

Spirit of Jefferson. BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. For One Year, \$3.00 For Six Months, 1.75 For Three Months, 1.00

Spirit of Jefferson

VOL. 18. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1866. NO. 34.

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



STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT. STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT. STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

To the Public. As some recent criticisms have attracted public attention to my connection with the army of the Confederate States...

where my health would not be endangered, and urging me to come to his Headquarters as soon as I could safely travel.

gave me in the Spirit of Jefferson very naturally excited the indignation of my son. In being made the bearer of a letter from me to the editor to ascertain the responsible author of the attack...

Presentiment of Death. A remarkable instance of presentiment of death occurred at Newton, Sussex county, N. J., on last Wednesday week...

OTTO WILKINS. PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER. No. 437 W. Baltimore St., near Pine, BALTIMORE, MD.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT. STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT. STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

Wm. Knabe & Co. I proceeded to Winchester. Gen. Jackson then inquired of me whether it would be agreeable to me to take a permanent position on his staff.

I proceeded in a day or two afterwards to Gen. Lee's Headquarters, to be satisfied that the reports which I had prepared had all reached him in safety.

It is true, the systems of retrospective tests are altogether to my feelings, and in fact, feasible upon principle. They were believed unknown to the world until the late war.

The Queen to George Peabody. The following is a copy of the autograph letter from the Queen of England to Mr. Geo. Peabody.

NOAH WALKER & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIERS. Washington Building, 165 and 167 Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE.

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Wm. Knabe & Co. I next saw Gen. Jackson in September, 1862, subsequent to the battle of Sharpsburg, when he was encamped with his Division near Md. Heights.

I passed through Richmond in pursuit of these missing reports, I met with General Ewell, who informed me that the Northern Army of Virginia had been divided into three corps...

The attack which has been made upon me in the "Spirit of Jefferson," is a striking illustration of the injustice which is done by these mere partial views of a transaction.

An Example to be Followed. Gen. Ewing, a son of Hon. Thomas Ewing of Ohio, and brother-in-law to General W. T. Sherman...

JOHN R. LARUS & CO. GRAIN, FLOUR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 6, Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.

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THE NEW DOLLAR STORE. No. 36, West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

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NOTIONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, DRESSING SUITINGS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

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E. BENNETT, FANCY NOTIONS, COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, THREADS, NEEDLES, SOUP, PERFUMERY, POCKET BOOKS, &c.

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BENJAMIN F. BRALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, April 24, 1866.

MR. FAULKNER'S CARD.

"To the Public," a card has been issued by Mr. Faulkner, (which we publish at our own instance,) giving in detail his connection with the army of the Confederate States, and justifying his subsequent action in taking the test oath prescribed by the late Legislature of West Virginia, for attorneys practicing in the courts of that State. This card of Mr. F. has been omitted by the article "non est jocus" which appeared in the columns of this paper on the 27th of March, and about which there has already appeared some bitterness of controversy. Thus far, we have borne no part in this controversy; nor would we, at this late day, enter the lists, did we not conceive that the card of Mr. Faulkner is calculated to create the impression that the "gross and unprovoked attack" of which he complains, was made by the responsible head of the paper, rather than by the author whose name has been furnished him.

Passing, therefore, over that portion of the card which details the circumstances under which Mr. Faulkner became a soldier, and in which evident effort is made to show the intimate personal relations existing between the writer and the lamented Jackson—an intimacy which must have been gratifying to Mr. F. as to the General—we come to that portion of the card which bears upon the writer's connection with the command of Gen. Ewell; which connection, according to Mr. Faulkner's own showing was severed on the 15th of June, 1863, just five days previous to the time prescribed in the test oath of West Virginia. From the first date Mr. F. regarded his connection with the army as "virtually and substantially terminated," and we suppose that within the five days intervening his resignation was sent to the War Department at Richmond and there acted upon, for until such action was had, Mr. Faulkner was "virtually and substantially" a commissioned officer in the army of the Confederate States. If it was not acted upon within the five days he was still an officer, although Mr. F. might not have regarded himself as such. To us, however, it matters nothing whether Mr. Faulkner entered the Confederate service, how long he remained in it, or when he left it. We only refer to his card for our own vindication—not for the appearance of the article "non est jocus," for the writer of the article has assumed responsibility for it—but for the card of Mr. F. in which he connects and holds responsible the paper, after a name has been given him.

Of the reference of Mr. F. to the other charges in "non est jocus," we have nothing to say, except that in which allusion is made to his having entered Martinsburg with the army of Gen. Early. This Mr. Faulkner admits—not only that he did it once, but three times in 1864—but says that he did it as a private citizen; although he states in his letter to us demanding the name of the writer of the objectionable article, that "it is false that I accompanied the army of Gen. Early either with or without uniform." A great many citizens of the Valley were with the army during the war, both before and after the 20th of June, 1863, and most of them are supposed to have given "aid and comfort" to persons engaged in armed hostility to the government of the United States by countenancing, counseling and encouraging the same. Mr. Faulkner says he did not do so, and we are bound to take his testimony in the matter. He was with the army, traveled with it, entered Martinsburg with it, but only as a private citizen, without one word of counsel or encouragement for those suffering men, who were clearing his path to "his home." Surely he is less humane than we had ever believed him. As a matter of curiosity we here give the celebrated test oath, that the reader may make his own application of it to Mr. Faulkner's connection with the army of Gen. Early, as a private citizen:—

"I, (A. B.) do solemnly swear that I have not, since the 20th day of June, 1863, borne arms against the United States, nor against the State of West Virginia; that I have voluntarily given no aid or comfort to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto, by countenancing, counseling or encouraging them in the same; that I have not sought, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office, whether under any authority in hostility to the United States, or to the State of West Virginia; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion."

Here we would like to let the subject drop, but we feel that we should first to meet our responsibility as the conductor of a public press, if we did not in some measure, however feebly, attempt to counteract the evil which might possibly grow out of the argument of Mr. Faulkner to show the facility with which the test oath may be taken. He says "there are thousands in this State who can honestly take the test voter's oath, who shrink from the exercise of the right of suffrage under the apprehension that some evil disposed person may pervert or fabricate something to the disturbance of their peace." He deprecates test oaths as abhorrent to his feelings, but still thinks they should be taken. The whole argument on this point sounds to us like the advice of Mephistopheles to the student:—

"I would not lead you willingly astray, but as regards this science you will find, 'Tis difficult to shun the erring way. It offers so much power to dignify, Which scarce from medicine you can recognize. Here too 'tis best to listen to but one, And by the master's words to tread alone." We have regular to say in regard to that portion of the card which alludes to the connection of the writer's son with the article "non est jocus." His right to take the position he did, we do not call in question. During the late war, the law of substitution prevailed, but was only availed of by those who were themselves not exempt. Exempt persons did not put in substitutes. We have no objection to a trace of the law for peace

ADDRESS OF MR. LAMB.

The Registry Law.

Mr. Daniel Lamb, of Wheeling, as chairman of a committee appointed by a meeting of a number of citizens from almost every section of the State of West Virginia, which was held at Wheeling last month, has issued an address to the people of that State, in which he reviews the Act of Assembly providing for the registration of voters. The length of this admirable paper precludes our publishing it in full. His arguments are all clearly and strongly put, and would be read with interest and profit by every man in the State.

After admitting that the constitution of West Virginia gives power to the Legislature to provide for a registry of voters, and showing that such registry must be of those who are voters under that constitution, viz: all white male citizens of the State who have resided therein for twelve months, and in the county for thirty days, shall be entitled to vote; and only excepting minors, persons of unsound mind, paupers, and persons under conviction of treason, felony or bribery in an election, Mr. Lamb proceeds to show that the present act does not provide for any such registry of voters as the constitution contemplates, and that its framers never intended it for any such purpose; and that, by its provisions, the first section of the third article is virtually stricken out of the constitution. He says: "Our constitution has declared that certain persons shall be entitled to vote, and the Legislature, under the presence of a registry law, say they shall not; and he comes to the conclusion, as every sane man in the State has, that the law is absolutely unconstitutional."

In speaking of the oath required by the act, he uses the following language: "The registration act contains a test oath. This, of course, was to have been expected. It has been the favorite method of legislation of late, and the statute book is filled with this sort of laws. The law is deprived of the means of earning a livelihood for himself and family unless he takes the test oath. You cannot resort to a court of justice, or see before a magistrate, to enforce any right or redress any wrong, however aggravated or unjustifiable, unless you are prepared to take the test oath. The person in whom the people have shown their confidence by electing him to office, must take the test oath. Our legislators tell their own constituents that they cannot trust them, unless they take the test oath. At every turn, our dearest rights as men and as citizens, are dependent upon our ability to take such oaths as the Legislature from time to time see fit to require. Such laws have proved a constant source of annoyance to the people, and of injury throughout the land. Led us not into temptation, is one of the most important precepts of our religion, but the Legislature has scattered the temptation to commit perjury, broadcast over the State. This multiplication of oaths tends to corrupt the public morals. They have been so often administered that the solemnity which ought to accompany them is wholly lost. Men have become skillful in interperating oaths to mean just what suit themselves."

The only oath that the Legislature has the right to require of any citizen is one "to support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of West Virginia;" and even this cannot be required except "in time of war, insurrection or public danger." And if any person, having the constitutional right to vote, fails to take that oath, in the time when it may be legally required of him, he does not forfeit his right of voting—that right is merely suspended during that time of "war, insurrection or public danger," and when that time is passed the right of voting again recurs. This principle, Mr. Lamb tells us, was unanimously adopted by the framers of the constitution and unanimously ratified by the people. Yet in the face of this clear provision of the constitution, the Legislature says that no man shall vote unless he will take this test oath when required to do so by the Registrar!

In speaking of that portion of the law which provides for the appointment of the Registrars, Mr. Lamb says: "We think the purpose and effect of all these provisions is manifest. The registration act places the constituency of the State under the control of the Governor. The County Board and the Registrars are to be drummers of his party. A great 'Freedom Bureau' will be established in the Executive office, to manage elections and manipulate the returns; and candidates, before spending their time and money in electioneering, will do well to enquire at this office whether the Governor intends them to be elected. We are sorry to say, fellow citizens, that we believe it is the design of the dominant party that there should be free or fair elections in West Virginia. It is not intended, if they can prevent it, to allow you to speak, write, print or vote in opposition to the radical faction of the State."

Mr. Lamb then appeals to the people to exert themselves in this crisis of their affairs; to register, organize and vote, in order that the Radicals may see that they have exhausted the patience and aroused the indignation of the people by their revolutionary schemes. It is surely the duty of every man to register and to vote who can conscientiously take the test oath; but, unfortunately, there are large numbers of us who cannot say we have given no aid or comfort, countenance, counsel or encouragement to the Confederate cause. If we sympathized heartily with that cause, and expressed that sympathy to those who were upholding it, we were certainly countenancing it, and encouraging them; and such being our sympathies, it is impossible that we did not, whenever the occasion presented, advise and counsel those with whom we sympathized. We therefore are deprived by the Legislature of that right to vote which the constitution so plainly gives us, and are compelled to remain passive under the outrageous wrongs that are being inflicted upon the State by Gov. Boreman and his party.

THE CHOLERA.

Already has this dread scourge made its appearance on our Atlantic Sea board. Last week a vessel arrived in the harbor of New York, on which there were nearly forty cases. Is anything further necessary to place our people on their guard. Are they duly preparing to meet this dread invader, whose tread may already be heard at our door.

JEFFERSON AND BEECHER.

If Jefferson and Berkeley counties are in the State of West Virginia at all, they are only in it since the date of the act of Congress transferring them. It is perfectly clear that Congress did not only not ante-date that transfer, but refused to do it. What right, then, has the State of West Virginia to tax the people of the two counties for any time anterior to the date of the act of Congress. We are satisfied that no such right exists, and such taxation can only be enforced for the reason that we have no rights in the county, or out of them.

By the way, we should like to know what Gov. Peirpoint is doing with reference to having this transfer tested before the Supreme Court. Our people are deeply interested in the matter, and would like to be kept posted. Can Mr. Traverser or Mr. Hunter give us any information?

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PRESBYTERY OF WINCHESTER.—Much important business of vital interest to the Presbyterian congregation in this place, and to all others under the care of this venerable body, was transacted during its recent sessions in this place, from the 19th to the 21st inst. Its debates and transactions were remarkable for dignity, address and unanimity. Many enterprises, demanded by the present exigencies, were undertaken, and committed to the respective charges—of which no doubt an abstract will shortly appear in both the veteran Presbyterian journals at Richmond, Dr. Converse's "Christian Observer," and Dr. Brown's "Central Presbyterian,"—which sheets, by the way, are both of superior ability, and are a credit to our noble profession, the Editorial Fraternity.

The most remarkable of the many interesting events of the session, was the dissolution of the strong and tender tie, of about twenty-five years' duration, which had existed between the church of this place and its honored Pastor, Dr. DUTTON. At his own request, urgently repeated—owing to feeble health—and after a reluctant assent by the congregation, both as they were to perceive the painful necessity which the Doctor himself had long felt—the Presbytery at length dissolved the relation; and, on last Sunday, the pulpit was declared vacant.

The reports from the churches indicate a very considerable waking-up of Christians, and the conversion of many souls, throughout the bounds of this Presbytery—a fact, ordered to be distinctly noted on the minutes, as a recorded tribute of praise to the Most High, for His Own Work, during the last half-year, illustrating the Power of Prayer. Sunrise prayer meetings, and other special supplications, mark the present Spring-Time of the year, as an era among the Christians of Virginia. So note it be!

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—We copy from the Register of Saturday last, the following further proceedings of the Circuit Court, still in session at Shepherdstown:—

In the case of George Sorrel, a freedman, vs. Col. Thomas Hite; action of assumpsit; the jury rendered that Col. Hite pay \$45.49 and costs.

In the case of J. G. Hinton vs. Jas. W. Glenn, for taking horses for military uses, the jury was unable to agree, and were discharged. They stood 6 for acquittal and 7 for conviction.

In the case of Ab'm McQuilkin vs. Shepherd, Glenn and Osborn, for trespass, the jury had not agreed at the time of going to press.

Tuesday next has been set specially for the trial of the M. E. Church case. Messrs. Stanton and Chapline are counsel for the Balt. Conference North, and Messrs. Pendleton, Faulkner and Andrews, for the Balt. Conference South. The case excites much interest in the community.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday last, a boiler explosion occurred at a stevedore's mill, on the Potomac river, near Dam No. 6, which resulted in the immediate death of two men, and inflicting fatal injuries upon Mr. JOHN DUNN, of Martinsburg, from which he died a few hours after.

Mr. DUNN was a worthy citizen, and a gentleman whom we knew well. He leaves a large family to deplore his untimely death. His remains were interred in the Catholic burying ground at Martinsburg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—In our columns this week, there are several new advertisements to which we desire to invite attention. First, we may mention the

PUBLIC SALE OF MR. J. R. A. REDMAN, who offers a general assortment of household goods, and we are sure the list which he enumerates should attract public attention, and secure the attendance of a large number of purchasers. The sale of this property of Mr. REDMAN takes place to-morrow, the 25th, and we advise all persons in want of valuable articles of furniture, to attend the sale.

TRUSSELL & Co., a new firm, have just opened on Main street, at the old stand of the late O. G. Stevers, a large stock of Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. Their stock having been selected with great care, presents peculiar attractions to dealers in their line, and as the firm are young men of modest pretensions and decided worth, we commend them with more than ordinary pleasure to the patronage of the public, assured that they will endeavor to do all in their power to patronize them.

THE OPENING OF THE CARTER HOUSE, by Miss SARAH A. BRALL, is noticed in our advertising columns. It is unnecessary for us to commend either the house or the hostess to the support of the travelling public. A trial is all that is needed to guarantee comfort to all who may visit this house.

Mrs. MARY E. DAVIS, in the pursuit of her regular and legitimate business, announces to the ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, the arrival of a select and choice stock of Millinery, which is offered upon terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. A call is all that is asked to verify our statement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.—Providence permitting, Rev. Mr. Smith will preach at Willsboro's School House, on Sunday next, at 3 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Johnson's Address to a Deputation of Soldiers and Sailors.

Last week the President was waited upon by a deputation of soldiers and sailors, whom he addressed as follows:—

President Johnson said: It is not affectionate to say that language is inadequate to convey the feelings produced on this occasion by your sentiments as expressed by your representatives in his address, and in the resolutions which you have thought proper to adopt. I confess that in the peculiar posture of public affairs, your presence and address give encouragement and confidence to me in my efforts to discharge the duties incumbent upon me as Chief Magistrate of the Republic. And, in what I have to say, I shall address you in the character of citizens, sailors and soldiers. I shall speak to you in those terms, and none others.

I repeat my thanks for the manifestation of your approbation and of your encouragement. [Applause.] We are to-day in one of the most critical and trying struggles that have occurred since this government was spoken into existence. Nations, like individuals, must have a beginning—must have a birth. In struggling into existence a nation is passing through its first trying ordeal.

It is not necessary for me now to carry your minds back to the struggle when this nation was born. It is not necessary for me to allude to the privations and hardships of those who engaged in that struggle to achieve the national birth. It is not necessary to point to the blood shed and the lives lost in accomplishing that result. The next ordeal through which a nation has to pass is when it is called upon to give evidence that it has the moral courage and the will to maintain itself among the nations of the earth.

In giving such evidence we passed through the war of 1812, and through the war with Mexico; and we passed through all the struggles that have since occurred up to the beginning of the rebellion. That was our second ordeal. But a nation has another test to undergo, and that is to give evidence to the nations of the earth, and to its own citizens, that it has power to resist internal foes; that it has strength enough to put down treachery at home and treason within its own borders. [Cheers.] We have commenced that ordeal, and I trust in God we will pass through it successfully. [Cheers.] I feel complimented by the allusion of your representative to the fact that I stood in the Senate in 1850 and 1861, when the nation was entering on this third ordeal, and raised my voice and hand against treason, treachery and traitors at home. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] I stand here to-day, holding to and maintaining the same principles which I then enunciated. [Cheers.]

It has been a day of opposing traitors and treason, whether in the South or in the North. [Loud cheers.] I stand here to-day, as I then stood, using all my powers, mental and physical, to preserve this nation in passing through the third phase of its existence. The organized forces and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us are disbanded and driven from the field, when our country has been saved from the enemies against our present form of government and our free institutions. [Applause.] I then stood in the Senate of the United States denying the doctrine of separation and secession. I denied then, as I deny now, that any State has the right of its own will to separate itself from the other States, and thereby to destroy the Union and break up the government. [Cheers.] I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest; and now I want to know why it is that the whole train of slanderers, calumniators and adulators have been barking and snapping at my heels. [Cheers.] Why is it that they array themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people, and I was the people, I include the sailors and soldiers? [Cheers.] Why is it that they are arrayed in trading, and silling, and calumniating me? Where were they during the rebellion? [A voice: "Home in bed."] Laughter. [A voice: "I raised my voice against it; and when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation, and would assist in putting down the rebellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate and go to the front?"] Why is it that they are arrayed in trading, and silling, and calumniating me? Where were they during the rebellion? [A voice: "Home in bed."] Laughter. [A voice: "I raised my voice against it; and when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation, and would assist in putting down the rebellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate and go to the front?"]

While I was thus exposed personally and publicly, and in every way, some of my present traducers and calumniators were far removed from the scene. They were sniping at me in your estimation. [Voices: "They can't do it."] True, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs and all, come along snapping and snarling at my heels, but I heed them not. [Cheers.] The American people, citizens, soldiers and sailors, know that from my advent into public life to the present moment, I always stood upholding and advocating the just and constitutional rights of the nation and its interests. [Cheers.]

We are now in the nation's third ordeal. We are not yet through it. We said that States could not go out of the Union. We denied the doctrine of secession, and we have demonstrated that we were right—we demonstrated it by the sword. Yes, the soldiers and sailors God bless them, have demonstrated by their patriot hearts and strong arms that States have not the power still to leave the Union. [Applause.] What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there was a willingness on the part of the people of those States to come back, be obedient to the laws and acknowledge the supremacy of the constitution of our fathers. For what have we passed through this third ordeal? It was for the purpose of preserving the States in the Union of our fathers. [Cheers.] It was for that you fought; it was for that I toiled; not to break up the government, but to break down the rebellion and preserve the union of the States. That is what we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that the nation can lift itself above the petty and intestine foes and treasonous traitors at home.

When the rebellion in Massachusetts was put down, did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and destroy the State? And when the rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State and put it out of the Union? So when the recent great rebellion was put down, and the constitution and laws of the country restored, the States engaged in it stood as part of the Union. The

rebellion being crushed, the law being restored, the constitution being acknowledged, these States stand in the Union, constituting a part of the glorious and bright galaxy of States. [Loud cheers.]

In passing through this ordeal what has been done? In Tennessee, under the direction of my lamented predecessor, we commenced the work of restoration. We had succeeded before I came here, in restoring the relations which had existed between Tennessee and the rest of the Union, with one exception, and that was the relation of representation. I came to Washington, and under extraordinary circumstances, succeeded to the presidential chair. What then? The Congress of the United States had adjourned without prescribing any plan. I then proceeded, as I had done in my own State, under the direction of the government, to restore the other States. And how did we begin? We found that the people had no courts, and we said to the judges, the district attorneys and the marshals, "Go down and hold your courts—let the people need the tribunals of justice to be opened." Was there anything wrong in that? The courts were opened. "What else? We looked out and saw that the people had no mails. They had been interrupted and cut off by the operations of the rebellion. We said to the Postmaster General: "Let the people have facilities for mail communication, and let them begin again to understand what we all feel and think, that we are one people. We looked out again and saw that there was a blockade; that the custom-houses were all closed. We said, 'Open the doors of the custom-houses and remove the blockade. Let trade, commerce, and the pursuits of peace be restored,' and it was done. We then traveled on, step by step, and opened up the schools, the colleges, the seminaries, establishing mail facilities, and restoring all the relations that have been interrupted by the rebellion. Was there anything undertaken to be done here that was not authorized by the constitution, that was not justified by the great necessities of the case, that has not been clearly concurrent with the course and the genius and theory of our government? [Cheers.] What remained to be done? One thing remained to demonstrate to the civilized and Pagan world that we had passed successfully through the third ordeal of our national existence, and proved that our government was perpetual.

A great principle was to be restored, which was established in our revolution. When our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxation without representation. One of the great principles laid down by our fathers, and which fired their hearts, was that there should be no taxation without representation. How then does the matter stand? It has been a surprising power, and who has been defeating the operation of the constitution? And what now remains to be done to complete the restoration of these States to all their former relations under the Federal Government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representation. [Cheers.] And when we say admit representation, what do we mean? We mean that the government will be restored, and that the service have upheld the national flag and sustained the country in its recent struggle.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the encouragement. I thank you for your countenance on this occasion. It cheers me on and gives me strength to perform the work before me. If we are true to ourselves—if we are true to the constitution, the day is not far distant when the government will be restored. Let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade. Let us not only inspire confidence at home, but respect abroad, by letting the nation resume its career of prosperity and greatness.

As the President closed his speech, he was loudly and continuously cheered. The band performed some patriotic airs, and the immense crowd dispersed.

Re-assertion of the Monroe Doctrine.

Under this head the last issue of the Baltimore Transcript, publishes the following important and significant dispatch from Was.ington, which should be facts as they are given prove true may seriously thicken the war clouds about us.

Very important changes may shortly be expected in our diplomatic relations with one or two Foreign powers, if certain information which comes to me through a reliable channel is confirmed. The course of the French Government, notwithstanding its most pacific professions, has never been satisfactory, and upon careful investigation it has been ascertained that so far from any reduction in the French force in Mexico having been made, it has been actually augmented.

The troops sent home, whose arrival at French ports is chronicled, are chiefly invalids, while those who are sent to occupy their places, are never mentioned. Under these circumstances, it is not improbable that the President may at an early day, deem it expedient to call the attention of Congress to the fact, and to repeat in such form as he may deem best, the views enunciated by his predecessor, James Monroe.

Sumner and other Radicals have got wind of this move, and are badly puzzled to do. To oppose the assertion of a doctrine which is generally popular, and particularly so with military men, is simply to cut their political throats. They know that Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and all the great leaders of the war favor intervention in Mexican affairs, and are only restrained by the prudential counsels of the President and Secretary of State from bringing their sanction to movements which might distract our amicable relations with foreign powers, whilst to give in their adhesion to the policy likely to be enunciated would necessarily result in the speedy reunion of the country and the admission of the Southern representatives, results which they are anxious to prevent.

Great events are now taking shape here, and you may expect to get very startling intelligence at any moment. The President was never more fully master of the situation than at this time, and the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto does not disturb him in the least. In fact he regards it as saving him from much embarrassment; it disposes of a troublesome question and Congress must be responsible for any bad results which may flow from the execution of the law.

The French Emperor, arrogant and arrogant as he is, has not been able to conceal his tracks. It is well known here that ever since 1850, he has been seeking the means of obtaining a foothold upon this continent, and he would have himself a civil war to take his military steps. It has entered into his contemplation, as a sequel to the establishment of an Imperial Government in Mexico, to exercise a controlling influence over the South American Republics, break up their present form of government and ultimately acquire an ascendancy in Texas, Louisiana and the Trans-Mississippi States generally.

THE SHENANDOAH IRON WORKS.—The extensive Iron Works in Shenandoah County, which passed into the hands of some Pennsylvania Iron Merchants, a short time since will resume operations very soon. Several fine mule teams with wagons loaded with apparatus necessary to the operation of the works passed through Winchester on Friday last. Mr. John P. Hook of one of the owners, and who will have charge of the works has already in opinion in regard to public measures

he must be denounced as a usurper and tyrant. Can he originate anything under the veto power? I think the veto power is conservative in its character. All that can be done by the veto power is to say, when legislation is improper, hasty, unwise, unconstitutional, "Stay, stop action. Wait till this can be submitted to the people, and let them consider whether it is right or wrong." [Applause.]

That is all there is in it. Hence I say that tyranny and power can be exercised somewhere else than by the Executive. He is powerless. All that he can do is to check the legislation—to hold it in a state of abeyance till the people can consider, and understand what they are doing. Then, what has been done? I have done what I believed the constitution required me to do. [Applause.] I have done what I believed duty and conscience required me to do. [Cheers.] So believing, I intend to stick to my position, relying on the judgment, the integrity and the intelligence of the masses of the American people—the soldiers and sailors expressly. [Cheers.]

Then, for my life I cannot see where there is any tyranny. It is very easy to impugn motives and suspect the purity of the best acts of a man's life. If you come forward and propose a certain thing your motives are suspected and condemned, and if you withhold your opinion you are regarded as being opposed to the matter, so that it is very hard to move one way or the other, so far as certain persons are concerned, in all questions pertaining to the interests of the great masses of the American people, for in them is my hope and the salvation of the country.

I am with you citizens, soldiers and sailors. Who has sacrificed or imperiled more than the humble individual in the accomplishment of the great end than I? And I have done it from the promptings of my heart and conscience. I believe I was right, and with your help and your encouragement, I shall go through on that line. [Cheers and laughter.]

And when I come to talk about sailors and soldiers, about this to be done, and that to be done, all I want is for you to wait and see, so far as the future is concerned. Wait and see if I don't stand by you, although every other may falter and fail. [Cheers.] I want to see measures of policy brought forward that will advance the interests of that portion of the people who have constituted the gallant and brave men who in both branches of the service have upheld the national flag and sustained the country in its recent struggle.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the encouragement. I thank you for your countenance on this occasion. It cheers me on and gives me strength to perform the work before me. If we are true to ourselves—if we are true to the constitution, the day is not far distant when the government will be restored. Let us enlarge the area of our commerce and trade. Let us not only inspire confidence at home, but respect abroad, by letting the nation resume its career of prosperity and greatness.

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From the Washington Constitutional Union.

Mr. Davis and his Trial.

What possible good, we may ask, would be accomplished by bringing Jefferson Davis to trial? Is it to vindicate the power of the National Government? That power has already been demonstrated, by the conquest of the Southern States, by the ability to disband a million of men, by the general recognition all over the land of the Constitution, the national authority and the flag—the very fact that Mr. Davis' own fate is not a question of power, but of discretion, prudence and public policy. He is a prisoner helpless in the hands of the Government. Is it to settle the questions of secession and State sovereignty? On these questions there has been dispute from the beginning among the great men of the nation. Will an opinion of Chief Justice Chase add weight to the arguments of Hamilton, Marshall and Webster? Nobody believes this. Will it strengthen the verdict pronounced by the "Was" against the alleged right of secession? Clearly not. The South has put the matter to the arbitrament of arms, and she gives up the question absolutely and forever. We gain nothing then on this head. If there were any large body of persons who still cling to the doctrine of secession it might be well to have a judgment pronounced, but all have given their adhesion to the doctrine of an irrevocable Union. Even the Radicals, who have this winter subverted by revolutionary violence one of the principal branches of the National Government, still propose, as we understood, to remain themselves in the Union while they shut the others out, and though assuming secession to have been accomplished, to remain in the right. This completed the matter.

On the other hand, the South, which now in entire good faith accepts the situation, obeys the laws, and swears fidelity to the Union, is ready to render all its duties incident thereto; asks that Jefferson Davis shall be released. Everybody in the South solicits this of the Government. It is a question for the government to determine, to the consent of whether a petition from eight millions of its citizens, united to obey and sustain that government, ought to be refused and a trial had; the chief reason for which seems to be to put a stigma on these people by selecting their representative and to plant a sting in their hearts for all time. Is this wise policy? Well did Kossuth say—"thatred is no good counsellor, gentlemen. The wisdom of love is a better one."

A great public trial would revive sectional feeling and passion which it is always desirable to allay. It would spread excitement and bitterness all over the land. It would retard the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration. Its mischievous tendency may be elicited by the course which would be the effect if, while it was in progress, we were suddenly involved in a foreign war.

Any additional punishment or imprisonment of Mr. Davis is not demanded by public sentiment, so far as we know. The Conservative masses of the North, who are now evidently in the majority, would we believe, be glad of his immediate release, and rejoice to hear of his imprisonment. If we turn to the Radicals, we find fully one-half of them, including the ablest leaders and party exponents, inclined to a general amnesty or to special cases of amnesty which, in principle, would cover those of all the others. Mr. Chase has intervened in a very noble and earnest manner for the release of prominent officials of the late Confederacy. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, has done the same for Mr. Alex. Stephens, who was Vice-President of the Confederacy. Mr. Boutwell has, we believe, also intervened for another distinguished official. Mr. Sumner and other leading Radicals gave an immediate and unqualified assent to the proposition of Senator Sumner of Nevada, which declared for a general amnesty. Indeed, the Radical faction have always offered to barter a general amnesty for negro suffrage. Last and not least, the New York Tribune, by all odds the ablest journal of the Radicals, has been earnest and consistent in denying that the punishment of individuals is the object of their exertions, and Mr. Greeley has been admitting in his advocacy of a humane policy towards the Southern leaders. He has disdained to sully the principles he contended for by a clamor for blood and confiscation.

We have then only a section of the Radicals, headed by such fanatics as Wade, and such persons as Forney and Wheeler, who were himself a secessionist in 1850, who are in favor of a "bloody and persecutive programme. There is nothing in the criticisms of such of these for any prudent statesman to be afraid of. Every act of mercy and lenity done by the President has been approved by the people, and has done good in restoring peace and quiet to the land. The time has come when the President may appropriately issue the general amnesty foreworded by his Annual Message, and long anxiously expected by the people. It would appropriately follow the proclamation of peace, and put every body in good humor. The country wants peace and quiet in order that it may revive industry, pay off the debt, and go forward in its wonderful career of material progress, national development, and unity and power. We have no time for State trials, or inclination for bloody purposes. The people have had a surfeit of excitement, trouble and politics generally. It would be a good thing if Congress would pass the necessary appropriation bills and go home. The President can take care of matters very well in his absence. If they stay here they may get a more appropriate and elegant and more abundantly, but I strike on down." If they attempt to pass a great fact law to reach the case of Mr. Davis or any other man, cholera would be too good for them. But whatever they do, and we are afraid nothing sensible can be expected of them, we hope the President will issue a general amnesty at once, and let public opinion deal with the Congressional disturbers of the peace as they deserve. They are the same party who originally made the war by their agitation, and now they want to keep it up.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD.—This "Judge" in a card to the National Intelligencer, gives the purport of a recent decision of his as follows: "My opinion simply was, that the late peace proclamation did not pretend to revoke the previous proclamation of President Lincoln's suspending in certain cases the writ in the States lately in insurrection, and I stated that and not that it had not and was not intended to have so broad and general an application as the petitioner supposed, and therefore refused to grant his prayer."

Poetical. JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN. Jerusalem the golden, I languish for thy gleam...

Remarkable History of a Torpedo Boat. General Maury's report of the defence of Mobile narrates the eventful history of a torpedo boat as follows:

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CIGARS AND TOBACCO. J. DE HAINE & BROS. Manufacturers and Dealers in TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

APOTHECARIES. W. W. ALBRIGHT. (Asst. H. H. ALBRIGHT). ASQUITH & BROTHER, Druggists.

Miscellaneous. The Reconstruction Committee. "Mack" the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial...

THE PLEDGE. BY THE BARD OF MARBLE HALL. In Baltimore, fair-faced ladies fair, Lived a beautiful girl with flaxen hair...

THE OLD SAPPINGTON HOUSE BAR-ROOM. JOHN R. AVIS informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the Eastern markets...

TO THE PUBLIC. G. VOY BLANCHER, Basement of Sappington Hotel, Charlestown. ANNOUNCES to the public that he has for sale...

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TO ALL CONCERNED. FROM this time henceforth it will be absolutely impossible for me to open accounts with any person...

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