

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOHN S. EASTERDAY, BOOK BINDER. Baltimore, Cove and Spiced Oysters fixed-up nicely at the Saloon of May 4.

Spirit of Jefferson.

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BALTIMORE CARDS.



STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

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Veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The President, on Monday week, returned to the House of Representatives the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, without his signature, giving his reasons therefor.

Mr. Johnson gives his reasons for the veto with all the clearness of style and force of argument so much remarked in his former papers of the same character.

After a careful examination of the subject, he has become convinced that the bill is objectionable on the same grounds as its predecessor.

He perceives, now that the war has ceased, he cannot perceive how military tribunals are any longer necessary.

Independently of the danger in representative republics of conferring upon the military in time of peace extraordinary powers, the question of practical economy earnestly commends itself to the consideration of the law-making power.

In addition to this, the consideration of the fact that competent courts, Federal and State, are now in full operation, open to all, without distinction of color or race, renders the establishment of military tribunals not only unnecessary but unsafe, inasmuch as conflicts may arise between the Federal or State courts and the military tribunals which it may be impossible to settle.

Mr. Johnson then says: The fact cannot be denied that since the actual cessation of hostilities, many acts of violence—such, perhaps, as had never been witnessed in their previous history—have occurred in the States involved in the recent rebellion.

I believe, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the assertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country.

It is not to be denied that the ends of officers, instead of their own improvement and welfare—thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many that the continuation of such a bureau for any unnecessary length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression.

It is proper to state that in cases of this character investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punished, whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established.

As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the civil rights bill, now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed as long as it shall remain unrevoked, and may not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent jurisdiction.

By that act, it is enacted "that all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same rights in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding."

By the provisions of the act, full protection is afforded, through the district courts of the United States, to all persons injured, and whose privileges are thus declared, are in any way impaired, and heavy penalties are denounced against the person who willfully violates the law.

I need not state that the law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far preferable to those proposed in the present bill; the one being civil and the other military.

By the sixth section of the bill herewith returned, certain proceedings by which the lands in the parishes of Saint Helena and Saint Luke, South Carolina, were sold and bid in, and afterwards disposed of by the tax commissioners, are ratified and confirmed.

By the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections, provisions by law are made for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens. While the quieting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems objectionable, as does also the attempt to confer upon the commissioners judicial powers by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the constitution which declares that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

As a general principle, such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial and unconstitutional. It may deprive persons of their property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom, by this legislation, Congress seeks to benefit.

The title of the land thus to be partitioned to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sale under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimants. The attention of Congress is therefore invited to a more mature consideration of the measures proposed in these sections of the bill.

In conclusion, the President urges upon Congress the danger of class legislation, so well calculated to keep the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, distrust and

restlessness, and to encourage interested hopes and fears that the National Government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenance, regardless of whether they pursue a life of indolence or labor, and regardless also of the Constitutional limitations of the national authority in times of peace and tranquility.

Personnel of the New English Ministry. The following short sketches may not be without interest to such of our readers who still believe that the power of Great Britain is not quite a thing of the past:

Earl of Derby, the Premier, is sixty-seven years of age, and has been in politics all his life, and has been the recognized leader of the Conservatives since 1846.

Although a thoroughbred aristocrat, he is one of the most amiable of men, and one of the few first rate speakers in England. In early life, when known as Lord Stanley, he was a Liberal, but left his ranks very soon.

Lord Stanley, his eldest son, forty years old, has been recognized as the leader of the Liberal Conservatives in the House of Commons for the last ten years. His mind has been expanded by travel in every portion of the globe.

Mr. D'Israeli has always had to contend against the prejudices of the upper classes, from the fact of his father, Israel D'Israeli, author of Curiosities of Literature, having been a convert from Judaism, the Hebrew element being very apparent in the physiognomy of his son. D'Israeli is more feared than loved by his aristocratic associates and followers, and is very generally believed to have still a special fondness for the Pentateuch. He is in his sixty-first year.

Mr. Walpole, a year younger than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is, or rather was, before he accepted office, M. P. for Cambridge University, and has been twice under Home Secretary under Earl Derby. Mr. Walpole is a country gentleman, of large property and influence, but a heavy man in every way.

General Peel is a brother of the late and uncle to the present Sir Robert Peel, he had experience in the office of War Secretary, having filled it before, but is a poor debater and with little weight in the House of Commons. He was born in 1799.

Sir John Pakington is an old country baronet and magistrate, who has been a member of the House of Commons from boyhood, and has a great deal of influence there over what are known as country members. He is the same age as General Peel, and like him has been in office twice before.

The Duke of Buckingham, better known in this country, which he visited, as Marquis of Chandos, is perhaps the best man in the House of Commons from boyhood, and has been a very successful chairman of one of the largest English railroads, and has endeavored himself to the people by the way in which he beggared himself to pay debts incurred by his father. Why such a man should be shelved by making him President of the Council is certainly puzzling, this berth, and one of the best, being generally reserved for some high-born old fogy, like the late Lord Lansdowne, for instance.

Murder Will Out—Mystery Cleared Up. Over thirty years ago there was considerable excitement in Cecil county, Md., on account of the sudden disappearance of a widow lady, named Patsy Park, who resided about four miles from Elkton. All search for her was fruitless. After a reasonable time had elapsed, letters of administration on her effects were issued, and in settling up the estate the administrator was unable to find a note drawn by one of the men who had been seen to go into the thicket. The note was known to have been in her possession a short time before her disappearance. This roused the suspicions of some of the people, and the two men were arrested, but nothing could be proved against them, and they were discharged.

A number of years ago one of the suspected parties died, and last week it is reported that the other being very ill, sent for a minister, in popular rumor, the confession was to the effect that he, with the other party, sent to Mrs. Park to meet them in a certain place, where they would pay the money on the notes, and they then failed to meet her. That they saw her on her way home, and knowing that she would pass through the thicket, they went into it and hid in ambush, and as soon as she appeared one knelt on her on the head with a stick of wood, killing her. That they then placed her body in the midst of a wood pile, where they intended to let it remain, but it becoming noxious they went to the pile with a box to remove the body, and found that the dog of the deceased had taken his place to watch over the corpse, and they were compelled to leave it there until they carried it in the box to where the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad was being built, and placed it in the embankment.

It is also stated that as soon as the man had made this disclosure he commenced to improve, and that he is now in a fair way of recovery.—Wash. Star.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.—An English writer directs attention to the fact that the first known photographs were produced by lightning, and cites the following illustrations, derived from his own collection: "In 1689, the lightning having struck the steeple of the church of St. Sauveur de Logny, there was found impressed on the cloth of the altar the text of the consecration prayer, contained in an open book which lay close by."

"In 1847, at Lugano, a woman, who hid beneath a place struck by lightning, had impressed on her leg the image of a flower growing close by."

"In the Bay of Zante a sailor who was killed by lightning while sleeping on the side of a ship, had impressed on his left breast the number 44, which hung engraved on metal close to the place."

"In 1859, there was observed in the United States, on the body of a man, the imprint of a tree shattered by lightning."

The writer contends that it may be possible for art to arrest and fix the flash of lightning.

Turning the Tables.

Philemon Hayes and Fanny Ray had been just three weeks married.

They sat at breakfast in their cozy dining-room one fine morning in summer, totally un-fatigued with each other. Never such happiness as their's before! The felicity of Adam and his lady before they made the acquaintance of the serpent, was not to be mentioned in the same breath.

"Stand back!" cried Uncle John, "he's a monster and deserves death. The man that would threaten to strike a woman ought to be hung."

Fanny's eyes blazed—she flew at Uncle John with the spite of a tigress, and the trio went round the room worth witnessing. Uncle John after Phil with the duster, and Fanny after Uncle John with the broom.

Phil made a spring for the window, but there was a whatnot in the way, and getting his leg entangled in that, he brought the whole concern to the floor, ambrapots, books, vases, rare china, and a hundred cherished curiosities, all were involved in direct ruin.

Phil went down with the other things, Uncle John stumbled over him, and Fanny only saved herself by seizing the bell-cord, which brought her two servants speedily on the spot.

Of course they took Phil and Uncle for housebreakers, and if Fanny's explanation had not been enforced by sundry touches of her broomstick, the consequences might have been serious.

The first moment of calm was seized upon by the young couple to embrace each other. "My angel Fanny!" and then followed a series of explosions like the bursting of a series of beer bottles.

And Uncle John left the house during this interesting performance, still firmly of the opinion that the surest way of reconciling a wife to her husband is to get a third person to help her abuse him.

From the Pittsburgh Post, June 9th.] Made Happy Under Protest—A Reluctant Bridegroom. The man who is wretched on the "happiest day of his life," must be unfortunately circumstanced. The man who, immediately after the ceremony is performed, which binds him to a beautiful woman, coolly takes his hat and politely bids his bride a permanent "good evening," evidently does not appreciate the bliss resulting from a marriage ceremony. This piece of unappreciative coolness was transacted by a gentleman of our city on Wednesday evening. On that evening a wedding transpired under circumstances that caused considerable quiet commotion among quite a large circle of our citizens. The bridegroom is a gentleman quite extensively known among our business men. The bride is a lady who has been somewhat largely known in society. The acquaintance between the parties commenced a considerable time ago, and ripened speedily into intimacy. The intimacy grew to attachment, and their love was unfortunately a considerable period elapsed between the time when the wedding should have taken place and the time when it actually occurred. The bridegroom was strongly disposed to delay it still longer, but the friends of the lady decided that the ceremony must take place, and must take place on Wednesday evening. The gentleman in question had been "for some days out of the city, and was expected back on Wednesday. During the day several of the gentlemen friends of the lady were present at the depot waiting for the expected arrival. At length the gentleman came, but unseen by the watchers, and proceeded quietly to his boarding house, where he sat down in peace to his supper. Before he had finished his meal, he was summoned to the depot to meet a gentleman. The visitor proved to be the brother of the lady in question. A conversation ensued, during which the brother asked his acquaintance if he were gentleman enough to marry the lady, and if he would marry her that evening. After some consideration affirmative answers were returned, and the promised bridegroom departed to find a clergyman. The minister he sought was congregated at a prayer meeting, but the groom passing through the congregation and whispering his errand in the clergyman's ear. A substitute to conduct the meeting was called by the reverend gentleman, and he left for the scene of the wedding. Meantime, a number of friends, male and female, had assembled at the house of the bride's father, and when the clergyman and his companion arrived, preparations were made for the immediate performance of the ceremony. The bride and groom, bridesmaids and groomsmen, ranged themselves in order, and the ceremony that bound a man unwillingly to felicity was briefly pronounced. Immediately upon his conclusion the husband took his hat, stated that he had an engagement elsewhere, bade his bride and the company good evening, and has not since returned.

Mr. Truman, the traveling correspondent of the New York Times in the Southern States, writes as follows: I do not care who that man is, he is as radical as Mr. Sumner himself, if he is financially disinterested, and entertains a regard or respect for private opinions, as all true gentlemen do, he may travel the South from one end to the other, and at the termination of his journey he will declare to the great body of the people of the South are loyal, and are conducting themselves as true American citizens. Send down an ass, who starts with the opinion that to be loyal the Southern people must sing hosannas over their defeat or go into ecstasies over the unfurling of the American flag, that they must worship Gen. Sherman as a hero, Gen. Lee, that they must trample upon, instead of strewing flowers over, the graves of their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, and he will pronounce against the loyalty of the people. There are many others who mender the turbid stream of soulless fanaticism in the same canoe. Those snivelling Tax Commissioners and their associates at Fernandina, Fla., who have sold out two or three cities for almost nothing, declare the entire South disloyal. The great portion of the agents of colored schools and many of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau endorse the above declaration.

The age of a lady is now expressed according to the present style of skirts, by saying that "eighteen springs have passed over her head."

larger and larger—and now her indignation burst.

"John Hayes!" screamed she "you're a heathen and an old meddling vagabond. Let Phil, alone! He's my dear, dear husband, and you've no business to touch him. He's an angel! He never intended to strike me. Be still striking him, or you'll be sorry!" and Fanny seized the broom from behind the door and prepared to do battle.

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From the Pittsburgh Post, June 9th.] Cure for Snake and Insect Poison. This is the Smithsonian antidote for snake and insect poison. Ten grains of the iodine of potassium. Thirty grains of iodine. One ounce of water, the solvent.

To be kept in a vial with a ground glass stopper, and applied externally to the wound. It is to be taken as medicine internally. It is good to use, in no time is to be lost, as death often ensues from a snake bite in fifteen minutes. Bites usually are inflicted on the hands or feet; and when this is the case, the first thing to be done is to stop the circulation of it within the blood, by applying a ligature to the leg or arm above the wound. A pocket handkerchief, the suspender, a piece of rope, or strip of bark, in an emergency can be used; and a gun, umbrella or walking stick, or a limb of a tree, axe or hoe handle, can be made a tourniquet to tighten the bandage. Then saturate a piece of cotton batting, sponge, a lock of wool, or anything that will hold the fluid, with the antidote; sponge the bite with it, and bind it to it, keeping it wet with it, until it effects a cure, which it will do in an hour and sometimes instantly. If practicable, a cupping glass ought to be applied, and the antidote should be placed upon the biters; but as the bites usually are inflicted upon the fingers or toes, or around tendons and bones of the wrists, ankles or protruberances of the feet and hands, the process of cupping is frequently impossible. The antidote is so complete that five drops of undiluted poison from the fangs of a rattlesnake, mixed with five drops of the antidote, and inserted in a syringe, was found by experiment to be as harmless as ten drops of water.

An Amusing Incident. Henry Hale, one of the best scouts in the Federal army, left Leavenworth with dispatches. As he rode along, men from every direction were going to join Price. He saw an old secessionist with a shot gun, and thought it would be a nice thing to drive off other places, and take his horse into Lexington follow, and take his horse into Lexington follow, and take his horse into Lexington follow.

So he engaged the man in conversation, and getting an opportunity, put his revolver to the rebel's head, ordered him to tie his gun to the saddle, to dismount and finally to skedaddle.

The old man made tracks rapidly, glad to escape with his life. Hale took the horse by the bridle and rode on whistling "Yankee Doodle."

He had ridden but a mile or two, when, at a turn of the road, he was suddenly ordered to halt.

The old rebel had procured another gun and got ahead of him. The gun was leveled at Hale's head.

"Get off that horse," said the rebel. "Tie that revolver to the saddle." Hale obeyed. "Pull off your pants." Hale did it. "Skedaddle."

An order which Hale at once carried into effect, merely saying: "Well, Cap, I thought my shirt was coming next. Good-bye."

The rebel went off with the two horses whistling "Dixie," while Hale marched serenely into Lexington with only his shirt and coat on. His coat contained his dispatches.

"BEWARE OF THE VIDERS."—A widow of forty-three summers, the mother of four blooming children, two of whom are married, lately sued a gray-deceiver for breach of promise. The "deceiver" is an old man of seventy-six, the father of nine children, and the possessor of two farms. The parties live in Warren county, Ohio. This aged lover gave the fat and forty, if not fat, widow several rides in his buggy, to church and other places, and told the lady that he might conclude to marry some day, and if he did he thought she would be the woman. Upon this hint she acted; purchasing a wedding dress and consulting a few particular female friends in regard to the wedding cake. At this stage, however, the old man crawled—declined to fulfil the engagement—further denied that he ever intended to marry the lady. To heal her lacerated feelings she brought suit against the "perfidious old wretch," and received \$2,005, which made her happy.

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BRILL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, July 28th, 1863. COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Conservative Union Men of Jefferson county, will be held in Charlestown, on Saturday, July 28th, to appoint four delegates to the Congressional District Convention, to be held at Piedmont, on the 1st day of August next.

By order of the Central Committee, J. W. KENNEDY, Chairman.

ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

If the radical party is to continue its work of war against the Union by tinkering at the Constitution, by setting up the negro over the white man, there can be no doubt in any sane mind the destruction of the country will be absolutely accomplished. To defeat the aims of these mad disunionists and frantic negroists, should be the aim of all good and true men, North and South, and should be the sole object of the Philadelphia Convention.

We earnestly hope to see this Convention composed of the very best and wisest men of the land, without regard to their former party associations, and that neither the words Democrats, or Whigs, will be uttered by any one of them. There is a great work to be done. The President must be sustained in his policy of restoration as against the disunionism of Congress, and this cannot be done except by all the conservatives joining heartily in that work.

THE M. C.'S OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Of the five M. C.'s who represent at Washington fifty odd counties stolen from Virginia and designated as West Virginia, Senator Van Winkle is the only one who voted to sustain the Executive veto of the new Freedmen's Bureau bill. His colleague, Senator Willey, and all three of the members of the lower House, have proven themselves negroists out and out, thus disgracing themselves and the great majority of their constituents.

INJUSTICE DONE.

Last week, in commenting on the course of Mr. Raymond, one of the New York M. C.'s, we stated, upon the authority of some of our exchanges, that he had withdrawn his endorsement of the proposed National Convention. This now is denied by Mr. Raymond. He said his paper, the New York Times, still favors the Convention; and, we suppose, will continue to do so—till the Convention meets.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Until further advice it cannot be known whether the war is to cease or not, and if so, on what terms. It is affirmed that Napoleon is at it over; and if any one knows he does, for he has the power to compel the fulfillment of his prophecies.

THE PRINCE OF BLACKGUARDS.

There has been for some time past a precious set of blackguards in the Congress of the Union, but one Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, the President of the Senate, has earned the right to be styled the Prince of the batch. When the vote was taken the other day on the last veto, Mr. Foster in announcing the vote said "there is another nail in Andy's coffin!" To think of a poor "low flung" creature like this filling the place once held by such men as Calhoun, Van Buren and many others of the best gentlemen of the land, and from that place utter such miserable blackguardism—blackguardism that would be mean and low among the worst of the Five Points butchers boys!

THE SO-CALLED CONGRESS.

As all things in the Providence of God have an end, so with the present Congress, that has dishonored the nation and itself, by resolution, has agreed to adjourn on to-morrow, Wednesday. Its infamy, its fraud, its perjury and treason to law and the Constitution, have become a record and a blot to the American people, and will follow its craven-hearted hypocrites to the end of recorded time.

MR. NOTCHKISS EXPLAINS.

Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, said that the meeting was called at the request of himself and others, and its object was to have an interchange of views at the best course to be pursued in regard to the rumored removal of office holders by the President. He had no doubt that such removal was intended as soon as Congress should adjourn, and in his own State a licensed "head butcher," had already been appointed, and stood at the door ready to strike.

MR. GARFIELD ENDORSSES.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, endorsed what had been said about the treachery of the President, and the necessity of adopting some measures of prevention. He thought it important that members should go home and fight out the battle before the people. The Cabinet, he was happy to say, was already broken up. He was ready for any measure, however desperate, which would put the Government into the hands of the rebels.

MR. INGERSOLL DENOUNCES.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, denounced President Johnson as a traitor—a madman—in league with rebels and Copperheads, and insisted on measures of precaution against the deal of the White House. "W. G. Brownlow," he said, was a man who would not be deceived by the President's promises.

MR. KELLEY SAYS AMEN.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said "Amen" to Mr. Boutwell. He denounced the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy of traitors, and said he believed the President had got it up for the purpose of destroying the Union party, and of putting rebels and Copperheads into power.

MR. STEVENS CRACKS THE WHIP.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of every Union man to denounce the Philadelphia Convention and render it odious to the people. He said he wanted the lines distinctly drawn between the friends and enemies of the Union cause, and wanted it distinctly understood that no one who favored the Philadelphia Convention could have any fellowship with the Union party.

MR. BROWNE FOLLOWS.

Mr. Brownwell followed in favor of this resolution, denouncing the Convention, and saying we ought to revise all the laws under which officers were created which the President can fill—and that salaries should be abolished, and other means taken to render the power of appointment useless in his hands.

MR. LANE EXCITED.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, followed in a very excited spirit, demanding the enactment of stringent laws to restrain and curtail the power of the President—saying he was ready to sit all summer, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet; that if a victim was wanted, he was ready; and declaring that a million of soldiers would flock to the Capitol to sustain Congress against the tyranny of the President. He believed all Union men who support the President as actuated by a desire for office, and as belonging to the "bread and butter brigade." His remarks were received with applause.

The Disunionists in Council.

The New York Times contains a detailed report of the proceedings of the grand disunion caucus held in Washington on the 11th inst. The following extracts will serve to show the unrelenting spirit which animates the representative men of the radical party, whose sentiments find a ready response in the breasts of the radical crew which controls the ballot-box in this country:

MR. NOTCHKISS EXPLAINS.

Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, said that the meeting was called at the request of himself and others, and its object was to have an interchange of views at the best course to be pursued in regard to the rumored removal of office holders by the President.

MR. GARFIELD ENDORSSES.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, endorsed what had been said about the treachery of the President, and the necessity of adopting some measures of prevention. He thought it important that members should go home and fight out the battle before the people.

MR. INGERSOLL DENOUNCES.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, denounced President Johnson as a traitor—a madman—in league with rebels and Copperheads, and insisted on measures of precaution against the deal of the White House.

MR. KELLEY SAYS AMEN.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said "Amen" to Mr. Boutwell. He denounced the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy of traitors, and said he believed the President had got it up for the purpose of destroying the Union party.

MR. BROWNE FOLLOWS.

Mr. Brownwell followed in favor of this resolution, denouncing the Convention, and saying we ought to revise all the laws under which officers were created which the President can fill—and that salaries should be abolished.

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MR. HALE OBJECTS.

Mr. Hale, of New York, objected to the resolution as unjust to true Union men and Union newspapers, and especially to the New York Evening Post, which favored the Convention. Mr. Hale ridiculed Senator Lane's excited remarks, and thought they were not called for by the facts of the case.

MR. WILSON ON THE RAMPAGE.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, denounced the Post—said one of its proprietors only escaped the Penitentiary by a technical quibble, and branded the President as a rebel and traitor. He agreed in branding the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy, and denouncing all who favored it in any way.

MR. ANDERSON CONGRUES.

Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, concurred in denouncing the President and the Philadelphia Convention, and all who supported or favored either. They were traitors to the party and the country.

MR. RAYMOND ON BOTH SIDES.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, said when the Philadelphia Convention was first summoned, he believed it would have a good effect in nationalizing the Union party, and placing its action upon a broader and safer basis. He had never concealed his conviction that unless the party was thus nationalized and liberalized, it would be short-lived, and power

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MR. SHERMAN LOOKS FACTS IN THE FACE.

Senator Sherman said one thing is certain, the President is no longer with the Union party. We must look this fact full in the face, but in spite of that the Union party stands firm. In his own State (Ohio) it will never more compact and united than it is today. He did not fear anything that the President can do against it, with or without his aid, or that of any who are associated with him. The Union party can maintain its ascendancy. He thought Union members were needed at home to attend to the coming elections.

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Spirit of Jefferson

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WANTED—Our files having been despoiled of copies of the Spirit of the 29th of May...

THE WEATHER.—Diatries upon the condition of the weather, have occupied a large space in the city journals for the last ten days.

ANNIVERSARY.—Saturday last, 21st inst., was the anniversary of the first battle of Massachusetts.

A RARE CHANCE.—Those wishing instruction in vocal or instrumental Music have now an opportunity of securing the services of Professor Albert D. Reed...

By reference to advertisement it will be seen that Mr. J. R. Aris has confided the control of his business for a few months to his father...

TO MESSRS. TRUSSELL & CO. are under obligations for a supply of fresh and choice Sardines, real dairy Cheese, and Mason's best Crackers...

THE subscriber is now prepared to receive WHEAT and all kinds of PRODUCE...

JOHN S. HILGARY, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING AT HALLTOWN.

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LAW CARD.

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ENTLE HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA. J. P. A. ENTLE, Proprietor.

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TO TRAVELLERS.

WINCHESTER & POTOMAC RIVER RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

TRAFFIC GOING WEST. Leave Harpers Ferry 6:05 A.M. and 1:00 P.M.

TRAFFIC GOING EAST. Leave Winchester 3:30 A.M. and 9:30 P.M.

BALTIMORE & O. R. COMPANY. SCHEDULE of Passenger Trains arriving and departing at Harpers Ferry, Md.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD RE-OPENED. THIS GREAT NATIONAL THROUGHFARE IS again open.

CONNECTIONS. At the Ohio River, with the Wheeling and Pittsburgh Central, Ohio, and Cincinnati Railroad.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. L. DOW HESS, DUFFIELD'S P. O., VIRGINIA.

W. A. WOODS' SELF-RAKE REAPER. W. A. WOODS' PRIZE MOWER.

NEW YORK UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY. CHARTERED JANUARY, 1866.

7-Octave Piano-Forte. Embellished with a Rosewood Case, French Grand Action.

AT PRICES WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL. Now offered such an instrument at a price lower than any other reliable manufacturer.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! SPRING DRY GOODS!! JUST OPENED AT THE ONE PRICE STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! SPRING DRY GOODS!! I HAVE just received a supply of one and two wheel CARRIAGES, COACHES, & CARRIAGES!!

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MARBLE WORKS.

MARTINSBURG MARBLE WORKS, East Burke Street, near the Excelsior House and Post Office, Martinsburg.

Diehl & Bro. MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD & FOOT STONES, MANTLES, STATUES, & CARVING.

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INSURANCE AGENCIES.

MARLBOROUGH FIRE INSURANCE CO. BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO. 108 & 110, BROADWAY, N. YORK. CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

THE MARYLAND Life Insurance Company, OF BALTIMORE.

THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BALTIMORE.

VALLEY OF VIRGINIA. CHARTERED CAPITAL, \$300,000. ASSETS, \$175,000.

JOSEPH H. EASTERDAFF'S TIN, SHEET-IRON AND STOVE HOUSE.

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BALTIMORE CARDS.

A. & H. J. ALBERT, Paper Hangings and Venetian Blind Manufacturers.

FRANK L. MOKELM, FLOREST, SEEDSMAN & NURSERYMAN.

CHARLES M. STEIFF, MANUFACTURER OF First Premium GRAND and SQUARE PIANOS.

THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BALTIMORE.

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Poetical.

THE BURIAL OF OUR DEAD.
I send you a literary work which has been circulating through the press for some years, and which, with some alterations, I have adapted to suit the occasion of our late melancholy obsequies in Charleston.

The muffled drum's sad toll has ceased,
The dirge is o'er the last of days;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen foe.

Miscellaneous.

A Connecticut deacon had a very feeble pair of oxen to a very large load of wood.
A neighbor asked him how he expected to get so large a load to market with so poor a team.

The Way to the Next House.

Some years since an acquaintance of ours set out on horseback from the eastern part of Massachusetts for the Green Mountains in Vermont.
While travelling through the town of New Salem his road led into a piece of woods, some few miles in length, and long before he got out of it he began to entertain doubts whether he should be blent with the sight of a human habitation; but as all things must have an end, so at last the woods; the most known roads of a farmer greeted his view.

ANCIENT SLAUGHTER.

It has been customary since the close of the war to style it the bloodiest one in the history of the world; but the following paragraphs, clipped from our exchanges, may astonish those who are not familiar with history.

THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN JOHN YATES BEALL.

With his diary and trial, it was for sale by the publisher, W. W. BURTON, at No. 113 Broadway, New York, March 6, 1863.

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NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

HAVING been appointed agent for the National Express and Transportation Company, I respectfully solicit for the patronage of the business community.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

Believing that we have one of the largest and best selected assortments of this class of Goods ever in this Valley, and that we possess advantages which enable us to sell as low as the Wholesale Houses of Baltimore, we therefore respectfully solicit your orders.

Shannondale Factory.

The undersigned are conducting this well appointed WOOLEN FACTORY, 6 miles from Charleston and a mile from Kabletown, and are constantly manufacturing Goods of superior quality.

Removal.

REZIN SHUGERT avails himself of this medium of informing the people of Jefferson and Clarke counties, that having removed from his old stand to the new building, he will there conduct the business of

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS.

In all the various branches, and is prepared to execute all orders in the most prompt and reliable manner. He intends to work none but the best material that can be procured, and as he personally supervises every article of his manufacture in his Shop, those who favor him with their custom may rely upon having neat, strong and durable work done.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

JOHN A. VIGOR, respectfully informs the citizens of Charleston, and surrounding country, that he still continues to manufacture

JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP.

THE public is respectfully notified that the undersigned continues to conduct business at the old stand, "MILNER'S ROW," Charleston, Jefferson County.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAS established himself in Charleston, and is prepared to repair WATCHES, CLOCKS, & JEWELRY, &c., at short notice, upon reasonable terms, and in a substantial manner.

WHEAT'S MAIL STAGE.

Leaves Berryville, Daily (Sundays excepted) arriving in Charleston in time to connect with the train for Harper's Ferry, and all parts EAST and WEST.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

MEIERHOF & GOLDMAN, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF ALL STYLES OF

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Merchants of the Valley, that they have constantly on hand at their store in Winchester, a superior lot of

SELBY & DULANY.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

CATALOGUE.

Photographs, SELBY & DULANY, WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, SOHO BOOKS, &c.

MANUFACTURED OR REPAIRED.

At Charleston, Jefferson County, Virginia. THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Charleston and vicinity, that he is constantly making and repairing

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

DEFECATED OR DEPURATED for medicinal or social uses, by the "PANTHEONIC" process, invented and patented June 17, 1852 by

HALLTOWN.

EVERY VARIETY OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. QUEENSWARE, Hardware, Woodenware, &c., or exchange for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP.

Careful chemical analysis of four kinds of Whiskey—Superior Old Rye Whiskey, Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey, Superior Old Corn Whiskey, and Superior Old Corn Whiskey—Panttheonized by means of the patent apparatus invented by John E. Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., has shown them to be entirely free from the heavy Fossil Oils and from the poisonous metallic compounds often found in Whiskies.

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CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

J. H. HAINES, Manufacturer and Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFFS AND CIGARS.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Merchants of the Valley, that they have constantly on hand at their store in Winchester, a superior lot of

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APOTHECARIES.

ASQUITH & BROTHER, Druggists, At the Old Stand of BELLE & BURNETT, in Charleston, Jefferson County, Virginia.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

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