

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TOUCH: combines great power, richness, evenness, and enduring quality as well as great purity of intonation and harmoniousness throughout the entire scale.

WORKMANSHIP: they cannot be excelled. Their action is constructed with a care and attention to every part thereof that characterizes the best of its kind.

NOT FOR A YEAR—BUT FOREVER. All our Square Pianos have our new Improved Grand Scale and Action.

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VOL. 18 CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1866. NO. 31.

BALTIMORE CARDS.



STABLE'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXpectorant, STABLE'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXpectorant, STABLE'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXpectorant.

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CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

ITS VETO BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON. His Objections to the Bill. WASHINGTON, March 27.—The President today transmitted to the Senate the following veto message, of the measure known as the Civil Rights Bill:

To the Senate of the United States: I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States.

By the first section of the bill, "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed," are declared to be citizens of the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than Federal citizenship.

It does not purport to give these classes of persons any status as citizens of States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship.

It is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order to secure to them the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by the bill. These rights are by Federal, as well as State, laws secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization.

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ever, as an instance of the State policy as to the subject of race, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races in the matter of real estates, of suits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the two races?

It is not necessary to say that upon all these subjects there are no Federal restraints. As, for instance, in the State power of legislation over contracts there is a Federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts; and as to crimes, that no State shall pass an ex post facto law, and as to money that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender.

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of ten dollars shall be paid to each Commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy, or deputies, for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the present case.

By the eighth section of the bill the United States Courts, which sit only in one place for each Territory, must sit, with the Marshal and District Attorney, and necessarily with the Clerk, although he is not mentioned, in any part of the district, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court, for the purpose of the more speedy trial of all cases of this nature, which are a violation of this act, and there the Judge and the officers of the court must remain upon the order of the President for the time therein designated.

The ninth section authorizes the President, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act. This language seems to imply a permanent military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate.

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill seem fraught with evil. The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave, capital owning labor. Now, suddenly, that relation is changed, and, as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself in this new relation—one being necessary to the other. There will be a new adjustment, which, both are very interested in making, hazardous. Each has equal power in settling the terms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem.

Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see the capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment. It interposes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to foment discord between the two races, for as the breach widens their employment will continue, and when it is closed their occupation will terminate.

In all our history, if I call our experience as a people, living under Federal and State law, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted. They establish for the security of the colored race, safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever promised for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is by the bill made to operate in favor of the colored against the white race. They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relation existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State, an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government, which, if not checked, in time must destroy our Federal system of great powers and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, of fatherly slide, towards centralization and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resurrect the spirit of rebellion, and to obstruct the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States therein designated were and they henceforward should be free, and that they were to be admitted to all the rights and privileges of free citizens of the United States. It therefore fully recognizes the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States. Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the protection of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bill and joint resolutions—forty-two in number—which have been thus submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withdraw my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, D. C., March 27, 1866. Confederate Military Chiefs. A Northern Estimate of their Claims—Tribute to the Abilities of Davis, Lee, Stuart and Jackson, from the Pen of a United States Officer.

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Yearly Advertisements by Special Contract.

the survivor is by far the nobler. Of the fallen army whose dark plumes wave from our Senate Hills, he made the most timely adieu. Of all the traitors he was the most entirely in earnest. Of all decisions, his was the sagest, the promptest and the most enduring. He only of the conspirators felt that his quarrel with the Union was irreconcilable, and has never yet admitted abasement. His captivity has been bolted by none of Bonaparte's querulousness. Blind, and grey, and wasted, his dominions are narrowed to the casemate, while the Republic he would overthrow reaches to the silent oceans.

LEE. In Robert Lee the same austere Protrudence, to purify our Republicanism, shattered our faith in traditional respectability. The heir of Washington went with the rest of the nobility, and with ten times the talent of the great Fabius, he created the armies of our lesser respectabilities, till he had found a man without a pedigree. He was the equal of Wellington in maneuvering great bodies of troops upon small interior lines. The Duke at Waterloo fought his whole army upon a mile and a quarter acre; but Lee, at Cold Harbor, for five days presented a solid front to the army of the North, till he had filled his whole force with the wick of his eye, and every salient that he touched was a corpse. While the fortifications of Richmond stand, his name shall evoke admiration. The art of war is unacquainted with any defense so admirable. Splendid as were the triumphs of his engineering, the victories of his infantry were his best monuments. But over the glory of his name shall a shadow as eternal as his memory—the frown of a resolute Democracy, whose sacrifice was longer than his art.

STUART. I stood in the cemetery of Hollywood, at the grave of Stuart—a space without a shaft. He revolutionized the cavalry tactics of our time, and was in dash and dissoluteness the Prince Rupert of the West. Forrest and Stoneman, Morgan and Grierson, Mosby and Kilpatrick were his initiators. He inaugurated the grand raid which taught Sherman the nothingness of distance, and emboldened Sherman to tear the continent like a pocket map.

The fervid imagination of the Southern people demonstrated in feats of romance, like Stuart's made them; during the war, the great strategist capitulated. They built the first iron-clad, made the first great raid, and under Stonewall Jackson's banner, they held the great infantry marches. But the cold adaptability of the North developed every hint from the South into a perfect system. The experiment of the Merrimack has grown to the Dictator, the Dunderberg and Ironsides. The engineering assiduity of Beauregard, imitated by the North, has marked the camps of our armies, as if the protecting mountains had followed our columns. But it may be doubted that any division commander has yet arisen to rival the splendid infantry genius of Jackson.

JACKSON. As Lee was master of maneuver, Jackson was the great captain of aggressive warfare. He combined the cunning and the boldness of Napoleon. To cover his great movement by the flank in 1862, he did not hesitate to fight Pope's whole army with a division; and the celebrity of his march, which he was to equal again on the field of Bull Run, was only equaled by the energy of his attack. He moved infantry with the speed of horse, and having hurled three great commanders back from the Old Dominion, died before the lustre of his arms had diminished in that flash of victory when rebellion had assumed, indeed, the form of a nation, and the wisest of the most republican of rebels, stern and stern to his own Roundhead, and this is why he held his memory greater than that of his companions whose defection to the Union was augmented by their treason to popular institutions.

There were other personages identified with this grand historical defense, but these are the great statesmen—Davis, Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Beauregard.

Silver in West Virginia. A correspondent of the Baltimore Evening Times, writing from Morgantown, Hardy county, furnishes the following account of the discovery of silver ore in the mountains near that place. The letter is dated March 21st:

"Extraordinary excitement is now prevailing here. Politics have given place to a search for the precious metals, which have been discovered to exist in large quantities among the rugged mountains in this vicinity. Rich specimens of silver ore are shown, and every ledge is made for sections of country, which, but a short time since, were valueless except for the scrub oak and negro head stone upon them. Many leads are said to have been found, which their discoverers feel assured will yield full fifty per cent. of virgin silver. I am told that a lease has been effected by parties from the North upon a section of a mile of this place, at an enormous price, and others have refused still larger offers for lands in the same vicinity. A perfect stampede is being made from the oil regions, in the hope of better luck in prospecting for silver ore than oil deposits. The discovery, it seems, was made many years ago by a negro, who slave a gentleman near this place, who then prospected near his family and self were set free, he would disclose the locality where the silver could be found; this was declined, and the secret was kept until a few years since, when a short time before his death, this old negro communicated the secret to his son, and showed him the treasure. His son has been absent during the war, and when he returned he returned in company with two men of much experience in such matters, to whom he had known the existence of the ore, and who had entered into an arrangement with him by which he should have a fair proportion of the profits in case of success. These gentlemen upon visiting the place, in company with the negro, saw at once, and with the aid of the richness of the leads, and without delay secured a lease upon the land. They then departed, it is thought for New York, but soon returned, and with others are now here exploring in every direction in quest of new discoveries, which are said to have been made in many places. I have seen many specimens of the ore which, from its weight and silvery look, I should think was rich with the precious metal. The mineral exists in apparent seams of the rock, and it is deemed of easy extraction."

Let those loyal gentlemen, disciples of Mr. Abbott, who worship the character of Bonaparte, make some consistent homage to the brilliant directory of Jefferson Davis. Both were men of destiny, and the personnel of

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, April 3, 1860.

NOTICE.

Two weeks ago we made a call upon our subscribers which we thought would be disregarded by a single man on our list. In this we have been disappointed.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

President JOHNSON has again illustrated his title to the gratitude and confidence of the whole country. He has returned "with his objections to the House in which it originated" the Civil Rights Bill.

The President insists too upon the dual form of government—that it is one in which the States are entitled to the exercise of a wide range of powers specially reserved to themselves.

This bill aims at a usurpation of these reserved powers, and, if executed, would destroy that admirably devised adjustment of checks and balances which the Constitution in its most inspired wisdom designed to preserve.

Keeping these proper distinctions always in view, the President has resolved to be just to all parties, and hence he has withheld his approval of a measure calculated to confound and overthrow them.

We publish the message elsewhere. We hope that every reader of this paper will carefully read it for himself, and ponder well the statesmanlike treatment of the subject which it contains.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

We publish on our first page another admirable message from President JOHNSON, vetoing what is known as the Civil Rights Bill. It is sound in principle, conclusive in argument, and bold, manly and patriotic in expression.

The following Senators will surely sustain the veto of the Executive and his policy, viz Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McMillan, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Sanbury, Van Winkle and Wiley—seventeen in all, and a sufficient number to prevent the passage of the bill, even though every seat of the fifty was filled, and every other Senator voted oppositely.

We have doubt concerning Mr. Wiley, but should Senator Wright be able to attend, the 17 would be made up, and the veto surely sustained.

We also publish in our paper to-day the testimony of Gen. R. E. Lee as given before the Congressional Reconstruction Committee, and commend it to the perusal of our readers.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP.

The action of the Senate of the United States in ejecting from his seat, Senator Stockton of New Jersey, is another glaring evidence of the determination of the radical party to accomplish their destructive ends, without regard to justice or the disposition of the means resorted to.

Mr. Cookling, from the joint Committee of fifteen reported to the House of Representatives yesterday, a large amount of evidence on the condition of the Southern States. The first State in order is Virginia.

By Senator Howard.—Where is your present residence? Answer, Lexington, Va. Question: How long have you been in Lexington? A. Since the first of October last, nearly five months. Q. Are you acquainted with the state of feeling among what we call secessionists at present in Virginia toward the federal government? A. I do not know that I am.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. STOCKTON SENDS THE MATTER BACK TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY, and here the Speaker of the Senate proves refractory, and refuses to go into an election. From the following report of a speech made by him, it would seem probable that the radicals had been beaten at their own game.

Mr. Scovel said that, although he had been elected on the Republican ticket, still he could not, in justice to the whole interests of the country, as an American citizen, loving the lasting unity of these States and good government better than party purposes, vote with men whose whole course was against the Government—the policy of Andrew Johnson.

THADDEUS STEVENS' LETTER. WASHINGTON, March 29, 1860. Hon. James M. Scovel, Sec. etc. Dear Sir—By all means hurry up your election. Give us no conservative. A radical like yourself, or nothing. A copperhead is better than a trawler.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE. Testimony of General Lee and John M. Botts. Political Condition of the South—Affairs in Virginia—The People Desire Peace—The Freedmen—Mr. Lincoln and the Propriety to Evacuate Sumter—Important Resolutions, &c.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cookling, from the joint Committee of fifteen reported to the House of Representatives yesterday, a large amount of evidence on the condition of the Southern States. The first State in order is Virginia.

GENERAL LEE'S TESTIMONY. By Senator Howard.—Where is your present residence? Answer, Lexington, Va. Question: How long have you been in Lexington? A. Since the first of October last, nearly five months. Q. Are you acquainted with the state of feeling among what we call secessionists at present in Virginia toward the federal government? A. I do not know that I am.

Q. In the event of a war between the United States and any foreign power, such as England or France, if there should be held out to the secession portion of the people of Virginia, or the other recently rebel States, a fair prospect of gaining their independence and shaking off the government of the United States, is it or is it not your opinion that the friends of the Union would be tempted to desert? A. I cannot speak with any certainty on that point.

Q. You do not feel under there that while you accept the result, we are as generous as we ought to be under the circumstances? A. Yes, and the speedier. Q. I understood you to say generally that you had no objection to any combination among the leading secessionists to renew the war or anything of the kind? A. I have no objection to it.

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have known some to gain knowledge and skill in their trade or profession. I have had servants of my own who learned to read and write very well.

Q. Do they show a capacity to obtain a knowledge of mathematics and the exact sciences? A. I have no knowledge on that subject. I am merely acquainted with those who have learned the common rudiments of education.

Q. General, are you aware of any combination existing among the blacks of Virginia, anywhere in the State, having in view the disturbance of the peace, or any improper and unlawful acts? A. I am not. I have seen no evidence of it, and have heard of none.

Q. In the event of a war between the United States and any foreign power, such as England or France, if there should be held out to the secession portion of the people of Virginia, or the other recently rebel States, a fair prospect of gaining their independence and shaking off the government of the United States, is it or is it not your opinion that the friends of the Union would be tempted to desert?

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more free and independent, I do not know. Q. What is your opinion in regard to the material interests of Virginia—do you think they will be equal to what they were before the rebellion under the changed aspect of affairs?

Q. It will take a long time for them to reach their former standard. I think that after the lapse of some years they will reach it. I hope they will exceed it; but it can't be immediately, in my opinion. It will take a number of years.

Q. On the whole, the condition of things in Virginia is hopeful, both in regard to its material interests and the future peace of the country? A. I have heard great hope expressed, and great cheerfulness and willingness to labor.

Q. Suppose that this policy of President Johnson should be all you anticipate, and that you should also realize all that you expect in the improvement of your material interests, do you think that the result of that will be the gradual restoration of the old feeling?

Q. There is a fear in the public mind that the friends of the policy in the South adopt it because they see it the means of regaining political position which they lost in the recent contest. Do you think that that is the main idea with them, or that they merely look to it, as you say, as the best means of restoring the civil government and the peace and prosperity of their respective States?

Q. As to the first point you make, I do not think that I ever heard any person speak upon it. I never heard of the points separated. I have heard them speak generally as to the effect of the policy of President Johnson.

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that it would be unsafe to freedmen and Unionists to remove the troops from Virginia. The change of feeling is asserted by these witnesses to be due to President Johnson's liberal policy.

John Minor Botts and Colonel Lewis testify to the remarkable statement that Mr. Lincoln made a remark to Messrs. Botts and Baldwin, in April, 1861, that he would evacuate Fort Sumter if the Virginia Convention would adjourn sine die.

Mr. Botts was asked by the committee:— "Are you perfectly sure, according to your best recollection, that Mr. Lincoln told you that he made that proposition to Mr. Baldwin, to evacuate Fort Sumter on this condition?"

Mr. Botts then goes on to say that if Mr. Baldwin had fulfilled his duty, the Virginia Convention would have adjourned, and that the ordinance of secession would not have been passed.

LOCAL MISCELLANY. CIRCUIT COURT.—The Spring term of the Circuit Court for Jefferson county, will commence at Shepherdstown, on Monday next.

GRAND JURY.—W. A. Thomson, Daniel Amos, Grantham Way, Thos. W. Beall, John W. Packett, Chas. Johnson, John E. Schley, John J. Kern, Ehud Tarver, Sam. Ridanour, Jos. S. Fleming, Robt. N. Duke, Lorenzo Eithson, L. F. Curry, Henry Selby, Jacob Staley, J. T. McKevitt, Chas. Langdon, Jas. H. Shepherd, Barr Hamilton, Joseph Staley, T. E. Woodward, John H. Abstad, and Anthony Turner.

PETIT JURY.—Joseph Wentzell, S. V. Yantis, John Jenkins, A. Kelley, A. Spenceller, Thos. H. Perival, George Bender, Henry Cameron, Jacob A. Gruber, George Koonce, John W. Neer, M. H. Miller, John Merlat, Solomon Fleming, Andrew Meluire, John C. Crier, David Avis, Daniel Hill, John Smurr, Wm. Niewarner, John Crow, Wm. Turner, John Donohough, Jas. T. Reed, Wm. Morrison, J. W. Grant, Wesley Myers.

OUR CHURCHES.—We have from week to week chronicled the unusual interest manifested by our people, and the zeal of the ministers in charge of our respective Churches, as to the furtherance of Religion.

FRUIT TREES.—No season so opportune as the present for replenishing our orchards, walks or gardens, with ornamental shrubbery, fruit or shade trees. That our people are not unmindful of this fact, affords us pleasure to witness daily orders coming from distant nurseries.

THE VETO AND THE LAWYERS.

The exposition of the legal objections to the Civil Rights Bill, in the late veto of President Johnson, is so overwhelming a condemnation of that measure, that its very supporters confess that their reputation as lawyers has been put to shame.

The analysis of the details is so keen and searching a character, the logic is so irresistible, that we should hope even the strongest advocates of the measure will see how vastly important it is that the "constitutional power of the veto should exist, and how important also, in a higher sense, it is that such a constitutional power should be entrusted to a President endowed with judgment, discretion, and most uncommon courage.

The strictly legal interpretation which the President applies to particular sections of the act is so overwhelmingly strong, that the members learned in the law, who voted for it, can hardly help blushing to find themselves so entirely at fault, under the sharp logic of a layman. So far as we can learn the sentiment of the more discreet portion of the majority that voted for the bill, they are ready to confess that the President's reasons are too strong for them, and they are fair to fall back on what they call his political animus to excuse their non-acceptance of his arguments."

RESOURCES OF THE PENINAS. "Druid" of the N. Y. News, says Mr. Seward was informed, a few days ago, by persons who professed to be accurately informed, that the Peninas had a military force of 50,000 men enrolled, organized and armed, and commanded by experienced officers; that they have fifteen millions of dollars on hand, and a large fleet of vessels now lying on the lake ports.

NEW AND TIEN.—To-day is the anniversary of the fall of Richmond. The aggressors of that city propose to celebrate it, but the Examiner enters a timely and very proper protest against such a demonstration, as calculated to excite and embitter the feelings of the people of the State, and call upon Gen. Terry to prevent the celebration. No good could possibly grow out of it, and possibly a great deal of harm.

CHARLESTOWN, April 2nd, 1860. To the Editor of the Spirit: In an article which lately appeared in your columns, touching the conduct of the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner in reference to his career in the rebel army, and subsequent course in taking the oath prescribed for attorneys practicing in the courts of West Virginia, the strictures were not justified by the facts, and it is greatly to be deplored that charges so calumnious, false and unwarranted, should have reached the public. While it is clearly within the scope of the press to criticize and comment, even with decided emphasis upon the acts of public men, yet, in the case of Mr. F., who is not before the people in the character of a public servant, but simply as a private citizen, injustice has been done to him in this casting hurtful reflections upon his reputation as a high toned and honorable man.

I shall therefore state that the charges made against my father, by Andrew E. Keam, are utterly false, and which charges were made merely from a spirit of private revenge, wholly unprovoked by any proof whatsoever. Yours respectfully, CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Jr.

President Lincoln's Position Upon Reconstruction. Ward H. Lamon, ex-Marshal of the District of Columbia, and one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate friends, has written a letter to President Johnson warmly sustaining his policy and pronouncing it in accordance with the views of a majority of the convention which nominated him. In reference to Mr. Lincoln's views, he says:

I write now to tell you what I know concerning the personal sentiments of Mr. Lincoln towards the Southern States. He was the same kind of a Republican as I was when I voted for him at his first and second elections. I was his partner in the practice of the law for a number of years. I came here with him as his special friend, and was Marshal of this District during the whole of his Administration. Down to the day of his death I was in the most confidential and intimate relations with him. I knew him as well as any man can be known to another. I had many and free conversations with him on this very subject of restoration. I was made entirely certain, by his own repeated declarations to me, that he would exert all his authority, power and influence to bring about an immediate reconciliation between the two sections of the country upon him, he would have had the Southern States represented in both Houses of Congress within the shortest possible time. All the energies of his nature were given to a "vigorous prosecution of the war" while the rebellion lasted, but he was equally determined upon a "vigorous prosecution of peace" as soon as armed hostility should have ended. He knew the base designs of the Radicals to keep up the strife for their own advantage, and he was determined to thwart them, as he himself told me very often.

Miscellaneous.

The Spring Fashions.

The following state of the fashion market will no doubt interest our lady readers. It was written by a lady for a New York journal.

There is a greater variety of bonnet styles this season than usual. No less than ten shapes, each different from the others in some distinctive feature, are on exhibition.

There has been, also, a decided change in prices. Millinery goods of all descriptions are much cheaper than at this time last year.

An elegant hat is of the Charlotte Corday model. The front and parol are of fine French chip, with soft crown of tulle-bonnet.

A carriage hat is made of a new material—purple crepe argent. The crown is formed of narrow folds of white mullin, and covered by a long and full illusion veil.

—Sixty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad were finished this day ago.

A Freedman's Wedding at Mobile.

The richest affair of the season was held this morning at the office of Judge Starr.

"Here is a couple for you to marry." "All right," replied the humorous justice, and the guard, not having an invitation to the wedding.

"I don't want to do it; I don't want to have my name on it." "You must have a four-acre lot full of such trash."

Somebody who wants a wife publishes the following advertisement in St. Louis papers.

As nearly as I can judge of myself, I am not over eight or ten years of age.

A CONFIDING (Herald and Free Press) relates the following case.

AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. WOODY

BALTIMORE CARDS.

MEIERHOF & GOLDMAN, Wholesale Manufacturers of all styles of

HOOP SKIRTS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE GORE TRAIL.

QUAKER, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS.

GENE'S FURNISHING GOODS.

197 Baltimore St. Baltimore.

THE PLEDGE.

In Baltimore, famed for ladies fair, Lived a beautiful girl with flaxen hair.

The young man stood aghast with fear; Some whisked their boots, some pulled their hair.

He gave her roses, Cattle and Hogs, Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powders.

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, PORK, BACON, LARD, COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, WAX.

THOMAS MCCORMICK & BRO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

S. S. STEVENS & SON.

WAREHOUSE, No. 3, Calvert Street.

NEW AND RICH JEWELRY.

A. E. WARNER.

THE MONUMENTAL BOOK STORE.

LOOK AND SEE!

AND YOU WILL FIND AT J. H. EASTWYCK & CO.

SAPPINGTON HOTEL.

DEARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.

THE OLD SAPPINGTON HOUSE BAR ROOM.

LIQUORS.

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS.

ITS DIFFERENT BRANCHES.

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS.

SOLE AGENTS AT CHARLESTOWN, FOR STONEBRAKER'S PREPARATIONS.

Rats! Rats! Rats!

STONEBRAKER'S RAT & ROACH EXTERMINATOR.

COACH MAKING.

NEW CARRIAGES OF BALTIMORE BUILD.

CARRIAGES!

CRISPIN STILL IN THE LAND OF THE LIVING.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE NEW LIGHT.

Atmospheric Coal Oil Gas Light.

COAL OIL GAS LAMP.

REMOVAL.

Shannondale Factory.

WHEAT'S MAIL STAGE.

MISS JULIA.

OLE AGENTS AT CHARLESTOWN, FOR STONEBRAKER'S GREAT REMEDY FOR BRONCHITIS OR DIPHTHERIA.

STONEBRAKER'S BALM.

STONEBRAKER'S DYSPEPSIA BITTERS AND LIVER REGULATOR.

STONEBRAKER'S BALSAM.

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CAMPBELL & MASON, Apothecaries.

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY.

PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS.

WINDOW GLASS, STATIONERY, &c.

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ASQUITH & BROTHER, Druggists.

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

OFFER TO THE PEOPLE THE LARGEST AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, AND DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS, AND STATIONERY.

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