snuffs his feed from afar," and proceeded to the scene of disorder, humaning to himself as he

41 bought a horse for fifty cents, The son of a-tinker jumped the fence Skew-ball says I.'2

On his arrival in front of the almost uninhabitable tenement of the obstreperous African, he was saluted with a shower of curses, which grated farshly upon the ears of the offended law, but by an austere manner, and the panoply of official station, the was finally brought to subjection, and the celebrated riot act read to her in a voice rather sonorous than musical. Skewball was again mounted, and our hero returned, singing in a low voice, something, which those along the route understood to be "I would not live always I ask not to stay Where niggers are tree, and bave their own way.

A FREEDMAN'S ABODE.-Not long since we chanced to pass by a ruined shanty, on the Southern side of the town, which, for want of windows, doors, roof, &c., was decidedly untenantable for the cold and biting weather of the present season, but which, upon inquiry, we found was inhabited by no less than three families of freedmen, averaging five children to a family. One of the heads of the household, we had known in former days, when she lived with her hospitable old master, where she was surrounded with every comfort-plenty to eat, drink and wear, and a good fire to sit by. "Now," said she, "I have none of these comforts. Those good its right and justice. Mr Doolittle continued old times are past and gone, I was foolish enough to listen to others, and left my master. I regret it. God knows I have had sufficient cause. My children are starving and freezing. My husband won't work .-There is plenty of work if he would do it." We instance this case to show the general condition of the freedmen and their families in this neighborhood. Well may they exclaim save essence of despotism. us from our friends.

A Good House .- If any of our friends visiting Baltimore wish to stop at a house where they will be made really comfortable, we would recommend them to "Gilmour's Hotel, No. 124, West Baltimore street, which is kept on the European plan. The rooms are nicely furnished, clean and heat, for which you pay \$ '.. 00 per day, with the privilege of taking your meals wherever you please or your convenience suits. The restaurant connected with this establishment, is unsurpassed by any in the city, and the landlord | morale of the thing. will be found ever on the lookout for your

A GOOD SPECULATION .- Now that there s such a demand for houses by person-' wanting to rent and buy, would it not be a good | decision on Monday week last, but, for some speculation for some gentleman of enterprise to renovate and repair some of the numerous dilapidated and untenantable houses about town. Several houses that we know of, now unfit for habitation, could be made with very little expense, to command good rents: Where

UNDER DOG ON TOP .- The Winchester and Potomac Railroad; long in the occupancy of the Military authorities has been turned over to the Directors of said road, and they have made an arrangement with the Baltiagree to almost anything. And herein we more and Ohio Road; to run the trains for speak what most Republicans stand ready to the present. Yesterday morning the familiar faces of Birley the old and impudent conductor, and Taylor the obliging Baggage Master, were seen upon the train. We were reminded of "auld lang syne," and hope that these notables may flourish for long years to come.

"Mone Anon."-The letters, always interesting, of our correspondent scarcely ever reach us in time. Why is this? Are the Postoffice officials to blame? We hope not. but are satisfied there is a screw loose in some direction. The letter intended for this issue arrived entirely too late to receive that consideration which it deserves.

Sale of Funniture .- The Sale of the household furniture of the Union Hotel, kept by Mrs. Donavin; at the lower end of town will take place this morning. We invite the attention of purchasers to the coumeration of articles in our advertising columns. Among these articles, will be found many of great usefulness to those about to engage in house-

LETTERS FROM GEN SHERMAN AND GEN.

NEW ORLEANS .- Jan 18 .- The Alexandria, (La.) Democrat publishes a latter of Gen. W. T. Sherman to a friend in Rapids Parish, in which he contradicts the general impression that his appointment as superintendent of the Louisiana Military, Academy at Alexandria, before the war, was due to Generals Bragg or Beauregard. He also contradicts the impression that when he left Louisiana he was pledged not to enter the service against the South. He did say at Alexandria, what would be the inevitable result of secession, and at New Orleans, on the eve didate for the presidency in 1860, in conjuncof his departure for St. Louis, he might have tion with Mr. Everett, on an avowed Union said to Gen. Bragg that he was not going North to seek military service, which was true. He refused to enter the volunteer force | continued to support it until the last Mr. first called out by President Lincoln, because Bell now discusses the questions of the day he considered the whole South would beco involved in a war, which could be handled on- the legitimate results of the war, and devotes ly by vast armies of Regulars. Gen. Sher- himself to the important work of reconciling

SENATOR FROM OHIO. CINCINNATI, Jan. 18 .- Hon. John Sherman, was elected U. S. Senator to-day.

FENIANISM IN THE SOUTH .- Judge O. A.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH. The speech of Senator Doolittle, of Wisconn, is the event of the day. His antecedents like those of the President, are democratic, and therefore he is averse to erect our Govern-ment into an absolution by holding a third of is constantly improving. WHAT HE SAID. Mr. Doolittle said he would ask how many States compose this great republic, which the

world calls the United States of America The President and those who think with him say thirty-six. The gentleman from Massachusetts, and his colleague (Mr. Howe) and those who think with them, say twenty-five. Where are the eleven States which belonged to this Union? These States are larger by many thousand square miles than the whole of Europe. Where are they, and what are they? That they once constituted an integral portion of this confederation is certain. Pro Lincoln, that great and good man, said they do. President Johnson says they do. The Senator from Massachusetts, and my collengue, and the hon rable member of the other House (Mr. Stevens,) say they do not. Two radical ideas, radically false, brought on this civil war, which has cost the nation half a million of ·lives. First, that the States had a right to secede; and second, that slavery is a blessing These ideas have been surrendered by the South, and we have now a basis of a permanent peace. Is it of no consequence whether these eleven States, with twelve millions of people shall rule themselves, under a republican form of government, subject only to the laws and Constitution of the United States, or whether they shall be held for an indefinite period as vassals, and be governed by the sword? Is it of no consequence whether the flag that bears on its folds thirty-six stars speaks to the world a nation's truth or a nation's falsehood? These, and many other questions, are to be answered. It is a subject of the first magnitude, and must be met.

We must stand on one side, supporting the Lincoln and Johnson policy, or we must take our stand with the Senator from Massachusetts on the other Mr. Lincoln's policy received the unqualified approbation of every member of his Cabinet, and every day up to his assassination he was more favorably convinced of to argue most ably in support of the President's policy, and contended against any power vesting in Congress to destroy a State He said that on the return of peace the army should be withdrawn, the sword should be returned to its scabbard. Of all governments on the face of the globe, the military government was the worst. It was the concentrated

-We make the following extracts from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore

There is plenty of sound conservative feeling in Congress upon the subject of negro suffrage and reconstruction, but it is at present repressed by the violence of the radical leaders, who, in concerting the extraordinary programme of hostility to the President with which the session opened, do not intend to be put down or balked in their purpose. The politicians in Congress want the South to be unrepresented, to the end that they may procure appointments there, and through them make fortunes in trade operation. That is the It is probable that the test-oath, as applied

to attorneys practising in United States courts will be repealed or set aside by decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Garland case. The court was to have pronounced their reason, it has been deferred. It has been surmised that this decision will be favorable to the petitioner. The Chief Justice stated during the argument of the case, that the decision in this case would govern all similar cases. Mr. Stevens has affirmed his resolution for the repeal of the act of July, 1864, extending the test-oath to attorneys, with a knowledge, perhaps, that the court desires the repeal The repeal of this act, on every decision setting it aside, as unconstitutional, will, no doubt have a tendency in favor of an early repeal of the test-oath required of members of Congres WASHINGTON, January 18 .- Senate .-Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, made a speech on Mr. Howe's joint resolution to provide Provisional Governors for the Southern States, in which he endorsed the President and advocated a generous policy towards the South. He looked upon negro suffrage, which he termed a fadical remedy for all ills, as a remedy worse than the disease. He said the war was fought to deny the right of secession, and to hold that the South was out of the Union was to acknowledge secession as having been

Mr. Wade gave the President full credit for what he had done, and honored him for the manner of doing it, but he had failed to put the key stone upon the arch he had built, and if left where it was, ruin would follow -He said to President Johnson, to the Demo cratic party, and to the people of the United States, that he would never yield the controversy until all men in America stand upon an equal footing-equal in every respect before

House .- Mr. Delano, from the committee on claims, made a report asking to be relieved from the consideration of claims growing out of the destruction or appropriation of property by the army or navy in suppressing the rebellion, as to pay all these claims would em-barrass the public credit and lead to increased

The House was engaged all day in discussing the bill extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, and passed it by a vote of 116 against 50, in a form giving without restrictions the freedom of the elective franchise to negroes in the District of

platform; but when Tennessee seceded, he identified himself with the Confederacy, and from a Southern point of view. He accepts ly by vast armies of Regulars. Gen. Sherman concludes thus: "I wish the South well and if I have been a scourge, then bow much better that it was I than Butler, or some other of that school."

Gen. Sheridan, replying to a letter in the N. Y. News, publishes a letter in the Crescent, stating that he captured as prisoners, more men than Early reports as his entire force.

Himself to the important work of reconciling the Southern people to an unreserved endorsement of President Johnson's policy of restoration. He deprecates, with great force, the dangerous policy of the radicals, who are striving to defeat the President's plan.

REPUBLICAN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.—The negroes in the Michigan colored regiment who have come back from the war.

negroes in the Michigan colored reghave gone to suing Col. Henry Barnes, a su-per loyal and high flaming fanatic, who first organized the regiment, for the recovery of their bounties which Barnes thrust into his own pocket. Some forty suits have already been entered. Barnes at the time he was Lochrane, of Macon, Georgia, a native Irish-man, has written a long letter in opposition to thus stealing from the darkies was editor of

Letter from the Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois - He Opposes Their Policy. The Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, has written a letter, in which he strongly op-poses the policy of the Radicals. It is dated

from Quincy, and is as follows:

My Dear Sir,—I know of no reason why I should not place in your hands, for such use as you please to make of them, my views and ppinions upon the "situation," as you request

in yours of the 25th.
I have no aspiration for place—no wish or hope for office. The public confidence, so often reposed in me by the people, entitles them to my opinions. I have no motive to couceal them. The surrender of the Southern armies ended the rebellion, and by the stipulations of the surrender both officers and men made prisoners were protected from trial and pun-

Nearly all the leaders were thus protected from harm, and in my opinion it would have been better had the President issued at once a general amnesty proclamation, and restored the habeas corpus, recognised at once the fact that the rebellion was over, the States still in the Union, and left the civil authorities to do

This would have been better and speedier. This was not done, and we have to take things

I had a very satisfactory interview with the President a day or two before the meeting of Congress. His message contained all that I expected. Acts are more potent than words and the President, by withdrawing his Provisional Governors in North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississeppi and South Carolina. and recognizing the Governors elected as the proper officers to discharge the duties of the ace; has shown his desire to do all he can do in the premises. I repeat, this is all he can do in the premises. I repeat, this is all he can do now, re-organizing them as States in the Union, with the rights of the States .-The Republicans in Congress are opposed to this. The President says the rebellion is over. Congress says no, the rebellion is still going on. Between the President and Radical Republicans there is "a deep ditch and a high wall." The Radical Republicans in Congress don't want the Union; they mean to keep discord and anarchy triumphant as long as they have the power. Their expulsion from place by the people is certain.

There is not to-day in the land (except in Congress) any opposition to the Union, the Constitution which makes the Union, or the laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution, yet the Radical Republicans say the rebellion still continues; that it will last and continue until the negro is allowed to vote in all the States lately in rebellion. Negro voting is now the test of "loyalty." All the States and people opposed to this are in rebellion. By this test Connecticut, at her last election, placed herself in rebellion, so did Wisconsin, Linnesota and Colorado, Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine do the same; all the rest of the States, I believe, deny the negro this

Thirty States are certainly in rebellion according to this test. Four, say six, are 'loyal.' I have heard the story of a juror who disagreed with t'e rest, when asked by the court if they could agree to a verdict, said: "No, Mr. Judge, they are cleven of the most contrary men I ever saw." Massachusetts says there are thirty old States in rebellion. The capital, Washington and Georgetown, by the almost unanimous vote of the people, are in

I need not argits the dusstion flow that the negro is an inferior race to ours. The history of all time proves this, The popular vote of the people everywhere demonstrates the fact that we will not follow the example of other republics of this continent, who have been plunged into and keep in anarchy by conferring the right of suffrage upon inferior races I would not throw a straw in the way of the unfortunate African. The white race perhaps have done the black and red races much wrong. In the contest now to ensue the black man will disappear as the red one has done. Superior races exterminate inferior ones .-When in contact, the inferior race only learns and practices the vices of the superior. I am doing what experience traches should be done by excluding from the greatest privilege known to civilized people, all inferior races from the ballot-box. They have never preserved it when committed to them.

contest to overtified the Radical party-a mere faction, now controlling and ruining the Let us give the President an earnest sup-

In conclusion, I think it our duty in this

port in exterminating this faction.

I am truly,

W. A. RICHARDSON. THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

We give place to the following reference to this ecclesiastical body. It is an extract from a letter written by a member of the Conference in South Western Virginia:

"On the 17th of February, 1866, the Baltimore Conference will meet in Alexandria, Va. Rev. Samuel Register, an honored member of that Conference, invites through an 'Address' the ministers and laity of the Church within the bounds of the Conference 'to take part in the reorganization of the much-abused but only true Baltimore Annual Conference In 1861 the Conference met in Staunton, Va., and defined its ecclesiastical position. It joined issue with the General Conference of the M. E. Church, North, in respect to action of that body on the question of slavery, and refused to be governed by what it considered as uncepstitutional legislation. And yet it claimed that it forfeited no ecclesiastical rights and retained its integrity as a Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"This body will in February become a part of the M. E. Church, South. This is distinctly avowed by both preachers and people. "The Supreme Court of the United States years ago decided that the M. E. Church, South, was sound in all the constitutional claims of Methodism, and equal to the Northern branch of the Church in legal rights."

THE BANISHED CONSPIRATORS .- The Boston Evening Transcript has an item about the

banished conspirators: says that Dr. Mudd; Spangler and O'Laughin, the Lincoln assassination conspirators, all lin, the Lincoln assassination conspirators, all occupy one room, and are apparently in good health. They do the most menial and degrading work about the prison. Dr. Mudd has behaved with excipplary propriety since his failure to escape some time ago, and is evidently striving to reinstate himself in the good opinion of his custodians, and his former easy, and agreeable place in the prison hospitals."

A WINDFALL FOR MAXIMILIAN.—It is well understood that the comparative poverty of Maximilian was the principle moving cruse of his acceptance of the Mexican crown.—This difficulty has now been removed, for his wife, as the daughter of the late King Leopold, of Belgium, comes at once into possession of not less than a million sterling, (say \$5,000,000,) the King's entire fortune being divided equally between his three children.

A WINDFALL FOR MAXIMILIAN.—It is TERMS OF SALE.

On all sums above Five Dollars, a credit of six months will be given to the purchaser, by his giving a note with approved security, with interest from date. The grain and seed excepted, which will be compliance with the terms of sale. Sale to compliance with the terms of sale

LATEST FROM HEXICO. NEW YORK, Jan. 18 -Advices from Gauce aloupe, in Bermuda, report the cholera still prevalent there. The proposal to cede San Domingo to England is creating comment.

Late Mexican news says that heavy Imperial reinforcements have been sent to Monterey and Saltillo. It is feared trouble will occur at Matamoras with the Federal troops, who have openly sympathized with the Juarists, and given them material aid. The imperialists claim a victory in Puebla.

THE REGULAR ABMY. - An elaborate pla for the organization of the regular army, drafted by Brig. Gen. James S. Brisbon, has been placed in the bands of a member of Congress. It is for an army of one hundred and sixty thousand men. It makes the regiments ten companies strong, drops two majors in the cavalry, and gives two second lieutenants to a company. It increases the grade in the army, and provides for the appointment of one general-in-chief, three generals, sixtees najor generals and thirty-two brigadier generals; also, a field staff and a department

One-half of the promotions to be made according to seniority, and the other half according to merit, to be determined by boards of examiners. It requires an officer to serve two years in the line before entering the staff of the army, and makes West Point, a staff school. Any one who can pass the necessar examination, to enter the army as secon lieutenant. The plan exempts officer's salaries from taxation, and allows officers, to be retired after twenty-five years' service, and giv-ing them the right to hold civil office while in retirement. It incorporates the old regular as a part of the new army, and fixes the uniform, leaves of absence, furloughs and courts-martial. A bill of twenty-two sections, covering the plan proposed, and an elaborate argument in pamphlet form, accompanies it.

- The military districts in the Department of Virginia with the exception of Henrico and Fortress Monroe have been discontinued. The military districts of Western Mayland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Eastern Shore, and Western Virginia have been discontinued. Harper's Ferry will be maintained as an indepen

- On Tuesday evening nine prisoners escap-ed from jail at Wheeling, West Virginie.

LYNCHBURG, Jan 18 - Very little doing in the Tobacco market. Prices decidedly higher.

Died.

Killed, near Fredericksburg, Va., on the 2d of May, 1863, JOHN F. LEAGUE, in the 28th year of his age.

Being a resident of Mississippi, he enlisted in the 18th Regiment of that State, at the commencement of hostilities. He conscientiously believed in the righteousness of the cause in which he engaged, and willingly laid his all upon his country's altar. His command was forwarded to his native Virgin-His command was forwarded to his native Virginia in the Spring of '61, and on her loved soil he fought and died. He fell in the heat of battle. amid the thunder of conflict, where the " bolts of war" swept through the air most fiercely, and among the gallant dead on "Marye's Heights" has sleeps his last, long sleep V rginia lost no braver son, and his name will forever live as one of her

nost honored defenders.
As a friend he was sincere and true; as a citizen As a friend he was sincere and true; as a citizen upright and respected. In the family circle he was idolized. Always so loving and dutiful, no wonder his loss nearly broke his mother's heart—nearly crushed his sisters' spirits! but life's journey is not long at best; the 'awelling tide' of death's river will not forever separate them from their loved one! May parents brothers and sisters find him, whom they now so bitterly mourn, in that laven of rest, where neither war, not rumors of war come.

Jefferson County, V2.

Jefferson County, Va.

In Smithfield, on Triday evening January 5th, of inflamation of the bowels, JAMEST SWIMLEY, son of Heary Swindley in the 18th year of age.

The disease which cut this intere ting youth down, was of short duration. It less than four days from the attack he closed his eyes on this world.—The hears and parents manner, the loss of a dutiful The bereaved parents mourn the loss of a dutiful and affectionate son, taken from them at a very interesting period of life. Their serrowing is not like those who have no hope. He expressed his belief in the atonement made for him and all others, who believe as he did, through the mediation of our Lord Jesus, and looked by faith to Fim for rest in heaven. It is natural for you parents sintered. Lord Jesus, and looked by faith to Pim for rest in-heaven. It is natural for you, parents, sisters and brothers to mourn the death of a son and Erother, possessed of so many good qualities to endear him to you, but now that he has been taken from the world, and leaving, as he has, such a comfortable testimony, wipe the tears from your eyes, and re-solve, by God's grace, to live acceptably in His sight, and you'dn'd your dear departed one, will meet where death will not again separate you.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA. THIS FARM, which contains THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR ACKES of first quality LIMESTONE LAND, lies immediately on the Turnpike Road leading from Winchester to Front Royal and is desirably located in every respect being convenient to churches, schools and mills.—The improvements on the land are inferior, but there is an abundance of

EXCELLENT TIMBER, consisting of Black Oak, White Oak and Hickory.
A large and never failing POND, supplies all the water that is needed for the stock on the Farm.
The owner of this farm desires to dispose of it only because he has more land than he can cultivate, under the present deranged system of labor. He will take FIFTY DOLLARS per acre for the entire tract, and the terms will be made accommodating.

dating.
For further information, apply to, or address the Editor of the SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
January 23, 1866—tf.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY. WILL be sold at Public Sale at the residence of the late Roger Chew, near Charlestown, on Thursday, February 8th, 1866, (if fair, if not the next fair day,) the following Personal Property of the estate of the said Roger

Chew, dec'd, to-wit:

1 Carriage and Rockaway, Harness complete;

2 Mules, (good Barshear Leaders;)

2 Mare Colts, three years old;

3 Beeves, 4 Milch Cows, 3 head Stock Cattle;

4 fine Merino Buck and 1 Cotswold Buck;

30 head of Sheep, 4 Brood Sow; THREE WAGONS.

2 Wagon Beds. 1 Ox Cart, and I Horse Cart;
1 McCormick Reaper. 2 Wheat Drills;
1 Corn Sheller, 2 Fodder Cutters;
4 Barsilear and 2 McCormick Ploughs;
6 Double Shovel and Single Shovel Ploughs;
1 No 1. Genessee Wheat Fan, 2 Horse Kares;
2 Corn Coverers 5 setts Wagon Harness;
3 setts of Plough Harness;

Household and Kitchen Furniture, mprising Wardrobes, Stoves, and a variety of Nine months credit will be given on all sums of

PUBLIC SALE. PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st of JANUARY, I will'sell, at my residence on the Ridge road, leading to Sbepherdstown, the following property, to-wit:

6 head of Horses, 5 of them fine Mares:
3 Milch Cows, 1 Best, 5 head of Foung Cattle;
12 Stock Hogs, 3 fine Sows, 10 head of Sheep;
2 Road Wagons, one new, with a 2 mich was;
4 Bareke r, 5 Double and Sing's Shovel Ploughs;
2 Haurofa, I Wheat Reaper, (Dorsey's make;)
1 Threshing Machine; 1 pair of Grain Ladders,
6 sells Wagon Harness, 7 pair of Flough Geats;
1 Carriage and Harness; 1 pair Stretchers and
Fifth Chain;
200 BARRELS OF CORN
4 husbels Timothy, Seed, 25 bush, Clover Seed.

TERMS OF SALE,
On all sums above Five Dollars, a credit of six months will be given to the purchaser, by his giving a nete with approved security, with interest from date. The grain and seed excepted, which will be sold for, tash. No property to be removed until a compliance with the terms of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

January 23, 1863—ts.

And the secretary and the second control of BALTHMORE CITY DIRECTORY. . We call the attention of our readers to the cards of the following firms, which appear in cur advertising columns. Dealers may rest assured of securing bargains at these houses,

where they will find large assortments in

their respective lines: CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS. NOAH WALKER & Co , Clothiers, have on hand at their immense establishment, Nos. 165 and 167, Baltimore street, one of the most select assortments of Clothing and Clothing Material, to be found in this country. They are prepared to fill, at short notice, all orders with which they may be favored.

THOMAS McCormick & Bro., on the porner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, are practical Merchant Tailors, and have on hand an extensive assortment of every grade of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they offer to make up in enits at prices to suit the times. This firm has also a Clothing House in Rich-

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Hough, Ridenour & Langdon, Commission Merchants, at No. 124 South · Eutaw street, are men to be relied upon, and any business committed to their charge will receive prompt attention. The two latter were former citizens of our county, and are well known in our community. Mr. Hough is from Loudoun County, and is a thorough business DRUGS, PAINTS, &c.

BAKER, BROS. & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Druggist's Glassware, No. 32 and 34, South Charles street, offer superior inducements to dealers in their line .-Their stock embraces a great variety of articles not enumerated in their card .-They invite a call from country dealers visiting Baltimore.

DYE STUFFS, CHEMICALS. R. J. BAKER & Co., Manufacturers of Dye Woods, and Dealers in Dye Stuffs. Chemicals, Glue, Acids, &c., at No. 36, South Charles street, invite attention to their complete stock, which they are prepared to sell at the most reasonable prices and on liberal terms. PIANOS.

OTTO WILKINS, Manufacturer of Pianos, has at his factory, No. 487, West Baltiniore street, some choice instruments of his own manufacture, finished in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in this country. His Pianos received the Gold Medal Premium at the last exhibition of the Maryland Institute. His instruments are all warranted for five years.

WM. KNABE & Co., the Pioneer Piano Manufacturers of America, present their claims to the people of the Valley, and solicit a continuance of that favor which their instruments gained them before the war. A detailed notice of this establishment will be found in another column. Their wareroom is No. 350 West Baltimore street.

GILT FRAMES, MIRRORS, &c. M. BARRETT & BROS., Corner Howard and Saratoga streets, have an establishment which for the style of the work turned out by it, cannot be excelled anywhere. They manufacture Fine Gilt Frames, and import. Looking Glass Plates, and fine Engravings, a large stock of which they keep constantly on hand. A call is solicited.

### GREATEST TONIC OF THE AGE! MORNING STAR BITTERS.

THIS wonderful TONIC is unequalled as a cure for LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA, and as a preventive of FEVER and AGUE, BIL-IOUS, INTERMITTING & RESULTING FEVER. It is also invaluable in NERVOUS WEAKNESS of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It will be found totally different from any other lt contains no mineral or poisonous qualities, but is composed entirely vegetable, matter.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY MORNING STAR BITTER COMPANY, 100 South Charles Street, BALTIMORE, Md.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SAILE,

NEAR CHARLESTOWN. THAT handsome Farm, known as the Haines Tract, situated one mile south-east of Charles-town, is now offered for sale. The land consists of

250 ACTES, laid out, and possesses a commanding view of the surrounding country. The improvements consist of a Frame Dwelling, a Corn-House and Stable, a Stene Barn, Blacksmith Shop Stable, a Stone Barn, Distance of and Dairy, and a never failing Spring of

The tertility of the land, its proximity to mar-kets, to schools and churches, together with the cultivation and refinement of the neighboring society, unite to make this farm one of the most de sirable in the county of Jefferson. The land may now be had at private sale, but if not sold before The First day of March next,

will be sold on that day at 12 o'clock, before Red-man's Hotel in Charlestown, to the highest bidder. TERMS.

One half eash; the remainder in one and two years, equal payments, with interest. NJ-For further particulars apply to GEORGE H. TATE.

PUBLIC SALE

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD AND KITCH-EN FURNITURE:

EXPECTING to take charge of a Boarding House elsewhere, which is amply furnished throughout, I shall offer at public sale, on

Tuesday, 23rd of January, 1866. Tuesday, 23rd of January, 1866.

all the Furniture, Fixtures, &c., appertaining to the "Union Hotel," Ulfarlesfown. The Farniture is generally plain, but of substantial quality, and in good condition. Among other articles it may sufface to enumerate the following:

Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; several good Mattresses, 50 yards new Carpeting; 50 do worn, Wardrobes; Bureaus and Washstauds; Sofa; Lounges and Settees; Parlor and large Dining Tables; Chairs of every description; Clock, Louking Glasses, Castors, Lamps, Andirons, and other articles of use unnecessary to meation. Also I Cook, Wood and 2 Coal Stoves.

One barrel superior Cider Vinegar. A large and general supply of Plates and large Dishes, Test and and Coffee Setts—Wooden, The and Earthen Ware Pots and Ovens, Barrels—Bottles and Jars.

One very superior COW if not sold privately.—She is fresh and her milking qualities are equal to the best of the county.

TERMS:- Cass and no property removed un-ill terms are complied with. REBECCA J. DONAVIN.

W. T. FOREMAN, Auctioneer.

JET RECEIVED.—A large stock of Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch Rappee and Moccoboz Snuffs, which we are gelling cheap for cash.

Jan, 28.

GLYCERINE LOTION. liands, chaing of the skin, etc. Proposed and for calle by CAMPBELL & MASON: TAKE NOTICE.—We have a superior article of New England Rum, for Mince Ejes, Call and you will get a bargain.

J. H. EASTERDAY & BRO.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. McCOR MICK, will visit Charlestown, pro-fessionally on the 23d of January, and remain two weeks.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. W. P. WITHEROW, WILL make a Professional Visit to Charles town on the 15th of JANUARY, and remain about

three weeks. [Dec'r 19. 1865. Dr. W. F. ALEXANDER, OFFERS his Professional Services to the citi-zens of the neighborhood of Duffield's Depot November 7, 1865.

. NOTICE. TUSTICE to myself and family, and those I owe requires me to have an immediate settlement of all accounts standing open for more than one, and in some cases running back as far as ten years.

This reasonable notice must be complied with by the 1st of February without respect or affection for persons, whether the balance on settlement should be for or against me. Jan. 2, 1866. JOHN J. H. STRAITH.

NOTICE! THE Cash System, now operating through all channels of business, compels us to adopt an approach to the same rule. We are affected by financial requirements as much as the mechanic, merchant or farmer. Like others, we must have at the present advanced rates, and pay for what we need as we go. Therefore, hereafter our bills will be presented every 3 months for payment, to-wit: April 1st, July 1st, October 1st, and January 1st, to regular patrons. Bill of charges handed in at the end of every case. end of every case.

(13- All transient and irregular practice must be paid for when the service is rendered.

Respectfully, JOHN J. H. STRAITH, G. F. MASON, W. F. LIPPITT, U. A. STRAITH. Jan. 2, 1866. [p. r. copy.]

NOTICE: LL persons indebted to the subscriber are re-A LL persons indepted to the sayment, either in quested to make immediate payment, either in Current funds or Produce of any kind. Otherwise their accounts will be placed in other hands for col-lection. JOHN J HILLEARY,

Charles Davies

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW. Harpers-Ferry, West Va., WILL attend to business in all the Courts of this State. [November 7-1865.

A GOOD TIME COMING, BOYS! HOLYDAY GIFTS ABUNDANT.

THE subscriber will have in readiness for the ap-1 proaching Christmas, and its feetive season, a large, dho ce and varied assortment of CAKES, CONFECTIONERIES AND TOYS, which for excellence and variety has never before been exceeded in this market. His assortment of FRUITS and NUTS will embrace every kind and description, and fresh from the hands of the City Merchants. His selection of TOYS has been made with great care, and he feels assured that in his stock can be found something to suit all tastes.
Call early to get first choice, as he expects the boys will rush to the advance by squadrons, to get the first tap at the drums, or pipe their clarion notes upon the bugle-hores.

Of His supply of Fruit, Sponge, Pound and other CAKES, is very large, and the superiority of the quality will commend them to all. He will

furnish families or parties on most liberal terms.

Charlestown, Dec. 19, 1365. HO! HO!! CHRISTMAS IS COMING. DEAR Mother! I have come home to eat,

To march and sleep in mud no more, lince we can live so very cheap, By buying Goods at Foreman's Auction Store. Let this knapsack be my pillow; My bed upon the floor, For I will not be in so early, I'm going to the Auction Store!

Tramp! Tramp! the boys are marching, The fighting now is o'er,
We are moving; we are moving,
Ho! Foreman's Auction Stone!

FOREMAN also desires to give notice that he has LADIES AND GENTLEMAN'S GOODS, which will be offered at Auction, every day and night from this time forth. The Ladies are specially invited to attend his Auctions during the day, as articles will be offered, in which great bargains may be obtained, specially adapted to their choice. Hours from 3 to 50°clock in the afterdoon; and at night from 7½ to 19 o°clock.

December 19, 1865.

AISQUITH & BRO. HAYE just received the following, in part, of a large and complete stock for the Holidays: PERFUMERIES-

an admirably selected va-COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, NIGHT BLOOM-ING CEREUS, PATCHOULY, NEW MOWN HAY, &c. POMADES, SOAPS, & C.—

Hawley's Dental Cream, Toolh Paste, Oleate o
Cocoa, for the Hair, Shaving Cream, Lip Salve, Pomade, Philocome, White Pond Lilly; Glycerine,
Boquet, Poncine Brown Windsor, Almond Palm Honey, Bath, and other Scaps.

BRUSHES-Hair, Tooth, Flesh, and Nail Brushes, of the best make, and newest and prettiest finish. Toilet and Pocket Combs. Port Polios, Pocket Books, Pens, Pencils, and a fine assortment of Stationery. FRENCH CANDIES, GUM DROPS, & C. These with many other things have been brought from the city Bazaars with a view to supply the Christmas demand. Call and examine.

Dcc. 19, 1865.

MILLINERY! MISS JULIA, assisted by a competent Milliner, is prepared to manufacture the latest style of BONNETS and HAIS. Also, to Bleach, Press and Alter all kinds of Bonnets and Hats; at shortest notice. The latest styles of MILLINERY. GOODS constantly on hand, J GOLDSMITH. Dec. 19.

Aisquith & Broi SORE AGENTS AT CHARLESTOWN, FOR STOWEBRAKER'S PREPARATIONS.

TTORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS, GIVE your Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Stone-braker's Horse and Cattle Powders if you want fine, healthy Horses, &c., and you are sure to have them.
They are a safe and speedy cure for Coughs, Colds Distemper, Heaves, Hide Bound, Worms, &c., in Horses; Lbss of Cud, Black Tongue, etc., in Cattle, and a sure preventive of Hog Cholera.
Be sure you buy Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powders, as they are superfor to all others now in use. They are becoming the most popular Powders new before the public; as they are prepared of such articles as are especially suited to the animal for which they are used. No Powders ever sold have given such universal satisfaction, and acquired so great celebrity in the same time. acquired so great celebrity in the same time.

As an evidence of their superiority over all others, the Proprietor warrants, them as such, or the money refunded. Only try them and be convinced of their Great Qualities.

Price 25 cents a Package or 5 Papers for \$1. Rats! Rats! Rais! RATS COME OUT OF THEIR HOLES TO DIE; Great Destruction of Rats, &c.,
Ir is a Paste and used on Bread
Every Box warranted a Dead Shot.
No one risks anything in trying it.
As it will destroy all your
Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, &c.
Or you can have your money refunded.
Try it, and if it don't lay your Rats, &c.
You can get your money back.

STONEBAKER'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT WARRANTED TO CURE Rheumeissm. Sprains, Swelled Joint, Sore Throat, Frosted Feet, Poison, Old Lores and Bruises, Fresh Cuis, Corns, Mumps, Tetter, Pains in the Limbs and Back, Sween, on Man or Beast, Saddleor Collar Galls, Distemper, Scratches, &c., on Horses and Mules, and all diseases requiring an external remedy. and Mules, and all diseases requiring an external remedy.

All who know and have used STONEBRAKER'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT, will testify that it is the most popular liniment ever sold in any country, and that it has given perfect satisfaction wherever it has been introduced, taking the place of all others.

This is a strong evidence of its great powers in removing Rheumatism, Prins, Swellings, &c both on man and beast. No Liniment has yet been made to equal this. It only needs a trial to prove its great virtue. Every bottle warrented or the money refunded.

New England Rum, for Mince Eics, Call and on will get a bargain.

J. H. EASTERDAY ERO.

This brilliant preparation has gained for itself an unbounded reputation, wherever it has been used. For cleansing the head of Dandauff, Scurff, and all Cutaneous Aff-ctions—always preventing the hair soft oily and glassy in appearance. It only needs a trial to prove satisfactory to all who large it.

Toys! Toys!! Toys!! for sale by J. GOLDSMITH.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

WALT. S. MOORE, DAV. LYNN, A. SINCLAIR, Late of Va. Late of Va. Late of Va. WALTER S. MOCRE & CO., MANUFACTURERS AGENTS AND IMPORTERS

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE!

No. 20, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 1, 1865 THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm of

M. TRIEBER & BROTHER,

for the purpose of conducting a general Wholesale and Commission Hardware Business at No. 34, Hanover Street. M. TREIBER, JOHN G. TREIBER, Importers of Foreign and Dealers in

AMERICAN HARDWARE WE shall always keep on hand a full assortment of 'Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Shears, Files, Chissels, Plane 'Irons, Bench and Moulding Planes, Augers and Auger Bitts, Braces and Bitts, Boxwood Rules, Iron, and Steel Squares, Spirit Levels, Disston's and Spear and Jackson's Saws Tape Lines, Coopers, Carpenters and Blacksmiths Tools, Broad and Hand Axes, Adzes, Draw Knives Callippers, Dividers, Compasses, Hatchets, Axes, Hammers, Anvils. Vises. Stock and Dies, Bellows. Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Butts, Strap and T Hinges Also, a full stock of Locks, Screws, Shovels and Tongs, Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards, Curry Combs, etc., to all of which we invite the attention of our friends,

M. TRIEBER & BRO.

> BURNS, WEST & CO., IMPORTERS OF

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, 61 Exchange Place, Lombard str., BALTIMORE, Md. F. Bunns. Jr., Late of W. Ison and Burns, GEO. P. WEST, Late of C. West and Son.

WILLIAM T. PITT.

ESTABLISHED 1857. T. McCartny WHOLESALE DEALER IT Foreign and Domestic L'QUORS

374 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. Represented by DANIEL BOONE. November 7, 1853-

**Pancatharticonized** Old Rye Whiskey.

DEFECATED or Depurated for medical or social uses, by the "PANCATHABTICON," invented and patented June 17, 1852, by JOHN E. WILSON, Baltimore, Md., in Barrels, Demijohns, Bottles, &c. For sale by the Agent, on the Northwest corner of Howard and Camden streets nearly opposite Camden Station of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. 63- None genuine that has not the Patentee and Agent's signature on

JOHN E. WILSON. Its purity has been fully tested as per the annexed certificates of analysis:

CERTIFICATES. From a careful Chemical Analysis of Superior Old Rye Whiskey, Pancothartiof Baltimore.

13-This Whister is characterized by the absence of heavy Fusil Oil, Sugar and Poisonous Metalic compounds, and by retaining its ethereal oderous oil untainted. It has the thermical composition of a Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, 16 Boylston street. Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862.

Having made a careful chemical analysis of the Pancatharticonized Old Rye Whiskey of Mr. John E. Wilson, Baltimore, am pleased to state that it is entirely free from Fusil Oil, Metalic Salls, or other matters in any way detrimental to health. In aroma, richness and delicacy of flavor, it cannot be suggested.

Respectfully yours Respectfully yours, G. A. LEIBIG, Analytical Chemist. Baltimore, July 26, 1862.

Careful chemical analysis of four kinds of Whiskey-Superior Old Rye Whiskey, Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey, Superior Old Wheat Whiskey, Superior Old Corn Whiskey-Pancatharticonized by means of the patent apparatus invented by John E. Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., have shown them to be entirely tree from the heavy Fusil Oils and from the p isonois metalic compounds of en found in Whisters. They retain the Ethereal Products, entirely free from any TAINT produced by injured grain, or care-less fermentation, and being unmodified by the use

of sugar, are remarkably pure products of delicate chemical operations. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D.,

State Assayer, 13 Boylston street,
Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862. 83-ORDERS SOLICITED: -00

03-Dealers and Druggists allowed a Fberal discount For prices and particulars address sole Agent of the United States. JOHN E. WILSON, W. Cornet Howard & Cainden streets.

RIPPON! RIPPON!! RIPPON!!!

BRILLIANT ARRAY!! UNSURPASSED AND UNSURPASSABLE AT-

TRACTION AT RIPPON.

The People's Cheap Cash Store. Come one and all. and see for yourselves, and be satisfied. Don't fail to come and examine our stock before purchasing els where, as we are determined to sell low for cash. No humbug but a positive fact. In addition to our large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wooded water Stone and Earthenware Notions, Drugs, & and we are daily receiving every thing useful for family supplies.

G. W. LEISENRING & CO.

Rippon, Nov. 28, 1865. Rippon. Nov. 28. 1865. . .

CAMPBELL & MASON. ARE now receiving a large assortment of CoA lognes, Extracts. Pomades, Hair Dye, Soaps,
Hair Brushes, Infant Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail
Brushes Ridding and Pocket Combs, Bibles, Prayer
Books, Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper. Ink, Pens,
Pocket Pencils, Blank Books, Memorandum Books,
Dime and Children's Books, Memorandum Books,
Dime and Children's Books, Miss, FRENCH CANDIES, together with an assortment of School Books,
which we are determined to sell low.
December 19.

TO FARMERS. IN CRDER to meet the wants of the Farmers of this County, I will from this date take all king of Grain and Produce at the highest market, price is exchange for Goods. I guarantee to all that the Ghods shall be sed at the very Lowest CASH Price Dac. 12, 1865. H. L. HEIS!

LOOK AND SEET 18 2 Y A ND you will find at J. H. Easte day & Bro.'s good empty 5 and 10 gallon Kegs, and also Barrels. Call and you will get them cheap. Dec. 12, 1865.

Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Nut megs, Cinramon Bark, Ground Cinnamon, White and Black Mustard Seed, Celery Seed, Pepper, Jamaica Ginger, Race Ginger and Ground Ginger, for sale by BALMORAL SKIRTS. STOWERAKER'S MEDICINES, for sale at his pon, all of which are warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.

G. W. LEISENRING & CO.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

JAMES A. L. MC'CLURE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 40. St. Paul Street, Baltimore. PRACTICES in the State and United States Courts, and pays particular attention to the prosecution of claims against the General Government.

January 2d 1866—17.

M. INTOSH'S HOWARD HOUSE, HOWARD STREET. BALTIMORE.

JOHN McINTOSH, PROPRIETOR. .... Please give me a call when you next visit the City. [San'y 16, 1866—6m. THOMAS McCORMICK & BRO.

MERCHANT TAILORS. 149 BALTIMORE STREET, CORNER OF CALVERT, BALTIMORE, MD.,

CORNER OF FOURTEENTH & FRANKLIN STREETS, RICHMOND, VA. HAVE brahand at both Cities, and are prepared to furnish CLOTHING, of Superior Quality, at very Low Rates, for (ASII. A large assortiment of VERY FINE GOODS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE PLEDGE. BY THE BARD OF MARBLE HALL: In Baltimore, famed for ladies fair, Lived a beautiful girl with flaxen bair, And bonny blue eyes with liquid light, And roseate lips, a glorious sight.

The youngsters fell in love by dozens. Frierds and acquaintances, strangers and cous ins; But she a crotchet had got in her head, And said she determined never to wed,

Until she loved a handsome youth Who would grant all her requests in And bind him fully never to break The pledge he had taken for her sake.

The young men stood aghast with fear; Some whacked their boots, some pulled their hair; Some said 'twas religion, some said 'twas money; But it took them aback and they felt quite funny. Among them there was a fine young man; Says he, "I love her as well as I can.

Now!'ll make her the promise, both open and free,
And agree to stand by it whatever it be."

The fair one stepped up to his side, And said, "Should I now be your bride, You must promise here before us all, To buy your clothes at MARBLE HALL. No other can suit a husband of mine,

The coats are so handsome, the pants divine "Says Johnny, a laughing, "You dear little elf.
If you like them so well, get a pair for yourself." We offer unusual inducement in all kinds of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, together with a superior line of piece goods for custom work. Boys Clothing a special feature.

SMITH, BROS. & CO., Clothiers and Merchant Tailors, 38 and 40 West Baltimore street. Dec. 12, 1865.-1y: R. Stuth. J. G. RIDENOUR. N. R. LANGDON. HOUGH, RIDENOUR & LANGDON. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, PORK, BACON LARD, COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, WOOL, LEATHER, FEATHERS, ROSIN, TAR, TURPENTINE, GINSENG, BUTTER EGGS, &c , &c.,

No. 124, SOUTH EUTAW STREET, (Opppsite B. & O. R. R. Depot.) BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES: Hopkins, Harnden & Kemp, Baltimore. Cauby, Gilpin & Co. do.
Brooks, Fahnestock & Co. do.
H. K. Hoffman & Co. do.
C. W. Button, Editor Lynchburg Virginian.
Dr. Jos. E Cagett, Robmond, Va.

N. B. Parties in the country who have SOUTH-ERN BANK FUNDS, can have them disposed of to their advantage, if they will send their to us by Express or otherwise. Our charge, a small com-mission H., R. & L. Baltimore, Dec'r 19, 1865. A. D. NICELY CHARLES A. NICELY. WITH

HARRY C. NICELY. EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

34 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. WHFRE HATS, CAPS, &c , ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. AF GIVE US A CALL .- 40

J. A. JARBOE, WITH-WHITE & ROSENBERG. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 218 West Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, Md NEW AND RICH JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &

A. E. WARNER, GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, No. 10, N. GAY STREET, No. 10, N. GAY STREET,

Is adding daily to his varied assortment of new styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents; Diamond Pius, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Pearl do., Enamelled do., Coral do., Garnet and Plain Gold Rings, Jet Cross do., Ladies Gold Chains, Bracelets, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, Cuff Buttons and Studs, Scarf Pins, Signet and Plain Gold and Set Rings, &c.

Also, a variety of SILVER PLATED WARE, Baskets, Castors, Waiters, Butter Stands, Fruit do. Spoons, Forks, Ladles and Table Cotlery, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

W. H. HARTMAN. J. P. HARTMAN, J. P. HARTMAN & SON, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 197 Balt more St. Baltimor

LATEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES. SHIRTS made to order, and ready-made; Silk, Cotton and Merino Underwear ; Linen, Steel and Paper Colfacs; Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties and Handkerchiefs. Ph. Courvoisier's Paris Rid Gloves.

PURNITURE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. S. STEVENS & SON, EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS , OF CABINET FURNITURE, . WAREHOUSE, No. 3. S. Calvert Street, (East side, second door below Baltimore St.) FACTORY, No. 6, Low Street. [Opposite Front Street Theatre.

OH, YES! OH, YES!! THOMAS E. WOODWARD,

Auctioneer. OFFERS his services to the public. Any person desiring my services, will please address me at Kabletowa. Rippon, Jefferson county, Va.

The best of repreness given if required.

November 23, 1865—2m.

"OH, NO! OH, NOI!". W. T. FOREMAN, AUCTIONEER, CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA. REPERENCES—N S White, H N Gallaher, B F Beall, Dr J J F Straith and Dr G F Mason. January 16, 1866. [E H. CAMPBELL] [G. F. MASON.]

CAMPBELL & MASON, Apothecaries

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN. THE undersigned having recently refitted their Store Room, and received a full stock of fresh and reliable DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY. PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, STATIONERY, &c.

will supply friends and customers at accommoda-ting prices. We call special attention to the fol-lowing enumeration of articles— Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ayer's Sarsaparita — Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Wistar's Lozenges—Jaynes' Expectorant, Brown's Bronchial Troches,

Shriner's Cough Syrup,
Drake's Plantation Bitters—Hostetter's Bitters,
Backsley's Wine Bitters—Cannon's Bitters,
Oxygenated Bitters,
Hoofland's German Bitters, Hegeman's Elixer Calicaya Bark, Hegeman's Elixer Calisaya Bark,
Bull's Sarsaparilia—McLane's Vermifuge,
Carter's Spanish Mixture,
Holloway's Worm Confection,
Thompson's Eye Water,
McMinn's Elizer Opium,
Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup,
Brown's Essence of Ginger,
Helmbold's Extract Buchu,
British Oil—Oil of Snike British Oil—Oil of Spike, Radway's Ready Relief, Davis' Pain Killer—Larabec's Pain Killer, Opodeidoc—Husband's Magnesia, Mustang Liniment—Hays' Liniment for Piles, Arctic Liniment- Gurgling Oil for Horses, Stonebraker's Nerve and Bone Liniment, Solver and Sorup Phosphates,
Swaim's Panacca—Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron,
do. Elizer Valerianate of Ammonia, Ellis' Citrate Magnesia, Wright's Sugar Coated Pills,

Brandreth's Pills—Holloway's Pills & Ointment, Spalding's Liquid Glue—
Hodgson's Diamond Cement,
Payson's Indelible Ink,
Kidder's Indelible Ink with preparation,
Stonebraker's Rat Exterminator—Pearl Starch,
Burnett's and Thompson's Cod Liver Oil,
Mason's Riacking, Stone Polish, Parlor Matches,
Barry's Tricopherus—Lyon's Cathairon,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs Allen's Zylofalsamum,
Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer, Nos. 1 and 2,
Burnett's Coccaine—Jones' Hair Dye, Brandreth's Pills-Holloway's Pills & Ointment, Burnett's Cocoaine-Jones' Hair Dye, Wood's Hair Restorer, bozodont for the Teeth, Dr Gibbs' Tooth Wash, Tooth Powder-Tooth Paste, Arrow Root, Farina, Corn Starch, Tapioca, Bailey's G. latine, Sago, Piscotine, Vanilla Beans, Extract Vanilla, Lemon, Pine Appl', Perfumery, Soaps, &c. Extracts for the Handkerchief, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Cologne Water, Gienn's Pomades-Gienn's Extracts, Glenn's Honey and Glycerine Soap, Colgate's Honey Soap—Brown Windsor Soap, Verbena Water, Hair, Tooth, Cloth, Nail and Shaving Brushes,

Infant's Combs and Brushes—Pocket Combs,
Infant's Combs and Brushes—Pocket Combs,
Fine Combs—Ridding Combs,
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books,
A large selection of School Books,
Slates, Pens, Ink, Paper and Envelopes,
Mucilage for Offices and Counting Rooms, Window Glass of Various sizes-Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Berzine, Copal and Japan Varnish, Zinc Dryer, Zinc Paint,
A large assortment of Paint Brushes,
Biack Leather Varnish,
Spices of all kinds—Ground Mustard,
Cigars, Smcking and Chewing Tobacco.

We are prepared to fill physician's orders at the The public can confidently rely on having pre-scriptions carefully prepared at all hours of day and November 14, 1865. CO-Our customers will bear in mind that we sell exclusively for CASH.

D. J'UMPHREYS and Co.,

DEALERS IN

1000 AND 1000 2000 AND HAR WARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS & FINDINGS. TOR CARPENTERS, SMITHS, SHOE-MAKERS, SADDLERS, MASONS AND CABINET-MAKERS.

IRON, HORSE and MULE SHOES, LOCKS, Screws, Bolts, Hinges and Nails of every description; Hollow Ware, Stone and Queensware, Glass, Wooden Ware, Willow Ware, Lamps, Cordage, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, GENERALLY.

ALSO, a carefully selected assortment of Groceries. All of which they are determined to sell at BALTI-

Miles which they are determined to self at BALTImode Retail Paices. Orders promptly attended to.
Our friends and the public are respectfully invited
to call and examine; and buy only at the place where
the Best and Cheapest Goods are to be had.
D. HUMPHREYS & COCharlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
November 7, 1865. [G. LEISENEING.]

LEISENRING and SON. HARPER'S FERRY, CHARLESTOWN,

RIPPON. WHERE they keep a large assortment of DRY GUDDS, such as Cloths, Cashmeres, Calicoes, Cottons, Ginghams, Lawns, Ready Made Clothing, &c. Also, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts for flavoring, Boots, Shoes, Ladies' Gaivers, Gentlemen's Linen and Paper Collars, Neck Ties and Gloves &c., Floor Matting, Oil Cloth, Carpeting, &c, Leather of all kinds, and Shoe Findings, GROCERIES—such as

Molasses. Prime Syrup. Sugars,
Oils of all kinds, Paints, Fish, &c.,
Hardware of all kinds,
Drogs and Medicines—Spices, Canned Fruit,
Tin and Wooden Ware—Measures of all kinds.
STAFIONERY—School Books, Writing Paper,
Eryclopes, Slates, &c., &c.
Of Goods specially ordered promptly attended
to—one of the firm visiting Baltimore every week.
Of All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in
exchange for goods. xchange for goods. November 7, 1865.

AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. WOODDY OPPOSITE THE DRUG STORE OF Campbell & Mason THE undersigned offers to his customers, and the public generally, a very large and fashionable assortment of DRY AND FANCY GOODS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of MILLINERY GOCDS, consisting in part of Bounets,
Hats, Bonnet and Hat Frames, Ribbons, Flowers
and Feathers. HO, FOR THE HOLYDAYS! Just received a large assortment of TOYS for children Also, a fine stock of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, consisting of Albums, Ladies Companions, Satchels, Perlumery Caskets, &c.

10-OUR MOTFO:—Quick Returns and Small Profits Gur terms are Cash.

Dec. 19.

J. GOLDSMITH

GOLDEN OINTMENT, FOR ITCH and other cutaneous diseases, pre-pared and sold by

Jan. 16.

AlsQUITH & BRO., PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERS received to D. HOWELL.

THE MARYLAND

Life Insurance Company, OF BALTIMORE.

Policy Holders Participate in the Profits. LOWEST RATES OF BEST COMPANIES.

posit of not less than \$100,000 with the Treasurer of the State, as a guarantee of faith with the policy holders.

This Company is prepared to issue ordinary life policies for a term of years, and ten years non-forfeiture life policies.

Also, Policies of Endowment, Annuity, &c OFFICERS:

GEORGE P. THOMAS, PRESIDENT. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: HAMILTON EASTER, of Hamilton Easter & Co.
ALLEN A. CHAPMAN, of Kirkland, Chase & Co.
GEO. P THOMAS, of Heim, Nicodemus & Co.
HUGH SISSON, Steam Marbie Works
HIRAR WOODS, Jr. of Dougherty, Woods & Co.
GEO. H MILLER, of Coffroth, Miller & Co
TROMAS GASSARD, of Gilbert Cassard & Co.
WILLIAM DEVRIES, of Win. Devries & Co.
CHARLES WEED, of Thomas & Co.

DR. J. A. STRAITH, Medical Examiner for Jefferson County. Ryt No charge for Policies, Stamps or Medical Examination. For tables of Rues, &c , apply to the office of the Company, 15 South street, over Franklin Bank, or to E. M. AlsQUITH, Agent,

Nov. 7, 1865. THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BALTIMORE,

No 31, South Street, over Third National Bank THIS Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Personal Property generally, Vessels in Port, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms. All losses will be immediately adjust ed and promptly paid.

THDIRECTORS: SE THOMAS Y. CANBY, of Canby, Gilvin & Co.
Ww. WHITELOCK, Pres' 13d National Bank.
O. A. PARKER, of E. L. Parker & Co.
W. H. CRAWFORD, of W. H. Crawford & Co.
P. S. CHAPPELL, Manufacturing Chemist.
G. H. REESE, of G. H. Reese & Bros.
J. D. Mason, of J. D. Mason & Co.
J. Tome, President of the Cecil Bank.
J. S. Bracham, of J. S. Bracham & Bro,
J. F. Dry, of Dix & Steiner. J. F. Dix, of Dix & Steiner. J. LEARY, of J. Leary & Co.
A. A PERRY, Commission Merchant.
H. C. SMITH, of Tucker & Smith. R. M. SPILLER, of Spiller & Alcock. . E. KINBERLY of Kimberly Bros. J HARTHIN. South Gay street. S. P. Townsend, of Wm Chesnut & Co. E. F. Parlett, of B. F. Parlett & Co. J. S. FORRES, Builder.
C. W. HUMRICKHOUSE, of C. W. Humrickhouse
Co. THOS. Y. CANBY, Pres't. FRANCIS J. McGinnis, Sec'y.
E. M. AISQUITH, Agent at Charlestown.

INSURANCE COMPANY to the VALLEY OF VIRGINIA,

Nov. 14, 1865. - 1y.

ASSETS.... \$ 175,000. THIS Company has resumed business in Winchester, at the new office on Water Street, formerly occupied by R. Y. Conrad, Esq., as a Law Office, and are now prepared to receive applications and issue Policies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c. All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid

DIRECTORS: · / LIT JÖSEPH S. CARSON, President. JOHN KERR. Dr. DAN'L CONRAD. L. P. HARTMAN, ROBT. STEEDE, WM. B. BAKER, E.M. AISQUITH, Agent, November 14. 1865. Charlestown, Va.

HARNESS, SADDLED,

At Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he is constantly making and repairing Carriage, Gig., Buggy, Coach and Wagon HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, &c., in the most durable namer, and the most modern style of work manship, and attact notice and upon a living terms. My work commends itself. All I ask is a share of the public patronage. Of Call upon me at my residence nearly opposite Holl's Pump.

HENRY D. MIDDLEKAUFF.

November 7, 1865—ly

MANUFACTURED OR REPAIRED.

November 7, 1865-ly CADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS,

ITS DIFFERENT BRANCHES. REZIN SHUGERT avails himself of this medium of informing the people of Jefferson and Clarke counties, that he still conducts, at his old stand, in Charlestown; opposite the Court House, the

; SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS, 4

in all its various branches, and is prepared to exe cute all orders in the best style, at short notice, and at reasonable prices. He intends to work none but the best material that can be reprocued, and as he personally apperintends every piece of work executed in his Shop, these who favor him with their custom may rely upon having neat, strong and durable work done.

He has now on hand, for sale, a fine lot of SAD-DLES, of excellent material, made by that superior DLES, of excellent material, made by that superior hand at the business, PAT. GORMAN.

He will repair Wagon, Carriage or Buggy Harness, at short notice.

(IT-Every description of HIDES, Green or Dry, taken in exchange for work, or bought for CASH at the highest market rates. He solicits a call, assured of his ability to give

November 14, 1865-tf. HALLTOWN COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOU E.

entire satisfaction

EVERY VARIETY OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. CHUEBNSWARE. Hardware, Woodenware, Liquiors, Leather, &c., kept and for sale for CASH, or exchange for COUNTRY PROCUCE.

WHEAT, RYE, OATS,

CORN, BUTTER, EGGS, WOOL AND HIDES, ought for CASH, or in exchange for GOODS, at chest market price.

We are also receiving large lots of prime Lumber, Lime, Laths, Shingles, &c., which we can sell cheap to builders. We can furnish bills on short notice direct from the mills of S. R. CLARK.—Wheat, Corn, Rye and Hay, received and forwarded to responsible houses.

JOHN H. STRIDER.

NOVEMBER 7, 1855.—

A LL persons owing us will please come forward and settle.

AlsQUITH & BRO.

January 16, 1866. NOTICE. TRESH OYSTRES

I am daily receiving FRESH OYSTERS; and serve them to the public Fried, Stewed or Raw, by the Plate, and sto families by the Can cr otherwise.—
The usual accompaniu ents of Slaugh, Catsup, Pickles, Crackers and Fresh Butter.

I have also fitted up a Room especially for the accommodation of the Ladics.

JOHN F. BLESSING.

OODEN WARE—Tubs, Huckets, Bowls and Trays, and Brooms, for sale by CHARLES JOHNSON.

C. W. AISQUITH.]

[ARCHIE H. AMQUITE AISQUITH & BROTHER, Druggists

At the Old Stand of BELLER & BURNETT, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,

OFFER TO THE PEOPLE THEIR LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRUGS, CHEMICAES, PAINTS, VARNISHES, OHS, PATENT MEDICINES, DVE STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, AND DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS, AND STATIONERY.

At prices to suit the times. Parscriptions and all Compounds will receive special attention at all hours, of day and night, so as to insure certainty and safety. We call special attention to the following enumeration of articles—

Drake's Plantation Bitters,
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Hoofland's German Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Ague Cure—Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
Carter's Spanish Mixture,
Helmbold's Pittid Extract of Buchn,
Woll's Schhapps—Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Radway's Ready Relief—Burnett's Cod Liver Oil,
Nichols' Elixir Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of
Iron.

Nichols' Elixir Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of Iron,
Hegeman's Elixir of Calisaya Bark,
Swaim's Panacea—Holloway's Worm Confections
McLane's Vermifuge—Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
McMuun's Elixir Opium,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer—Larabee's Pain Killer,
Biair's Compound Syrup Phosphates,
Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron,
Ellis' Citrate Magnesia,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Brandreth's Pills—Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Dr Shallenberger's Feverand Ague Antidots,
Spalding's Glue—Olive Oil,
McAlister's Ointment—Sing's Itch Ointment,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Thompson's Eye Water—Arrow Root,
Barley, Corn Starch, Sago, Gelatine, Tapices,
Extract Vanilla—Extract Lemon,
Extract Pine Apple—Extract Orange,
Hodgson's Diamond Cement,
Payson's Indelible Ink,
Stonebraker's Nerve Liniment,
Stonebraker's Pain Killer,

Stonebraker's Nerve Liniment,
Stonebraker's Pain Killer,
Stonebraker's Rat Exterminator,
Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powders,
Stonebraker's Vegetable Cough Syrup,
Stonebraker's Hair Restorative,
Stonebraker's Liver Pills,
Stonebraker's Dyspepsia Bitters and Liver InvigOrator. orator. Perfumery, Soaps, &c—Sozodant for Teeth,
Hawley's and Glenn's Ext's for Handkerchiefs,
Golden Lilly of Japan for the Hair,
Sterling's Ambresial for the Hair,
Burnett's Coebaine for the Hair,
Oldham's and Cristadora's Hair Dye,
Ambrosial Nectar Cologne,
Glenn's Rose Hair Oll—Glenn's Honey Soap,
Colgate's Bath Soap, together with Soaps of every
variety and style,
Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes—Combs, \$c,
Pens, Ir k. Paper and Envelopes. &c. Perfumery, Soaps, &c-Sozodant for Teeth,

Pens. Irk. Paper and Envelopes, &c. November 7, 1865.

[J. H. HAINES.] -[C.E. HAINES.] J. H. HAINES & Bro., Manufacturers and Dealers in

TOBACCO, SNUFFS AND CIGARS,

A LSO, will keep constantly on hand a fine as-Just received and for sale a fine lot of the genuine old Gravely Brand CHEWING TOBACCO. Also, a lot of the choicest brands of VIRGINIA SMO-ING TOBACCO. Persons dealing in our line will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

OPPOSITE J. F. BLESSING'S. CO
Charlestown, Va., Nov. 7, 1865.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C., &C. LLOYD LOGAN HAS resumed business in the Store House, third door South of the Taylor Hotel, where he will be glad to see his old friends and dealers generally. 200,000 Imported and Domestic Segars, from S15 to S120 per thousand 200 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco 69 Boxes Scotch Snuff 55 Cases Smoking Tobacco 10 Barrels Smoking Tobacco

200 Reams Wrapping Paper 25,000 Paper Pockets, from half lb to 12 lbs 50 Reams Cap, Letter and Note Paper 20,000 Envelopes, assorted 40 Dozen Maynard & Noyes Ink 25 Gross Pens and Pen-holders 5,000 Blank Cards, assorted William Co. 60 Boxes of Pipes .

30 Kegs and Boxes of Scotch, Rappes, Con-gress and Maccabau Snuff 41 Gross Matches; 50 Dozen Blacking 4) Gross Matches; 50 Dozen Blacking
10 Dozen Brushes
30 Gross fine-cut Chewing Tobacco
10 Half-barrels Chewing Tobacco
10 Gross Tobacco and Snuff Boxes
12 Gross assorted Pipe Bowles
5,000 Pipe Stems, assorted,
All-of which will be sold on the best terms, by
LLOYD LOGAN.

N. B .- Rags bought and received in exchange for Winchester, Va., Dec. 19, 1865.-tf. [N. W. HAINES.] [C. E. BELLER.] TOBACCO, CIGARS.

AND SNUFF. THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Merchanis of the Valley, that they have con-stantly on hand at their store in Winchester, a au-perior lot of TOBACCO, SXUFF AND CIGARS,

A. 100 500

which they can sell at less than Baltimore prices.
Their stock of Cigars consists in part of the following popular Brands—
JEFFEFSON, LA REAL, CABINET, LA FLOR. EL NACIONAL, LA ESCOSESA, FLOR DE LONDRES, PLANTATION, -SUPERIOR HAVANA, ESIDES OTHER FINE BRANDS.

They also keep constantly on hand a large variety of PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO, in papers, bales, drums, and in bulk. Bayley's Celebrated Michigan FINE CUT TOBACCO Also, John Anderson's SOLACE, John Cornish's VIRGINIA LEAF, and other brands of FINE CUT.—CHEWING TOBACCO in foil and in bulk. HAINES & BELLER nearly opposite the Court Bouse,
November 14, 1855. Winchester, Va.

N. B. We manufacture our own Cigars, and being Practical Tobacconics, we guarantee all goods

TEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP, THE public is respectfully notified that the under-signed continue to conduct business at the old stand, 'Miller's Row," Charlestown, Jefferson MACHINE WAKING AND REPAIRING, CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING A Also, BLACKSMITHING in all its branches. I We are prepared to manufacture too det. Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons—in fact almost any thing pertaining to WOOD AND IRON, in the speedlest and best manner, and upon reasonable terms. It is an area and Repair of Fartaing Implements. I Mill Work and Axes.

WEIRICK & WELLER. November 14, 1865-1y. G-Highest cash price paid for Old Iron. STOVE STORE AND TIN SHOP.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand an assortment of the most approved Stoves, and Tin Ware, at their Shop on Main Street, Charlestown. Every thing usually manufactured and kept in a The SHOP can be had by giving us a call, and it the most reasonable prices.

Of House Spouting, Jobbing and Repairing, deue on short notice.

ALBERT MILLER & CO.

November 7, 1865.

PROM this time hence forth it will be absolutely impossible for me to open accounts with any person except such as have been promps to meet their engagements. Cash is required from me by all merchants from whom I purchase my goods; and to carry on my business I must require Cache from my own customers.

All parsons who know themselves indebted to make are earneally requested to call and settle their accounts. When money is not to be had, I will make produce of all kinds.

H. LEE HEIGHTELD:

Nov. 29, 1869.

A series of the series of the

CORN WANTED.—Highest Price paid for Corn.
in Cash or G.ods, by
D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES...20 per cent cheaper than Foundry prices by W: T. FOREMAN.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, January 30, 1868.

TO THE PUBLIC OF JEFFERSON. For the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the people of this County, as expressed in the County meetings held in October and November last, money is needed-and our citizens are requested to pay, as much as their poverty will permit, to N. S. White, treasurer of the Committee on Finance, and to do it without delay.

THE CONGRESSIONAL REPORT-STA-TUS OF JEFFERSON.

In our issue of last week we commented upon some of the points made by the Judiciary Comunities of the House of Representatives fo its very lame report upon the status of this county; and, although we believe that the fact that polls were opened at only two of the eight places of voting, while the Act of the Virginia General Assembly giving the consent of the State to the transfer, required polls to be opened at each place of voting, is positively conclusive of the case as against the pretensions of West Virginia, we feel bound to say a word or two upon some other of the arguments urged by the Committee.

The Report says that there is no doubt that West Virginia has the de-facto government of Jefferson, and, therefore, that State should not be disturbed in its possessions .-This is simply absurd. It has no force whatever. By what means did West Virginia obtain this de facto government? By a gross outrage-a base cheat upon the people; and by an equally base fraud upon the law which ordered the sense of the people to be taken on the subject of the transfer. But suppose there was force in the proposition, and that Congress would adopt it as its rule of action ! It would be compelled to extend it to other cases. The Southern Confederacy itself would have its independence of the Federal government acknowledged by the same rule of action. It certainly had a de facto government, and an admirable one at that, over the whole Southern States. If Congress has no right to disturb the West Virginia anthorities in this county, it had no right to interfere by force of arms, or otherwise, against the Confederacy.

This very de facto government of West Virginia in this county exists in consequence of an invasion of the State of Virginia by the o Scials of that State; and it is made the duty of Congress, by the Federal Constitution, to repel it-a duty which Congress should perform at once, and which it could do without resort to any other means than passing a bill or resolution refusing to sanction the transfer.

The Report is unwilling to admit that the Richmond Legislature is the de jure legislature of the State, and therefore does not consider the repealing bill of that body entitled to consideration. It is useless to arone such a proposition as this-indeed the Report itself furnishes a complete vindication of both the de jure and de fucto character of the Virginia Assembly. In the opening of the Report, the Committee has to speak of the "restored government" of Virginia as the only authorized, legal government in the State and affirms that it has been so recognized b Congress itself. Peirpoint is claimed by the report to have heen the only lawful Governor of the State, that he is so at this time, and that he has been so recognised by all the departments of the federal Government, and that "he is now so recognised by the people of Virginia." Each and every member of each branch of our legislature was elected and holds his seat by virtue of the Constitution and laws of "restored Virginia," and none other, and the people of the State and Governor Peirpoint, recognise them as forming the de jure and de facto government of the State. It is therefore mere folly in the Committee to report that the present legislature is not the only true and lawful-legislature of the State. If it is not the true and lawful legislature of the State, then that other legislature that sat in the same place last winter, and which was elected under the constitution and laws of old Virginia, was, and if it was, what becomes not only of the transfer of Jefferson and Berkeley, but of the State of West Vir-

The Report is full of such flimsy argumets; indeed it is perfectly apparent that the Committee has derived its arguments, as well as its facts, from unscrupulous men who advocate the transfer. But there is one point made in this report, which should be known by every citizen, in order that it may be seen to what desperate straits the West Virginians are driven. The Committee says that it was not necessary for Congress to give consent to the compact between Virginia and West Virginia, for the reason that at the time of the agreement on the part of Virginia, there was no such State as West Virginia. But let us give the Committee's own language:

"It was therefore supposed by the Senators and Representatives of West Virginia in "Congress, that inasmnch as West Virginia "was not a State, and had not the capacity "to enter into any 'compact or agreement'
"with the State of Virginia in providing the " means of transferring these counties to the "State of West Virginia, and giving her asa sent to such transfer, was not a compact " or agreement, within the meaning of the itution of the United State "therefore no ratification by Congress was "necessary to the validity of the transfer."

It is of such material as this the Commit tee build up the claims of West Virginia to the rich county of Jefferson, against the wishes of three-fourths of the voters of the county; against the manimous sense of the State legislature; and against the plainest requirements of the Federal Constitution.

BOREMAN REBUKED.

The garrulous Governor of the " no State of West Virginia has had his ultra radicalism terribly rebuked. The people of Wheeling, comprising a voting population of a little more than fifteen hundred, defeated the Boremanites yesterday week, in a square, hand-to-hand fight, by upwards of 500 majority. The conservative ticket, made up of bld Whigs and Democrats, has triumphed in the municipal election in the most signal manner-beating their anti-Johnson opponents by a clean sweep. This election furnishes another proof that the people of West Virginia are hostile to the Stevens and Bore. man policy, and are willing to regard the war as over, and the Union restored; and should be a warning to the miserable demagogues, who make up the Western legislature, to be careful how they follow the lead of Boreman and Jo. Chapline.

FROM THE BENCH TO THE BAR. The learned pundit who has worn the judicial ermine of the Boreman concern in this County since sometime last Spring, has come down from the Bench, and entered among the combatants of the Bar. We presume, therefore, that E. B. Hall has qualified as Judge of this circuit.

The ex-judge will have a gay and happy time of it-indeed he will, in every case that may be entrusted to his management, have a few days all to himself. He will give his clients the full worth of their money in the quantity, if not in the quality, of his advocacy. He is the greatest man to speak against time in the known world. If you want a witness from Norway, and Judge Hall won't postpone your case till he can be had, employ the ex-. P. W. and we will pay all costs if he don't speak till you can send a sailing vessel out after him and return. But that is all we will

HOPE IN THE PRESIDENT,

The conservative conduct of the President has fixed on him the hopes of the Southern people. They look to him as the only means by which the country can be saved from the ruin that would inevitably follow if the fainto laws. That this is true; that our people do thus put their hopes and trust in him, is shown in many ways, but in none more clearly than in the fervency of their Sabbath prayer for "the President of the United States"-a prayer that has generally, heretofore, been a mere formula; but now, when our country seems to be rushing to ruin, and " all others in authority" seem to be hastening its end, the great Ruler is earnestly besought not only to preserve the President in health and safety, but to give him the power to stay the madness of the day, and to restore perfect peace to the land; and men and women, and even children, join in the petition with the fervor of speech which their payment would ever year grow stronger proves the utterance of the heart.

ATTORNEYS. That liberal and enlightened statesman, Jos. Chapline, has introduced a bill into the West Virginia Senate, to prohibit all lawyers who cannot take the odious test oath, the right to practice in the courts of that State. As Joe's bread and butter depends upon the exclusion, from the bars of this circuit, of all the older gentlemen of the profession, we are not surprised at his course, but we think the people, who are so unfortunate as to be involved in controversies requiring the intervention of the courts, will suffer even more than he will gain. This conduct is even more radical than that of old Thad .- who has had the grace to introduce a motion into Congress doing away with the oath so far as lawyers of the United States courts are concerned; but, verily, old Thad's grace only came to him when he found that the Supreme Court was about to decide the test oath un-

THE NEW ERA. This sound conservative paper, published at Martinsburg, has passed into the hands of a new company, and is now under the editorial control of Capt. E. W. Andrews, a staunch friend of the conservative policy of President Johnson and an out-and-out opponent of the radicalism that seems to be making mad a large majority of the gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives. He is a man of decided ability, and we have no doubt will cause the New Era to be one of the most popular papers of the State

## A FENIAN PRIVATEER AFLOAT!

The New York News notices a vessel that moored close to the Brooklyn Navy Yard Sunday last, at whose masthead floated-along with the American colors-a certain green flag, which has not yet been recognized by England, and which bore the famous "sunburst,"-the emblem of the Irish Republic. The vessel was crowded with Fenians all day Sunday, but Monday morning, she weighed anchor and started out. If she prove a privateer, we shall soon have some lively ac-

RECONSTRUCTION.

Condensed Statement of the Views of the President-Testimony from a Radical

From the National Intelligencer.] Below we publish a letter from the Cincinnati Gazette, the leading Radical newspaper of Ohio. The author of the letter is so well known that it is bardly necessary to say that he is an intense Radical, but exhibits in all his writings a disposition to see things as they are, and not as he would have them. Besides he has the requisite force and keenness of intellect to state accurately what the President did say, while superficial minds seek to infer from the phraseology ideas to square with

These expressions of the policy of the President are not new to us. All and singular of them have been stated from time to time in these columns during the past year. Even if we had not the warrant of authority for such versions, none other could be gathered from the very numerous addresses of the President to various delegations of politicians during the past year ;

The President and Congress-Authentic Statements (from Written Records) of what the President says.

[Special Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- I have not been wift to rush into print with garbled statements of what the President said to Scnator Smith and Representative Jones, (as retailed by them on the avenue.) concerning his relaions to Congress, and the existing differences of policy. I have thought it more respectful at once to the President and to my readers to say nothing till I could speak advisedly But it is well that the country should un-

derstand precisely how the President does talk, and how the representatives of the people talk to him. If a breach between them is widening, the country should know who widens it; if a disposition to conciliate is shown -who shows it; if an indifference to consequences-who manifests that. I have therefore taken pains to procure correct accounts of several recent interviews with the President. Careful minutes of some were made at the time, and I am writing with these before

WHAT CONSTITUIONAL AMENDMENTS HAVE REEN SUGGESTED.

In one case several members, popularly known as Radicals, said to the President that if he would be satisfied with constitutional amendments, basing representation on voters, making all men equal before the law, excepting in the matter of suffrage, repudiating rebel debt, and guaranteeing national obligations they would make an effort to bring the party Congress to an adjustment of the reconstruction question on that basis; and would even go to the length of admitting Tennessee in naticism, that is now madly raging in the advance of all the other States and of the gentwo houses of Congress, should be embodied | eral adoption of this policy by the South, if she would individually agree to these amend-

> Without entering into any serious consideration of their subject matter, the President said he had objections on general grounds to any constitutional amendments. He was once favor of some himself, and was on record in their favor; but these were changed times, and the tendency was too great towards unsettling the foundation of things. These frequent the payment of the rebel debt unconstitutional, he considered them unnecessary, and doubted their propriety. The Southern people were in no danger of ever wanting to pay those debts. The objections in the South to and stronger. How would it look to provide by constitutional amendment that the United States debt should not be repudiated? Yet this would be no more improper than the other. Furthermore, there was gross inconsistency n the proposed mode of securing these constitutional amendments. They were to be proposed by a Congress from which the South was excluded. Then the rebel States, who were unfit to be represented in Congress, were to be considered fit to ratify a constitutional amendment. If they were expected as States to act upon the question of ratifying them, they should be permitted through their representatives in Congress to act also in proposing them. In effect he did not think it right to demand the adoption of any constitutional amendment as a condition of admitting Southern members to Congress, because those States were in now and entitled to all the rights of

LEGAL GUARANTEES SUGGESTED.

Perhaps the most generally accepted plan of reorganization involves constitutional a mendments. But there are others in Congress who prefer to regulate the whole subject by law. Among these are the prost who wish to meet squarely the rugged issue of negro suffrage. In the last Congress Mr. Winter Davis came very near carrying through such a law. Substantially the same measure is now before Congress again, and is known as Ashley's bill. Numerous Congressmen have urged this upon the President's attention, and more have pressed the general policy of providing rather by law than by constitutional amendment the guarantees which the entire Unions party (with exceptions too insignificant to be mentioned) agree in considering essential to any safe organization.

To such suggestions the President has replied that he considered Mr. Ashley's measure simply a bill for the dissolution of the Union. He had risked his own life and property to preserve the Union. The people of the country stood, and had stood, upon the position that the rebellion was to be put down and the States thereby kept in the Union .-Mr. Ashley's bill now proposes to turn them out and prescribe conditions for their return. He thought the true course for the Union party to pursue was "with open arms and cordial hands' to welcome these States into a participation in the Government. Thus we would have them as friends of the Union party, and not make them as enemies by slamming

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT OF HIS OWN! THEORY OF

GEN. Wise appeared as counsel for a found their way into the public documents.

party arranged before the Mayor of Richmond During the rebellion the loyal Government Here, then, it is clearly admitted—for the Committee contend that this supposition is correct—that the State of West Virginia was not a State, and could not enter into a compact with Virginia. Now this is exactly what we believe, and what every man who takes the Constitution as his guide. must be
a few days ago and commenced his speech in the following characteristic way:

He had never taken any oath, and hoped in their power to secure to these States republican governments. This became especially his own duty, as one charged with seeing that the laws were executed. His own action in prescribing terms upon which these States has been ordered to be mustered out of the service. Gen Sheridan, whose black soldiers

In fact, these States were entitled to be represented in Congress all through the re-bellion. Indeed, there was greater reason for their being then represented than there was at other times. Congress had repeatedly dealt with them as States during the rebellion. lembers from Virginia, for example, we admitted. Direct taxes were appropriated among them just as among the other States. The 9th section of the act of the 7th June. 1862 in its latter clauses recognised the same

The rebel States are, therefore, now in the Union. Indeed, their governments, are more republican, more democratic, more in harmony with the spirit of our institutions than they ever were before. If Congress would only look out there now, it would see legislators, Governors, State officers of all grades, members of Congress all elected by the peo-ple; courts in session, taxes being collected, mails being carried. Surely these made States in the Union, if they ever were in it. OF THE ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS

In numerous interviews, the President stantially the same language, his views con-cerning the admission of rebel Congressmen. In one of the minutes before me I find a

memorandum to this effect He repeatedly alluded to its being the prerogative and constitutional duty of each House, to judge of the merits of each claim-ant's election by itself. This also was the wise way of keeping bad men out of Congress, who might not, through personal disqualification, be entitled to seats. But it was grossly wrong to exclude States because of objections to individuals. Each claimant's case should rest on and be decided according

to his individual merits. Representation in Congress was but one of the rights of States under the Constitution Exclusion from Congress does not, therefore, prevent these rebel States from enjoying and exercising other constitutional rights over which Congress, in spite of its denial of their rights, has no control

THE PRESIDENT ON PARTY POLICY, In the same line of conversation, the President, a few days ago, said to certain Representatives, that the South had travelled a great way in a short time. They had freed the slaves. They had provided that no future legislation should enslave them. They had recognized certain civil rights of the late slaves. They had adopted the constitutional

amendment prohibiting slavery. Under such circumstances the public sentiment of the country would sooner or later insure their recognition by Congress. For himself, he would feel a personal pride in having this accomplished by the same Union -party which had carried the country through the war. Such a party with such a history, ought to finish its work by bringing back all these States into their true relations in a

Recently certain prominent men of Massachusetts, in a conversation with him, had disclosed a fear that our party ascendency might be endangered if the South should come in, and should act (as it always used to act) as a unit. Yet how many members were there to be let in from the rebel States? Only 58. But the House has now over 200. (In this the President made a mistake. amendments were calculated to weaken the The House has but 182.) It argued a large force and solemn sanction of the constitution. | amount of distrust of the North, and a large and make its provisions like the work of town estimate of the power of these 58, to suppose meetings. As to any propositions for making | that they could ruin the Government or obtain the ascendency in Congress.

PEELING AND BEARING OF THE PRESIDENT. Throughout all these interviews the President's manner has been kind and considerate. No lack of respect has been shown for Congressmen; no disposition to attempt any coercive measures. On the other hand he has exhibited no sense of dependence on Congress, and no feeling of even the slightest apprehensions as to the result. He constantly refers to "the people" with a manifest conviction that public sentiment is overwhelmingly on his side; and that in the event of any difference between himself and Congress on these points, the party and the

country will be sure to sustain him. I do not believe there is any evidence whatever that the President has made a single sten toward the employment of his paronage as a means of enforcing his views. Members of the Cabinet expressly deny that anything of the sort has ever been suggested

## AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT. The President is known to have declared publicly, some month's since, that were he in Tennessee he would be for colored suffrage. But he was against any interference in the South where he had not the right to dictate to the people what they should do. He is known since to have expressed a willingness to sign a bill for the District giving a limited right to educated men of color and wealth. But since then there has been an election held here by the white voters, declaring against it by a large majority.

A New York letter to the Baltimore Transcript gives the following Washington gossip concerning Mr Johnson's Mexican views:

Private advices from Washington eminating from most reliable sources, state that President Johnson has given up all idea of enforcing the so much talked of Monroe Doctrine, and that plane, with his sanction, are slowly but steadily being matured for the recognition of the Imperial Government of Mexico by the United States authorities. The President has actually been forced to try this policy by the circumstances now surrounding his Administration, and that it has been decided upon, there can be to-day, not the least doubt, as the events of the next few months will show. Mr. Johnson at the outset of his administration, was perfectly willing to secure, as far as it laid in his power, a Republican Government for the Mexicans, and at one time he was even willing to risk a war with France to carry out that idea. But then he thought he could rely on a strong, united country. Now, however, that Congress has succeeded in keeping the country disunited; In such connections the President has more Houses in opposition toward the Executive than once stated his own theory of reconstruc-tion in words much more explicit than have not, neither is he willing to risk a foreign they are now in Virginia with all her losses.

Mr Seward, under the President's guidance, takes the Constitution as his guide, must be lieve. And we know it is no more a State now than it was then; or rather, has no more right to be a State now than it had then.—
The converse of this proposition must be true, according to the long of the report. West Virginia not being a State could hardly tell whether laws existed or no compact with it, and, therefore, had no right to pass the bill by which she agreed to be must of the sound of th

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SLEIGHING .- Our folks-young and old are having a jolly good time. The sleigh g is admirable, and all day long, and more han helf the night, the bells are merily jing-"Surprise parties" are the order of he night, and our country friends are constantly required to take up the carpet and put on the hickory, to administer to the dancing propensities of the happy young ones; and beauty and gaiety reign supreme. The war's ravages extended to sleighs as well as to other vehicular conveyances and the conuence is the improvisation of all imaginable kinds of sleds, from the jumper up to the four-horse cutter. The turn-out of Sunday was particularly rich in numbers and qualities, and among them we noticed a little fellow, with a little box on two poles, with a very little mule hitched thereto, and two or three little bells tied round its neck, who attracted much attention-especially to the active enterprise exhibited in cluding the larger and faster " machines."

CAUGHT AT LAST .- Bill Cave, a fellow who has been lounging about town for some time and who had no ostensible means of support, but who, notwithstanding, always seemed to have plenty of money and " good clothes," was arrested a few days ago, by officer Sheetz, upon the charge of horse stealing. Cave had long been suspected as the person who was spiriting away so many horse from this neighborhood, and although he had been closely watched, he conducted his ope rations with so much secreey that he was never caught in the overt act until the time of his arrest. We understand he confesses to having stole nearly all the missing horses from this neighborhood, and hope he will be kept in "out of the wet" until he learns to let his neighbor's property alone. " 1"

We take the following from a Petersburg paper of the 26th instant :

UNCLAIMED BODY .- In the yard of "Marl Hill, the residence in Prince George county of Mr. James Smith, is buried the body of Lieutenant B. Lucas, Company D, 12th Va. (Contederate) Cavalry. He was killed on the 20th of September, 1864, near Sycamore Church. Mr. Smith desires us to say that should this meet the eyes of the friends of the deceased, and they will communicate with him on the subject he will furnish a coffin and bring the body to Petersburg.

PUBLIC SALE .- Will be sold on nesday, the 14th of February, by Geo. W. Eichelberger, Administrator, nearly the entire effects of the late James D. Gibson. See

The article in another column, headed 'Reconstruction," we regard as fully reliable on the points noticed-expository of the President's views, and will be read with

West Virginia has a proposition before the Senate Military Committee, which is under consideration, to have Harper's Ferry turned over to that State. The Committee have come to no conclusion in regard to the matter, and before anything is done will ascertain the views of the War Department respecting it. The Committee, as well as Congress, are opposed to ever resuscitating it for an armory. or for any National work, and will direct its sale to the highest bidder.

SHEPHERDSTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Imorance and Incompetency of those in power showing themselves - Gov. Boreman's Message-His Ontissions and His Vindictiveness-His Jurisdiction over this SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA., Jan. 22, 1866.

The Board of Supervisors have published ome eighteen or twenty orders recently, reieving certain parties therein named from payment of taxes on lands wrongly and outrageously assessed. This is but justice, vet it shows only too plainly that the officers making the assessments were either totally unfit for the position, or else the assessments were purposely made wrong through a vindictive feeling to the owners of property assessed. In either case, the wrong of outraged people call loudly for relief from the bouldage and burthens they now en-

Governor Boreman has spoken and be hides not his bitter feelings from those whom he calls " maleontents" in Jefferson; because they for sooth, knowing and believing that they have been illegally and unjustly annexed to his State, choose to test the legality of the acts which claimed to impose such disabilities upon honest men. But he is silent as to the reason for his organizing his government in this county, and as to his authority for so doing, but says he sought the law to put down the open, manly proceedings of high minded men to secure them justice and an honest living, which he calls "sedition," but he could find no remedy and could not prevent any opposition to the exewhatever for organizing a West Virginia government here or exercising jurisdiction over us, until Congress had sanctioned the proposed transfer, and that all civil and judicial proceeding under his authority here, are null and void, unless the legislature shall hereafter pass an act legalizing them. He disposes of the "main argument," in support of West Virginia by its friends here, by saying that the legislature will at once proceed to pay West Virginia's proportion of the Virginia debt contracted before the war. The friends of West Virginia in this county openly declared that the State would repuliate the old State debt, though the payment of her share was one of the conditions upon which West Virginia was formed into a State. Upon this assertion they argued that the taxes would be much lighter in West Virginia than in Virginia, but the very opposite is true. The taxes in this portion, at least. and expenses of reorganizing the State go-

The Adjutant General's Report says West Virginia furnished 31,000 soldiers to the Union army, but it does not tell that many of those came from other States as Massa-

chusett's quota did.

A perusal of the Governor's message cannot fail to impress any one with feelings of regret that so much vindictiveness and un-

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The following important corresponden etween General Weitzel and General Craword we take from the New Orleans Delta of the 12th instant!

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 1, 1866. for General Godfrey Weitzel, Comman ing District Rio Grande and Twenty-fift.

General-Information has just reached the army of Mexico, were this morning cap tured in battle by the soldiers of the so-called Emperor of Mexico, and that by orders of the traitor Mejia, they are to be shot to death early to morrow morning. I wish, General, protest, in the name of humanity, against fare, and request that you, on the part of the United States, prevent this atrocious murder of patriots, in cold blood, by the tools of the

Austrian usurper. The opinion of the people and or the Govrnment of the United States, in relation to the inhuman orders of Maximilian, are well known, and to permit the patriotic soldiers of a sister republic, with which we hold di-plomatic relations, to be butchered by orders of an usurper within sight of the United States flag, and within sound of a camp of United States troops, is to prove false to every principle that an American citizen

As an officer of the army of the Mexican Republic, I call upon you, General, to prevent this dreadful crime I have the honor to be, General, with re-

spect. your obedient servant, R. CLAY CRAWFORD, Maj. Gen. Div. Mexican Army.

GEN. WEITZEL TO GEN. CRAWFORD. HDO'RS DIV. OF THE RIO GRANDE, BBOWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 2, 1866. R. Clay Crawford, General of Division

General-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday. I have notified General Mejia of the opinion which I firmly believe my Govern-ment holds on that subject, and entered solemn protest, in writing, against the act. General Mejia replies that he is obliged to bey the orders of his Government. I will notify my superiors of this but I have positive written orders not to commence hostilities without instructions so to do. I am, General, very respectfully, your

O. WEITZEL. Major General Commanding. From the same source we extract: General Crawford was shot at by the Mexicans over the river, a few days since, while riding on our side, just below the town. General Weitzel sent an immediate protest to the traitors, which was received, and an

upon coolly. THE MISCHIEF ON THE RIO GRANDE

The statement that the capture of Bagdad was accomplished by a band of adventurers, organized for purposes of plander, is not sustained by the facts, so far as they can be gathered from the meaure reports. It appears that the guiding spirit of the expedition was General Crawford, recently an officer of the United States, now a Major General in the army of the Mexican Republic regularly commissioned by President Juarez. The expedition was under the immediate command of Colonel Reed, the Chief of General Crawford's Staff.

General Crawford has apparently been very active and successful in organizing a force in Texas for service in the Liberal cause. He has issued commissions to several ex-Federal officers, furnished them with money, and authorized them to recruit for the army of Juarez. The commission thus

i sued reads as follows: "MEXICAN REPUBLIC. AMERICAN DIVISION,

NEAR MATAMORAS, Mexico. The Mexican Government having duly authorized Major General Crawford to raise and equip a division of troops for the Mexican service, and to appoint the officers of said division, you are hereby appointed Captain, and authorized to raise a company of LIEJ. REEDER, of Waynesboro.

"Chief of Staff."

The affair assumes a very serious aspect, in view of the system and activity displayed in organizing an army of invasion within the lines of the United States. It will be difficult for Federal officers in command on the Rio Grande to demonstrate to the satisfaction of Maximilian that they were not cognizant of the movement or that they made any effort to prevent it. There is no measuring the trouble that may ensue from this untimely raid. What is most to be apprehended is that thousands of reckless and adventurous spirits in this country may regard the bold stroke of the Texan "filibusters" as a signal to shoulder their rifles and march to the frontier in search of glory and booty under the Liberal standard. A few successful enterprises like that which resulted in the capture of Bagdad would give an impulse to Slibastering that this Government would not be able to check in time to avert collisions that would culminate in a war with France. We need statesmanship now in the National Legislature, and it is high time that partizan intrigues should be abandoned, at least, until the peril is over .- N. Y. News.

CONFEDERATES YET UNPARDONED .- As the impression prevails to some extent that nearly or quite all the distinguished personages who were active confederates have been pardoned, we are permitted to state that nearly twelve hundred applications are now upon the President's table, most of which have been there for several months. Seven hundred of them fall under the \$20,000 clause. The remainder says Forney's Press. are classified as follows:

Members of Confederate Congress .... Ex-officers of the U.S. Navy ...... 116

are now in Virginia with all her losses, expenses of reorganizing the State goment.

PALMER, Esq., is a candidate for the place of Superintendent of Public Printing for the Commonwealth. He is most admirably qualified for the place, having had about as much practical experience in all departments of the business as any gentleman in Virginia.
He is one of Virginia's best men, and we shall be pleased to hear of his election.

A Good Sign .- In the columns of the New Orlean A Good Sign.—In the columns of the New Orlean Delt we find a stirring appeal, signed G. T. Beau-regard." He wishes to have sealed proposals for the delivery of fifty thousand cypress cross-ties along a Louisiana railroad of which he is General Superneedent and Chief Engineer. There is no better proof that grim-visaged war is smoothing its wrinkled front than the military men now afford in devoting their great energies to the creative works of peace.

After twenty-nine years spent in Richmond as Prosecuting Attorney and Mayor of the city, Hon. Joseph Mayo, at the age of three-score years and ten, returns to the practice of the law on the other side of the ban.

NEWS ITEMS. A new daily paper is to be established in New York with a capital of half a million. Mrs. Tincoln has been authorized by Con-

gress to use the franking privile One little village in Michigan made \$90,-Theodore Tilton gets \$4,000 a year as edi-tor of the New York Independent. General Grant's pay as Lieutenant General amounts to \$9,240 per amount.

A celebrated stallion a Loci, sold is California for \$5,100 in sold On Friday last a colored mail contractor received pay for carrying the mail on a route in

Adelina Patti, the operatic artiste, receives \$1,000 anight for her performance in London A young oil operator, yet in his teens, has sold his share of oil wells in Pennsylvania for

Instructions have been sent General Sheridan to but a stop to the lawlessness on the Three thousand dollars was subscribed in

Baltimore on Friday for a monument to Win-A woman in Chicago, who is yet sixteen, was married and divorced in eight days. It has cost the country \$18,000 to print

Secretary Seward's documents. The President has accepted the resignation of -B N Clement, late Second Assistant Postmast General of the Confederate States, is dead Judah P Benjamin has entered his name at the The cold weather is said to bave seriously injured the peach trees in Delaware.

Illinois produced half a million dollars' worth of General Sherman has fixed his residence, as well as headquarters at St. Louis. It is reported that a majority of the Senate are in favor of unrestricted negro suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Augustus Tristam and Thomas Clark, two of the Adams Express robbers, have been arraigned at Bridgeport, Coon, for trial. The O'Maltony branch of the Fenians held a mass

meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday night. Speech es were made by J.J. Rogers and B. Doran Killian. The bill to relation to fences and for the protect don of crops," was passed by the Va. Senate on Frie

The Secretary of War has discharged one of his clerks for saving he would like to see Senator Sum-ner "sent to his long home.

"Muzzling" has succeeded garrotting; the victim's nose and mouth are compressed while he is plundered. Of the two garroting is said to be less unpleasant.

Mas STONEWALL JACKSON .-- The concer! given in Richmond on Saturday evening for the benefit of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, drew together one of the largest and most brilliant audiences assembled in that city for many years. The sum realized was

RESTORATION OF PROPERTY. - The Bureau of Refuto the traitors, which was received, and an gees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, on Tuesday apology was returned; but these insults are last, i sued an order restoring to Mr. Thomas W. Edwards, of Leesburg, Loudoun county, Va., his property, which has been in the possession of that Bureau, Mr. Edwards having been parduned and subscribed to the imposed conditions of the Bureau.

Married.

On the mornin g of the I'th, at Christ's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Meredith, Dr. BENJAMIN M. EROMWELL, of Albany, Ga., to Miss LOUISA BURWELL, daughter of F. C. L. Burwell, of Win-

On Wednesday, 17th idetail, in St. Peter's Church, Harper's Ferry, by Rev. Dr. Costello, Mr. JAMES CONWAY, to Miss MARY MARTIN—all of Harper's Ferry. On the 17th instant, by the same, in the Catholic Church. Frederick City, HENRY MORTIMER, Esq, to Miss SUSANNAH MCTEAGUE-Loth of Sandy Hook, Md.

On Tu sday morning, January 9th, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Hon. Andrew Stuart, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Mr. GEORGE G MOLEK, formerly of this county to Miss MARY STEWART, of Uniontown, Pa. On the 18th inst , by Rev. Samuel Regers, Mr. CHARLES J. POWER, to Miss SALLY E. MUSE. On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Andrew Robey.
Mr. CHARLE; W. BARTON, to Mrs. SALLIE
ANN MOORE—all of Loudoun.

On Wednesday evening, 17th instant, in New Market, by Rev. S. Henkle, Mr. MATTHEW T. RGYSTON, to Miss VIANA MILLER, of Clarket On Tuesday last, 23d, at the Presbyterian Church in this town, by the Rev. Mr. Bedinger, Mr. PARK-ISTON STRODE, to Miss MARY ELLEN LUCAS, daughter of the late Col. Edward Lucas, of this

On the 10th instant, in Waynesboro, Augusta County, Va., by the Rev. H. A. Gaver, Mr. CHAS. R. HAINES, formerly of this county, to Miss Sale

Died.

On the 16th December, 1865, at Harper's Ferry at the residence of Mr. Thomas Gallaher, Mrs. MARY ANN STRIDER, widow of John F. Strider, On the 13th instant, in Staunton, Mr. W. W. SPERRY, of that place, but formerly of Winchester, aged 47 years At Cas-ilis, in this county, Thursday 25th instant JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY, youngest child of John W Kennedy, aged near eight months.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at the residence of the late James D. Gibson, one mile north of Charlestown. On Wednesday, February 14th, 1866, the following property:
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE:

FARAING IMPLEMENTS: Including —
Two good four-horse Wagons,
One good two-horse Wagon,
One good one-horse Wagon,
One Ox Cart, one Horse Cart,
One Dersey Wheat Reaper,
One "Bickman and Hoffman" Wheat Drill,
One first class Wheat Fan,
Two Barshear Ploughs,
Four Double Shovel Ploughs,
Two Single Shovel Ploughs,
Two Harrows, etc., etc.,
Also, Gear and Gearing.

Also, Gear and Gearing STOCK: Two good young Mules,
Four good Work Horses,
Two two year old Colts,
Several good Milch Cows,
A lot of young Stock Cattle,
A first class yoke of Oxen, also,
Six head of Southdown Sheep,
Thirteen head Stock Hoga—among them fire

Seventy-Five Acres Growing Wheat, TERMS OF SALE: — A credit of six months will be given on all sums of twenty (\$20) dollars and upwards, by giving bond with approved security.

Under that amount the Cash will be required.

The CORN will be sold for Cash. No property to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

G. W. EICHELBERGER,

-We see that our old friend, JNO. J. January 3D 1866. JOHN R. LARUS & CO.,

GRAIN, FLOUR AND GENERAL. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 6, Spear's Wharf, Ballimone. QUICK SALES AND PROMPT RETURNS.

REFERENCES: Chas, Goodwin, Esq., Cashier Franklin Bank, Chas. Goodwin, Esq., Cashier Frankin Baha.

Baltimore.

Messrs. Newcomer and Co., Baltimore.

John W. Ross & Go.

"Hillery & Johnson, Jefferson Co., Va.

John L Lock, Charlestown.

John Burns, Charlestown.

Hy. S. Williams, Esq., Loudour County, Va.

John H. Williams, Esq., Cashier, Frederick Co.

Bank, Frederick, Md:

January 30, 1865—6m.

CLOVER SEED for sale by

KEARSLEY & SHEEREN.

800 of Seattle Mr. Pelland of her wheeled formatte was in that Seets. when the fruites was fell skerned a record of the