Spirit of Jefferson.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all the States civil authority has superceded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the ani-mosities engendered by the war are rapidly vielding to the benificent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will accomplish our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people. Reconstruction.

In my Message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations, with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Coventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abevance. I he blockade had been removed, custom-houses re established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our interaccine struggle. Having progressed thus far, the Executive

Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. Que thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of Leval Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the general government. This ques tion devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once at once engaged the attention of

Executive Efforts. In the meantime, the lixecutive Departnien - no other plan having been proposed by Congress-continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the crtizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed and apprepriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery with in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the law; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until towards the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor o' Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

Importance of Admission of Southern Repsentatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that States remain as they are, the right of reployal Senators and Representatives from the exclusion will be no weaker. other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the rebellion .-Ten States-more than one fourth of the whole number-remain without representation; the scats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people on the sea and of the present and privileges as a delegate represent and of the present and of the present and privileges as a delegate represent and of the present and of the present and of the present and of the present and present an nied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution, that each State shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of represen-tation in each House of Congress; and so mportant was it deemed by the framers of the

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the insurrection having been suppressed, theywere thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Throughout

the recent legislation of Congress the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these ten political communities are nothing less than States of this Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor. purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force. All of the States whose people were in insurrection as States were included the United States by the act approved 5th of as the only rock of safety," were prescribed 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evi-dently rests upon the fact that the functions

their places in the Union. themselves had been asked to take part in of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose

of the State were not destroyed by the re-

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the government has also Constitution and the laws. been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.

be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloval will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not hapnen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the proper committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evi- ment. dence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member, for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished debt was increased \$941,902,537, and on the that none but persons loyal to the United | 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to \$2,740, States will be allowed a voice in the 854,750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, the political power and moral influence of diminution, during a period of fourteen Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union | state of the finances, it was estimated that and the permanency of our present form of during the three quaters of the fiscal year government, my convictions, heretofore ex- ending the 30th of June last, the debt would pressed, have undergone no change; but, on be increased \$112,194.947. During that the contrary, their correctness has been con-firmed by reflection and time. If the ad-the receipts of the year having been \$89,905, mission of loyal members to seats in the re- 905 more, and the expenditures \$200,529, spective Houses of Congress was wise and 235 less than the estimates. Nothing could expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and more clearly indicate than these statements expedient now. If this anomalous condition the extent and availability of the national is right now—if, in the exact condition of resources, and the rapidity and safety with these States at the present time, it is lawful | which, under our form of government, great to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by | banded, and expenses reduced from a war to a the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these

Duty of the Executive. it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I manded by every consideration of pational interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the nowunrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishand recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, jusdemonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and appre-hension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen, Consolidation to be Avoided

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we esort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for" "it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in the apportionment of the direct tax of | in all things within the pale of our constitutwenty millions of dollars annually laid upon | tional powers, and cherish the Federal Union August, 1861. Congress, by act of March 4, by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions bellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States of the rights and powers of the several States, In thus attempting to make our General Govwhich, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce ernment strong we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and The action of the Executive Department | States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its proof the war was specifically stated in the Proc- tection; not in binding the States more closelamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d | ly to the centre, but leaving each to move day of September, 1862. It was then solemn- unobstructed in its proper constitutional or ly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, bit." These are the teachings of men whose as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for deeds and services have made them illusthe object of practically restoring the consti- trious and who, long since withdrawn from tutional relation between the United States | the scenes of life, have left to their country and each of the States and the people thereof, | the rich legacy of their example, their wisin which States that relation is or may be sus- | dom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the

Report of Secretary of Treasury. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revtatives from any and all the States, there can views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system. internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last Annual Message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the le-

gitimate and necessary wants of the Govern-The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public egislative councils of the nation, and it had been reduced to \$2,551,310,066, the military and naval establishments can be dis-

peace footing. During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were \$558,032,620, and the expenditures \$520,750,940, leaving an available surplus of \$37,281,680. It is The Constitution of the United States makes | estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will be \$475, 061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$316,428,078, leaving in the know of no measure more imperatively de- Treasury a surplus of \$158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$436,000,000; and that the expenditures will be \$350,247,651 - showing an excess of \$85.-752.359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but ment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor made, the revenue of the present and of followthe payment of the principal of the debt. of the other for the despatch of correspond- thorities to promote the prosperity of the na- shall be adjudicated and determined. I have There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country tice, and intelligence. Our increased strength advances in population and wealth, and yet and enhanced prosperity would irrefragably the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

Report of Secretary of War.

The report of the Secretary of War fur-

rial to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national dall large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received; of are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Prethe additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharged dition of residence for a term of years. This soldier the well-earned reward of his faith-fulness and gallantry. Mere than six thousand from the more crowded portions of the sand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and fortyone national cometeries, containing the remains of 104.526 Union soldiers have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is \$25,205,669.

Report of Secretary of Navy. It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up intil their services may be required. Most of the iron-clad ficet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which; nntil decisive action should be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vesa suitable public station for this class of ves- period designated by Congress sels, as well as a navy-yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The naval pension fund amounts to. \$11,750,000, having been increased \$2,750,-30th June last, were \$43,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$23,-568,436. Attention is invited to the condi-In the admission of Senators and Representence of the country. His earnestly recommended to the favorable at the Federal Government, and to maintain intention of Congress.

Report of the Postmaster General. The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year end , ing June 30, 1866, were \$14,386,986, and the expenditures \$15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of \$965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of \$700,000 for free Patents. mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only \$265, 093-a sum within \$51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual trans-portation of seventy-one millions eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of \$8,410,-184. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes fourteen thousand three bundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportation three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new postal convention, which it is believed will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mail, or in closed mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and ence, either in open or closed mails, on the tional metropolis will receive the efficient and no doubt that the subject of all such claims same terms as those applicable to the inhab- generous co-operation of Congress. itants of the country providing the means of

transmission. sends daw han doct under luit Report of Secretary of Interior. The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of nishes valuable and important information in the public service which are committed to his. reference to the operations of his Depart- supervision. During the last fiscal year four ment during the past year. Few volunteers million six hundred and twenty nine thousand

ment of expenditure. Sufficient war mate- | sulted in the conviction that the carly deve opment of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The preemption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of unoffered lands' at the minimum price .-The honiestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase-money, and

New World. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development. The Public Lands.

Congress has made liberal grants of public land to corporations, in ald of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the lands should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grants than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. The restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any indertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a ferfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but nuconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold, Pacific Railroad.

sels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill cific railroad have been prosecuted with un-Operations on the several lines of the Paaccepting League Island for naval purposes, exampled vigor and success. Should no unwhich passed the House of Kepresentatives | forescen causes of delay occur, it is confidentat its last session, should receive final action | ly anticipated that this great thoroughfare at an early period, in order that there may be | will be completed before the expiration of the

Pensioners. During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred 000 during the year. The expenditures of and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and the Department for the fiscal year ending ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number the promised evacuation within the period of pensioners June 30, 1866, was one huntion of our seamen, and the importance of dred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred legislative measures for their relief and im- and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melanprovement. The suggestions in behalf of choly and striking proof of the sacrifices made this deserving class of our fellow citizens are to yindicate the constitutional authority of violate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations .-It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies

Patents. During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful invention and design were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and pinety-seven dollars.

of groundi to shou Levees, out a As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Conthe preservation of levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and com-

District of Columbia. The District of Columbia, under existing history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time with-Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in num-ber the population of several of our Territo-restored. ries, and no just reason is perceived, why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I the same rights and privileges as a delegate

culture reviews the operations of his Depart- It is a matter of regret that no considerable ment during the past year, and asks the aid advance has been made towards an adjustment of Congress in its efforts to encourage those of the differences between the United States

The Atlantic Telegraph. The entire success of the Atlantic Tele graph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of New Foundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of tele-graph between Kamschatka and the Russian possessions in America.

Pardons by Foreign Governments. The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on ondition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed. -

Congratulations to Russia. The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful

Emigration of Freedmen. The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will neet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated. Mexican Affairs.

In the month of April last, as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French military expeditionary forces. This withdrawal was to be which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the pro-

ceedings thus contemplated would produce a

crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought of this branch of the service during the next expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, with Treaties have been concluded with the In- the view of obtaining such information as dians, who, enticed into armed opposition to | might be important to determine the course our Government at the outbreak of the re- to be pursued by the United States in reesbellion, have unconditionally submitted to our tablishing and maintaining necessary and proauthority, and manifested an earnest desire per intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government. Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before de-cided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing gress such legislation as may be necessary for the whole of those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or that early steps should be taken not only to intimation; and, so soon as the information add to the efficiency of these barriers against | was received by the government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Em-

peror of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable laws, is not entitled to that representation in the national councils which, from our earliest the just expectations of the United States.— The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that with the evacin our limits. It maintains peculiar relations | uation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, to Congress, to whom the Constitution has no subject for serious difference between granted the power of exercising exclusive France and the United States would remain. egislation over the seat of Government. - The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliations committed on the high seas by the Erench authorities, in the exercise of a beligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all therefore recommend the passage of a law claims of citizens and subjects of both counauthorizing the electors of the District of tries, arising out of the recent wars on this Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed Continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unwill engage your attention at a convenient and Agriculture. proper time.

The report of the Commissioner of Agri- Affairs with Great Britain. proper time, and the sale and read of sand

States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry. important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Benate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

Southern States Still in the Union.

The string, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their impabriants, and that world. New fields of enterprise would be

Spirit of Jefferson

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friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggarated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good wil and friendship between the two countries can-not be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations. The Fenians.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and en-terprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdic-tion of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned. by proclamation, against taking part in or-aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper, civil, military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial as for a capital offence in the province of Canada, Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an en-lightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada, and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition has been di-

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great neasure foreign from the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British province on this continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of nisgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute books they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy by their modification or

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern re-gions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper dip-lomatic representation in Greece.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance. Most of the European States have disserted from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on tranthe United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and Acathic researche angaged. While Green and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowleged the right of expatri-Britain has never acknowleged the right of expatriation, she has not for some years past practically insisted upon the opposite doctrine. France has been equally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberaity, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prvailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the nativaborn subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

Conclusion. In the performance of a duty imposed upon me In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and iny carnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and fivally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, December 3, 1866.

its rights and benefits.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. V. SIMMONS,

HAVING permanently located here, tenders his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of pertaining to DENTAL SURGERY. After an experience of nearly ten years, he feels confident that he can please all who favor him by their patronage.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, mounted upon English and American Rubber, in the very best manner and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

... My TERMS SHALL BE MODERATE, and made known previous to operating if desired can be found, at all times during the day office in the CARTER HOUSE, Charlestown, ... Unexceptionable references given when desired. [July 24, 1866-1y.

DR. J. A. STRAITH. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. NO. 522, WEST FAYETTE STREET, (BETWEEN FRANKLIN SQ. and SHEORDER STREET,)
BALTIMORE CITY. Messages left at the Drug Stores of COLEMAN & ROGERS, Baltimore street, and of J. SMITH, corner Eutaw and Lexington streets, will receive at-

tention.

13-May also be found at the office of the CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, du-

Tuesday Morning, December 11, 1866.

We wish it distinctly understood that we do not desire the company of loafers in this office. Persons having business with the of fice will be welcome at any time, but we do not mean to be imposed upon by half grown boys and lazy men, who ought to be eugaged at some honorable employment for the support of their families. If this notice does not suffice, we shall in the future be less delicate in our hints.

The message of Mr. Johnson, which occupies the first page of this paper, is well worth the attention of our readers, not only on ac

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAEG.

count of the admirable style in which it is written, but for the various matters of public interest of which it treats. We regard it as the best among the many good papers which have emanated from the Executive-clear, concise, forcible, and well-tempered. It reiterates the strong reasons, heretofore urged. for the admission of Southern members of Congress, and does it in such manner as the most captious of the radicals have no cause to be offended, and in argument so irresistible that none but the wilfully blind can fail to see its force: The true Union men, North and South, will hail it as an evidence of the fidelity of one branch of the government to the constitution of this common country-a fidels ity that is not to be swayed by the ravings of the malignant disunionist who control Con-

GOVERNOR PIERPONT ON THE STATUS OF JEFFERSON AND BERKELEY

In the wonderfully long message which Governor Pierpont has put before the Legislature of Virginia, he has apparently taken much pains to say as little as possible about the status of Jefferson and Berkeley counties. He contents himself by referring to the report of the Attorney General of the Statea report which we have not yet seen. We are not surprised at this slight of the Governor. If he had chosen to reveal the history of the transfer of these two counties to West Virginia, he would, necessarily, have and Berkeley until the claim of the jurisdicbeen compelled to exhibit his own want of tion over the said counties is finally settled. upright dealing from the beginning to the end of the nefarious transaction. He would have told how he had certified that the election held in this county had been held in accordance with the law which some of our political tricksters had had passed by the little band of 'restored' Virginians who manufactured laws at Alexandria, when he knew, beyond all doubt, that the terms of that law had not been complied with in any of its particulars, and especially so upon the important requirements of holding the election at only such time as when it could be "fairly and properly" held, and of "opening polls at each of the eight election precincts" of the county. The Governor knew that on the day of election one half of the county was in the occupancy of the Federal army, and the other half was held by the Confederates; that polls were opened at only two of the eight precincts; that no notice, of any sort, much less one in accordance with the law, had been given to the voters outside of the Federal lines; and that the actual polling of votes was not supervised by properly appointed officers. He would have had to tell the Legislature how he had explicitly promised, in July, · 1865, at the request of a large number of our citizens, to proceed to organize the county under Virginia laws, by the appointments of judicial officers, and how, when the people, finding him apathetic in the matter, proceeded to do it for themselves under the provisions of the code, he initiated the project of military prohibition by advising Governor Boreman of the intentions of our people and suggesting the propriety of inhibiting any action on the part of the people towards even peaceable resistance of the wrong he had been mainly instrumental in inflicting upon them; how, after nominating, as his oath to the Constitution required him to do, a judge for this district, composed by that Constitution of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke, he advised the judge not to take any jurisdiction over Jefferson and Berkeley. and how, in every way, he has been the bitterest foc to Virginia in this matter, and the warmest advocate of the transfer to West Virginia; how he has been deaf to the wishes of twenty odd thousand people merely to subserve the interests of a few miserable political adventurers who knew themselves to be too base for association with Virginians; and how, even now that the Legislature having ordered suit to be brought to test the validity of the transfer, he is turning the cold shoulder to the Virginian side of the controversy .-These revelations were due to the Legisla ture, but the Governor did not make them, not so much on account of any fear he may have had of the damage done thereby to his official conduct or his private character, as for the Stedmans, the Dixes, and the Wools; but the fear that he might be doing injury to the

pretensions of West Virginia. VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.

In the Legislature of Virginia, a resolution | 25 or 50,000 colored soldiers, they might dehas been introduced, instructing the Finance | fy Audrew Johnson and all who might follow Committee to report a bill providing for the his lead. But if the time should ever come sale of all the interest of the State in rail-roads, canals and other public improvements and in England attenuates the formula of the state of the State in railand property, excepting such as is only ne- army against the people, Congress would not cessary for the occupancy and conduct of the have to rely on the Southern freemen alone. State Government; and further, to provide The men of the loyal North would spring to that the proceeds of such sales should be applied to the redemption of the public debt.

THE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEM-BERS OF CONGRESS .- The correspondent of the New York Times writes from Washington that the Democrats have had no formal caucus, but have nevertheless resolved, after ress Monroe. [Cheers.] The usurper's head sale of the Government property, at both holding several informal conferences, to be less belligerent than they were at the last seswith a crown. [Laughter.] With less than impartial suffrage the South with his consent, should never be reconstructed. He would sion-hoping that the Radicals, if allowed rope enough, will hang themselves. The hopest people of the country will rejoice if not be content with such a puerile work as the anticipated result shall follow.

Yates, was not less emphatic, but more blasphemous, in his response on behalf of the Senate. He was enthusiastic over the late The message of Gov. Pierpont, which was sent in to the Assembly this day week, is a election, and referred to the 2d and 12th long, very long paper. It is generally well chapters of the Epistle to the Ephosians for written. It treats of a great many topics of the epitaph of the democratic party. Being interest to the people of Virginia, and has requested toquote the chapters, he respectfully begged to be excused, much to the amusement of every one around Being pressed still several valuable suggestions for legislative action, and several that have no value of any further, and offered a Bible, he said :

sort. On the all-absorbing question of the

proposed amendment to the Federal Consti-

hending the character of Virginians. On

this subject he goes out of his way to insult

those who are as far above him in their knowl-

edge of the wants of the State as they are

above him in all that constitutes true gentle-

men. He, whose friends in Virginia can all

be gathered in the smallest room in the Gov-

ernor's house, undertakes to advise the adon-

tion of this amendment, and thus secure re-

resentation in Congress-when he knows

that the advice of the honorable men of the

State is unanimous against it; when he knows

that there is not a hundred men in the whole

State who would not regard the adoption of

this New England scheme as the shame of

the State and the disgrace of her sons. We

would like to see the legislature treat this re-

commendation with absolute silence, as the

best means of showing their thorough con

tempt of its author, and of those who take

sides with him. The legislature is made up

of the best men of the State, and will have

no difficulty in disposing of this infamous

amendment, and doing it in such way as will

convince those who seek to foist it upon us,

that the men, and women, of the South are

prepared to meet any fate which radical hate

may ordain for them, but they will never dis-

BERKELEY AND JEFFERSON.

We are happy to observe that, notwithstan-

Gov. Pierpoint to do anything to secure the

return of these two counties to the bosom of

the Old Commonwealth, there is still a dispo

sition on the part of the representatives of the

people, to have our proper status definitely

Mr. N. B. Meade, of the Frederick district,

offered a resolution enquiring into the expe-

diency of reporting a bill to restrain, by in-

junction or otherwise, the collection of taxes

by West Virginia in the countres of Jefferson

This resolution was referred to an appro-

priate committee, not we hope, to remain un-

acted upon until the heel of the session. The

everlasting gratitude of the people of this

county will be due, and will be given to Mr.

WELCOME OF THE RUMP.

Radicalism is spreading itself at the Na-

tional Capital, and the loyal representatives

of the people are carving out a heavy pro

gramme for the winter's performances. The

for its numbers or the charater and intelli-

gence of those who participated in it. The

fection, honored the procession with his pres-

ence, and gave odor and color to the occasion

But a negro welcome was just such as suited

these degraded representatives of a frenzied

ism, and Yates, the drunken Senator from

Illinois, were the principal speakers who re-

nation for its sins, he now wished to be king

instead of President. [Hisses.] Mr. Stevens

said the war was not over. Its main and final

object was pursued by the enemy with relent-less energy. The object had at first been to rule over at least half the country as a nation

slaves, to introduce free trade and to hu-

liate the North for its persistent advocacy

of freedmen. The object now was to rule

the whole nation by means of an oligarchy,

making negroes and copperheads contribute

to the increased power of the South through

the increase of the number of its votes, to

seize the reins of government, to introduce

free trade, and to break down the free people

of the North. During the war Jeff. Davis

was commander-in-chief of the Rebel army,

with Lee as his chief adviser. Now, Andrew

Johnson was their commander-in-chief, and

poor old Wool was their marshal adviser, and

for the navy they had Semmes and Wells .-

[Laughter.] The people were to decide now

whether they were to have Andrew Johnson

as President or as King, for they were told

they had no other choice left. [Laughter.]

He wanted the encouragement of the soldiers.

The enemy had the vantage ground, having

possession of the White House, and was dis-

pensing with a corrupt hand the vast patron-

age of the nation, and yet he had no fears .-

The army consisted of citizens as well as sol-

diers. It had a few mercenary officers like

if the Government were to order Grant, or

Howard, or Parragut to do its treacherous

work they would break their swords rather

than obey. With Sheridan for a leader, and

ed in England, attempt to turn the regular

their feet and un-beath their weapons, as

when they heard the first booming cannon of

Let Congress be bold, and the soldiers of

the last war would take care of the next, and

the usurper who leads the hostile forces would

a lap-board and goose than when oppressed

universal amnesty and universal suffrage.

have time and leisure to rivise his boasted

well as political sagacity.

occasion; says:

in his resolution.

In the Virginia Senate on the 6th

gro equality; political or social.

Well, if you insist upon it, I believe it is something in this style: "Ye are without tution, the Governor occupies much space, and Christ, being aliens to the Commonwealth of Israel. [Laughter.] Without the covenant shows how utterly incapable he is of compreof promise, having no hope and without God in the world. [Laughter and applause,] Mr. Yates was very emphatic in his oppo

sition to Southern admission, declaring that those States should never come in until every Am-rican should have the privilege of going to any part of this country and enjoying its VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

This body convened in Richmond on Monday last, but for want of a quorum in the Senate was not organized until Tuesday, when the message of Gov. Pierpont was sent in and read. A notice of this message will be found

in another part of this paper. In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. McRae offered the following preamble and resolu-

tion, which were agreed to :-"Whereas, the existing obligations of the State have been impaired in market price greatly below their intrinsic value, much to the injury not only of private persons, including widows, orphans, and others entitled to the special protection of the Government and Comm nwealth itself; and whereas, this condition of affairs results in part only from the present inability of the State, in consequence of its present impoverished condition instantly to discharge all its liabilities as they mature, but also in a great measure from unauthorized imputations affecting the character and integrity of the State government, unhonor themselves by voluntarily accepting neprovoked by any previous act of dishonor or shame: therefore.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire weether any immediate action is proper or necessary to repel the ing the tardiness and evident reluctance of imputations referred to, and remove the consequences resulting therefrom

PETITIONS. Mr. Meade presented a petition on behalf Samuel C. Young, who was wounded in the John Brown war, asking that the pension for life awarded to him by the Legislature of 1859-'60 be paid him, the first instalment

only having been received. In the House the following communication was received from the Governor, which was rdered to be printed:-

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Dec. 6, 1866. To the Senate and House of Delegates of

Gentlemen,-In looking over my annual sage to the General Assembly I find that I omitted to mention the Loudoun and Hampshire railroad when referring to the internal improvements of the State.

At the conclusion of the late war, that road was almost a complete wreck, with but little Meade, if he secures the object contemplated | rolling stock and no credit There were some parties interested in having parts of it repaired, who, in connection with its former President, proposed to take the road and put it in repair, &c., out of the earnings of the oad. These gentlemen had means and credit, and it was believed that they could do more to effect the object proposed than could be done by the company if re-organized. They grand mass welcome of these debauchees and stipulated that they should incur no debt binding the road beyond its earnings. They political vampires, was neither remarkable have with great promptness put the road in running order nearly to Leesburg. I have heard no complaint from the private stockirrepressible negro, the ideal of radical perholders, and I believe they considered the stock almost valueless. Several inquiries have been addressed to me by parties interested as to the terms upon which the State would part with its interest in the road on the condition of its completion to the coal mines. people who seem to have lost self-respect as the point at which it was by its charter designed to terminate. I of course could give no definite answer to these inquiries. Old Thad. Stevens, the brains of radical-

In its present condition the parties now working the road will be able to complete it to Leesburg, but not beyond that point. It sponded to this welcome of their colored will never yield a revenue to the State, nor friends, and their harangues were in perfect. will it assist in building up the city of Alexandria if carried no further than Leesburg. keeping with their former vulgar tirades and If this read could be completed to the coal treasonable utterances. A reporter in furnishing a synopsis of old Thad's effort on the mines it would open up an immense trade, not only in coal, but in the agricultural products of the fertile country through which it is de-He attacked the President with vigor, designed to pass. It would afford cheap fuel claring that having been elevated into power through an unexpected event visited upon the

for smelting the vast deposits of iron ore to be found in Loudoun, which must be undeveloped without it. These ores, with the coal would pass over the road to Alexandria, where large iron manufactories would be erected .-The low grade of the road would enable it to transport coal to Alexandria more cheaply than by any other route, for transhipment to the markets on the Atlantic. The increase of the value of property thus produced would, it is believed, render to the State a much larger revenue than its present investment in

I would advise, therefore, that an act be passed authorizing the sale of the State's interest in the road to parties on the same conditions upon which a majority of the private stockholders will dispose of their stock, with a stipulation that the road shall be constructed and equipped within a reasonable time to be fixed by the act; and that on the failure of the purchasers to fulfil the contract, the road shall revert to its original owners. also omitted to call your attention to the subject of providing by law for the depositories of the public money. I think this subject needs legislation. No law on this subject was passed last winter, and after the Legislature adjourned I made an order requiring your banks in this city, in which public money i deposited, to give bond and security in the sum of \$50,000 each, which was given. This was, I think, not exactly with law, but it was the best I could do under the circumstances, and considered safe; but I think the Executive should be relieved of this responsi-

F. H. PIERPOINT. [Signed.]

"EAST TENNESSEAN." Mr. WM. BEN. REED has assumed the management of this Journal, published at Kingston, Roane county, Tenn. It is of good size and respectable appearance both as to the arrangement of its matter and its typographical execution. Mr. R. is a native of this town, a graduate of this office, and we, no less than his numerous friends here, wish him the utmost success in his new enterprise.

The Secretary of War says the Chief of Ordinance deems it inadvisable to rebuild the North Carolina Arsenal, and to re-e-tab. proclamation in one of the embrasures of Fort- lish the Armory at Harper's Ferry. The would rest much more quietly, to be sure, on points, is recommended.

> -We return thanks to Mr. W. C. CAR-RELL, of Monticello, Florida, for a pamphlet copy of the message of Goy. Walker, of that State. Also a copy of a Florida paper.

Congress-(So-called.)

We shall not attempt in this issue to give anything like a connected report of the doings of the so-called Congress, which is now revelling in the capitol at Washington. To do so, would require more time and space than we are disposed to devote to a disgusting subject, and would inflict upon our readers a dose too nauseating for contemplation.

On Tuesday, the House passed a bill to epeal the 13th section of the act of July 17, 1:62, to suppress insurrection, and to punish treason, designed to take from the Presiden the granting of amnesty and pardon by a vote of 111 to 39. A number of bills and resoluions were introduced and referred, among them a bill to convene the next Congress at noon on the 4th of March next; a bill requiring the concurrence of the Senate in all appointments to office; a bill creating the Department of Internal Revenue; a bill to regulate removals from office; a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell at pubic auction in the city of New York two milons of gold on Monday of each week, on certain conditions. These bills, with others, which were introduced, were severally referred. The committee of ways and means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the revenue laws as to dispense with inspectors of distilleries.

On the same day, the following resolutions

By Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, requesting the President to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, how near the verge of the gulf the present Congress is, and whether it is not nearer the centre than he supposed. Mr. Eldridge demanded the yeas and nays, and Mr. Ingersoll withdrew

[This is very much like "Nero fiddling while Rome is burning."]

By Mr. Washburn, a resolution which very significant in its implications. The House, it alleges, finds additional reasons for insisting on the constitutional amendment in the many acts of disloyalty that have transpired in those communities (the Southern States) since their last adjournment, as well as in what has since transpired at the North. What those many acts of disloyalty are we have not learned. This resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, a committee of five was appointed to examine nto the relation of the Government with the railroads in the Southern States, and to report to the House at the next session of Con-

Having been a rogue himself all his life. the hero of the buckshot war, is now attempting to catch somebody else in thieving. "Set a rogue to catch a rogue."

liams, of Pennsylvania, called up the motion submitted by him in June last to reconsider the vote whereby the bill regulating appointments to office was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary. He proposed to submit some amendments based upon the hypothesis that the right of removal from office was not vested in the President alone, but that the consent of the Senate was required. Mr. Williams gave his views at length, and urged the passage of the bill by this Congress, or the golden opportunity would have passed. The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the consideration of the bill was postponed until the next day.

The Senate has refused to take up for consideration the bill from the House to deprive the President of the power to pardon persons concerned in the late rebellion, and Sumner has introduced a bill declaring the illegality of the present State governments of the Southern States, accompanying the introduction of the bill with one of his usual bitter tirades

On Wednesday, when the bill repealing the pardoning power of the President was called up in the Senate, it provoked consid-

Mr. Chandler reiterated the charge that abandoned women had hawked pardons about

the streets of Washington for sale. Mr. Dixon denied that the President was in any way implicated. If he was he would be liable to impeachment.

Mr. Grimes said, even if they passed the bill, the President could keep it for ten days, and in that time could issue a general procla-

The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Debate upon the Confiscation Oues-

In the United States Senate on Tuesday. Mr. Chandler asked to take up the bill from the House repealing the section of the bill to suppress insurrection, giving the pardoning power to the President, Mr. Sherman called for the reading of the

Mr. Johnson did not know whether, if the section referred to was repealed, the President would still have the power to grant a general amnesty. The President would still have the power to grant pardons after its .passage .-The best plan was to let it rest until it could be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Fessenden had no opinion to express on the merits of the bill at present, but considered it would be setting an unwise precedent to act on a bill previous to its reference

urgent necessity for the speedy passage of this act by Congress. He believed that proceedings had been taken in regard to restoring property to rebels which he did not think the country would be satisfied with when they came to know the facts. The bill was designed to put an end to the restoration of preperty by the President to the rebols, and he hoped it would be acted on at once.

Mr. Chandler said it is asserted that hundreds of millions of rebel property had been restored, and it is said that pardons were sold for money about this town by men of doubtful reputation, and with these pardons property had been restored.

Mr. Trumbull thought the pardoning pow-

er had been very grossly abused, but did not think, from the last report of the commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, that there had been so much property restored. He should probably vote for this bill, but did not see any necessity for its immediate passage.

The question on the motion to take up was then put, and decided in the negative by a

tie vote, as follows: Yeas .- Messra, Cattell, Chandler, Conness Creswell, Edmunds, Fowler, Frelinghussen, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams, and Wilson—21.

Nays.—Messrs. Anthony, Buckelew, Davis, Bixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle shury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Wil

Mr. Sumner then moved to lay the motion to take up on the table, which was agreed to. The Senate then adjourned.

Resolutions of Senator Sumner.

Resolutions declaring the principles of re onstruction; the jurisdiction of Congress over the whole subject; the illegality of existing governments in the rebel States, and from representation in Congress and from vo- night ting on constitutional amendments :--

1. That in the work of reconstruction it is mportant that no false step should be taken nterposing obstacle or delay; but that by careful provisions we should make haste to complete the work, so that the unity of the Republic shall be secured on permanent foundations, and fraternal relations shall be at once established among all the people 2. That this end can be accomplished only

by the following, the guiding principles our institutions as declared by our fathers when the Republic was formed, and that any neglect or forgetfulness of these guiding principles must postpone union, justice, domestic tranquillity, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty, which are the declared objects of the Constitution, and, therefore, must be the essential objects of reconstruc-

3. That this work of reconstruction must be conducted by Congress and under its constant supervision; that under the Constitution Congress is solemnly bound to assume this responsibility, and that in the performance of this duty it must see that everywhere throughout the rebel com nunities loyalty is protected and advanced, while the new governments are fashioned according to the remirements of a Christian commonwealth, so hat order, tranquillity, education, and human rights shall prevail within their borders.

4. That, in determining what is a republican form of government, Congress must follow implicitly the definition supplied by the Declaration of Independence; and in the practical application of this definition it must after excluding all disloyal persons, take care that new governments are founded on the fundamental truths therein contained; first, that all men are equal in rights; and, secondly, that all just government stands only on he consent of the governed.

5. That all proceedings with a view to reconstruction originating in Executive power are in the nature of usurvation; that this usurpation becomes especially offensive when it sets aside the fundamental truths of our institutions; that it is shocking to common sense when it undertakes to derive new governments from that hestile population which

are necessarily illegal and void. 6. That it is the duty of Congress to pro ceed with the work of reconstruction, and to | ject :this end it must assume jurisdiction of the States lately in rebellion, except so far as that stitutional amendment.

The Radical Caucus -- What was Agreed Upon-The South to be Oppressed in Every Possible Way-Raymond made to Confess his Sins.

WASHINGTON December 5. - The cancus of Republican members of the House of Representatives, held at the Capitol this evening, was unusually large, nearly one bundred members being present. The following measures reported from the select

committee were agreed upon: the House; directing the clerk to place no names on the roll from States not represented in the proceed-ings of Congress or declared estitled to representation, and providing that no electoral votes shall be counted from any State not represented at the time

2. To pass a bill remedying the de'ect in the law for electors of President and Vice-President. 3. To pass a law changing the time of the meetngress, with a view to assembling on the

4. To raise a special committee for the rigid investigation of the New Orleans riot, the number of lives destroyed, the property burned, and to what extent Government officials were included therein. The committee to have power to send for persons and papers, to be accompanied by the sergeant at-arms, and to report appropriate legislation. 5. To order a select committee to investigate the proceedings under the laws for the collection of

direct taxes in rebel States, and the seizure and sale of abandoned and confiscated lands and other property.

6. The Committee on Pensions to inquire whether any pensioners in the disloyal States struck from

ension rolls have been restored in violation of 7. A special committee to investigate the facts Union soldiers in South Carolina recently set at liberty by the Delaware Judge. A resolution passed una imously that the mem-

bers of the caucus bind themselves to sustain thes propositions as party measures.

Mr. Asbley, of Ohio, said he noticed present a gentleman who had drawn the address of the Philadelphia Convention, and asked if he was a member of the Union party and had any right there? Chairman Morrill, of Vermont, replied amid

laughter, Raymond, on being asked whether he did not participate in the Philadelphia Convention, replied participate in the Philadelphia Convention, replied that he had, but not in any spirit of hostility to the Union party; that he entered the Convention to strengthen that party, thinking it should be more conservative than it was, but when he found it likely to lead to the defeat of the Union party he abandoned it, and had ever since done his best to mains

tain and support the Union party. He said also that he approved the measure reported here this eve-Mr. Scofield moved that the gentleman be allowed to remain in the caucus or not at his option, and judge for himself whether he was of the Union par-

ty or not.

Lawrence, of Ohio, asked Raymond whether he adhered to the doctrines of the Philadelphia ade dress, particularly to the clause asserting that the rebel States could not ratify the constitutional amendment without dishonor.

Raymond was understood to deay that there was such a clause in it, and he did adhere to that address according to his own construction of it, but not according to the construction sometimes put

upon it by others.

Mr. Stevens could not see how Raymond could pretend to connection with the Union party after membership in the Philadelphia Convention and his authorship of the address put forth by that Darling T. Hale, of New York, and Garfield, of

Ohio, favored Baymond's remaining in the caucus, and Morris, of Chio, and Cook, of Illinois, against Raymond made further explanations with regard to the Philadelphia address; after which the caucus adopted Scofield's resolution by a vote of 66

-Dr. James Watson, a cittizen of Rockbridge county who was recently tried there for killing a black man, and acquitted, was arrested at the Natural Bridge a few days since, by a military guard detailed for the purpose, by order of General Schofield, and brought to Richmond yesterday. His arrest caused great excitement in Rockbridge county. His friends will probably apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

—A writer at Harrisonburg, argues in favor of granting a charter for a railroad from Harper's Ferry up the Page Valley to Salem, and urges that for such a work the 'mearest, cheapest and most practicable route' is up the water grade of the Shenandoah, through the counties of 'Jefferson, Clarke, Warren, Page, Rockingham and Augusta, and themes through Rockbridge and Belajourt to Salem.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

INSTALLATION .- As previously announced; the Installation of the Rev. A. C. HOPKINS as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this town, took place on Sabbath last. Quite a large assemblage was in attendance, and the preparatory services were peculiarly solemn and interesting. The Rev. Messrs. LUPTON and BEDINGER officiated on the occasion the Rev. Mr. BERRY being unavoidably ab-

sent. Communion Services will be had in the same Church on Sabbath next. Religious services commencing on Friday evening. the exclusion of such illegal governments to be continued Saturday 11 A. M., and at

> THE REVIVAL MEETING at the E. M. Church in this town, is still in progress, with little if any abatement of interest. On Sunday night there were about twenty seekers at the altar, and a general feeling of seriousness pervading the congregation, indicating the im pression which the preaching of the word and the prayers of the church, have made upon the hearts of those who have been regular attendants upon this series of meetings. Since the commencement of the meeting, four weeks ago, over sixty persons have professed religion-more than torty of whom have united with the church. The meeting will probably be kept up as long as there is sufficient interest to justify it.

JEFFERSON COUNTY LEMONS.-We were shown, a few days ago, some Lemons grown by Mr. HUMPHREY ENGLE of this county, equal, in size at least, to any imported lemons we have ever seen. HUMPHREY is one of those men who will succeed at whatever he undertakes, and we would not be surprised if in the course of a few years, he should have growing on his little farm, a full variety of rich tropical fruits. On honey, he is particularly heavy-his bees working with greater industry than those of most other persons.

FINE POTATOES .- The potatoes sent us by Mr. JOHN B. PACKETT, last week, come fully up to the standard of our expectations, and we have enjoyed them hugely. Why can't all our farmers take a little pains and raise such potatoes-and then take a little more pains and send the printer a specimen. We thank Mr. Packett for his kind remembrance

The Stay Law.

According to the law of Virginia bearing upon debts contracted before the war, the in- ser, but being unable to go, Lieut-Gen. Sherhas just been engaged in earnest rebellion, terest on such debts is to be paid on the first man was designated. The cable dispatch and that all governments having such origin of January, 1867. The following are the from Seward to Bigelow, dated Nov. 23d, apsections of the Stay Law relating to the sub-

"4. Upon all debts contracted prior to the said 2d day of April, 1865, and payable, or jurisdiction may have already been denounced; on which interest is payable, before the 1st and it must recognize only the loyal States, or of January, 1866, there shall be paid on the those States having legal and valid Legisla- 1st day of January, 1867, and on the 1st day tures, as entitled to representation in Con- of January of each succeeding year while gress or to a voice in the adoption of the con- this act shall remain in force, a sum equal to the interest for one year on the principal debt, or on so much thereof as shall remain unpaid. Where the debt or interest thereon does not become payable until after the 1st day of January, 1866, interest from the time of payment, or from the time from which interest is payable, shall be paid on the said debt on the next succeeding 1st day of January; and one year's interest shall be paid thereon on each succeeding 1st day of Janu-

ary while this act remains in force. "5. If any party shall fail to pay any in stalment of interest, as provided by the fourth section, it shall be lawful for the party to whom the same is payable to recover it by motion, on twenty days' notice, before any court or justice having jurisdiction, which notice may be given during the term of a court, and to any day of the term; and upon the judgment therefor execution may issue as if this act had not been passed: provided, however, that no security shall be taken under such execution, and the same shall be endorsed accordingly by the clerk or justice issuing

DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS - December term, 1866 .- At a District Court of Appeals for the Seventh Judicial District of Virginia, begun and held at the Court House, in Winchester, on Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1866, were present:

The Hon. Alexander Rives, Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals for the 3d section. The Hon. Richard Parker, Judge of the 13th Judial Circuit; Hon. Andrew S. Fulton, of the 15th Circuit; Hon. John A. Campbell.

of the 12th Circuit. The Court proceeded to appoint a clerk, whereupon Nathaniel B. Meade, Esq., was selected for that position. He appeared and entered into bonds for \$10,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties; Messrs. James Marshall, Joseph H. Sherrard, Daniel Conrad and Wm. L. Clark being his sureties. On motion of Mr. Meade, Jos. S. Carson.

Esq., was appointed his deputy, who appeared and took the proper oath.

Edward Hoffman was appointed crier. Wm. L. Clark, H. K. Douglas, James P. Riely, John W. Jenkins, Lewis N. Huck, John J. Williams, Robert T. Barton, Alfred P. White and E. Holmes Boyd, were admitted to practice in this court,

isler vs. Ginn-Upon a supercedias as to a udgement of the Circuit Court of Jefferson

Edgar R. Purcell vs. John Allemong & Son —Upon a petition for a supercedias to a judg-ment of Circuit Court of Frederick county on the 27th of November, 1866-supercedias

Abraham S. Byrd vs. Wm. S. Braithwaite -Upon a supercedias to a judgement of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county-continued until next term. Court adjourned until next term.

Confederate Dead at Lexington.

On Saturday, December 1st, were consigned to the earth, at Lexington, Va., "in one sad burial" the Confederate dead. The Rev. Dr. Pendleton delivered an appropriate discourse, and the Rev. Mr. Jones a prayer. A rocession was formed consisting of returned Confederate soldiers, carrying wreaths and evergreens in place of bruised arms, the Corps of t'adets from the Institute, the Students of Washington College, and the citizens. At the grave the Rev. Mr. Junkin Papal government does not bind the latter to delivered an address, and the Rev. Mr. Wish ner read the Burial Service of the Methodist

The greatest living Confederate, the illustrious Lee, stood by while his dead comrades were placed under the sad "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," and presiding over the whole solemn scene was felt, and almost perceived, the stern ghost of Jackson.—

Baltimore Transcript.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The corresp nce of the Secretary of State with Minister liglow on the subject of Mexican affairs shows is anxiety for the French to evacuate that ountry, according to the Emperor's pro-

Mr Seward, in giving instructions to Minster Campbell, Oct. 20, mentions some principles which may be safely laid down in regard to this policy which the Government of the United States expects him to pursue. His communitions must be made to President Juarez, and in no event must be officially reognize Prince Maximilian or any one else without first having reported to the State Do-partment and received instructions from the President of the United States; he must abstain from obstructing or embarrassing the departure of the French. What the Governnent of the United States desire in regard to the future of Mexico is not conquest or ag-grandizement of itself by purchases of land or domain; but, on the other hand, they desire to see the people of Mexico relieved from foreign military intervention, to the end that they may resume the conduct of their own afairs under the existing republican government, or such other form of government as. being left in the enjoyment of perfect liberty, they shall incline to adopt, in the exercise of their own free will, by their own act, and without dictation from any foreign country, and of course without dictation from the Uni-

He must enter into no stipulations with the French commanders, or with Maximillian, or with any other party which shall have a tendency to counteract or oppose the administra tion of Juarez, or hinder authority or the re-

On the other hand, it may possibly happen that the president of the republic of Mexico may desire good offices of the United States, or even some effective proceedings on our part to favor and advance the pacification of a country so long distracted by foreign, combined with civil war, and thus gain time for the re-establishment of national authority upon principles consistent with a republican and domestic system of government; it is possi-ble, moreover, that some disposition might be made of the land and naval forces of the United States without interfering within the juisdiction of Mexico, or violating the laws of eutrality, which would be useful in forward ng the restoration of law, order, and a republican government in that country. Campbel is instructed to refer any important proposi tions on the subject of reorganization and restoration, of the republican government in Mexico as may arise to the State Departmentfor the information of the President. The United States General possesses already diseretionary authority as to the location of the forces of the United States in the vicinity of Mexico. The President desired Gen. Grant to accompany Minister Campbell as an advipears in the correspondence, in which Mr. Seward instructs him to say to the French Government that ours is surprised and affected with deep concern by the announcement now made for the first time that the promised recall of one detachment of French troops from Mexico in November current had been postponed by the Emperor. In full relianceupon at least a literal performance of the Emperor's existing agreement, we have taken measures while facilitating the anticipated Erench evacuation, to co-operate with the republican government of Mexico for promoting the pacification of that country, and for the early and complete restoration of proper constitutional authority.

As a part of these measures, Mr. Campbell our Minister, attended by Lieutenant-General Sherman, has been sent to Mexico in order to confer with President Juarez on subjects which are deeply interesting to the United States and of vital importance to Mexico. You will therefore state to the Emperor's Government the President sincerely hopes and expects that the evacuation of Mexico will be carried into effect, with such conformity to the existing agreement as the inopportune complication which calls for this dispatch will allow. Mr. Campbell will be advised of that complication, instructions will be issued to the United States military forces of observation to await, in every case, special instructions from the President. This will be done with confident expectation that the telegraph or mail may bring us a satisfactory solution from the Emperor in reply to this note. You will assure the French Government that the United States; while they seek relief for Mexico, desire nothing more earnestly than to preserve peace and friendship with France; nor does the President allow himself to doubt that what has been determined in France, most inauspiciously, as we think, has been decided upon inadvertently without full reflection upon the embarrassment it must produce here, and without any design to retain the French expeditionary of the 13th Circuit, and Hon. John T. Harris, forces in Mexico beyond the full period of eighteen months ordinarily stipulated for the complete evacuation.

How They Regard It.

The people of Europe look upon the downfall of Maximilian's empire in Mexico, as inevitable. The London Times, in referring to Gen. Sherman's mission to Mexico, says:

General Sherman has been sent on an extraordinary mission to Mexico. Everybody is asking what he is going to do there. There need be but little mystery about this business. The United States mean to drive not only the French troops but Maximilian himself, out of Mexico, and to lend all the support they can give to the Government of Juarez. This may be very impudent on the part of America, and very fatal to the prospects of Mexico; but there is, in our day, nobody strong or realless enough to give a decided No" to American dictations.

Arrest of John H. Surratt.

That wonderful thing, the Atlantic Telegraph, has furnished to the State Department, at Washington, the following telegram, dated December 2, 1866:-

"Have arrested John H. Surratt, one of President Lincoln's assassins. No doubt of CHAS. HALE, U. S. Consul General,

Alexandria, Egypt." It is stated that Surratt was arrested in Italy, whilst serving in the Papal Zouaves, and afterwards escaped, as heretofore reported :

that the Pope promptly gave the necessary grant the order.

The United States Government had infor-

The United States Government had information as long ago as last winter that John H. Surratt had gone to Europe. The person who communicated the fact conversed with him during the voyage across the Atlantic, and also reported that Surratt, believing he was far from danger, was free and outspoken about his connection with the assauration conspirators.

A caucus of Southern Radicals are in session to day for the purpose of considering the question of recommending territor:al governments for the Southern States.

Another effort is being made to induce the President to remove Secretary McCullocy .-It will fail as others have tailed before.

Federal Maimed and Dead.

The Secretary of War, in his recent Report, gives the following particulars as to the number of maimed and disabled soldiers that have been cared for within the last year, and the aggregated number already or expected to be interred in the National Cemeteries. With even this large estimate, we expect scarce half has been told:

The duty of the Government to the soldiers who have been maimed or have fallen in its defense has not been neglected. Much care has been taken by precautions and practical tests, to secure for the former the most durable, useful, and comfortable artificial limbs .-From July 16th, 1862, the date of the act of Congress authorizing artificial limbs to be furnished, to July 1st, 1866, there have been supplied to disabled soldiers 3,981 legs, 2,240 arms, 9 feet, 55 hands, 125 surg cal apparatus, and it is supposed that not more than 1,000 limbs remain still to be supplied, at an estimated cost of \$70,000. In order to include unfortunate cases in which, from the na ure of the injury or operation, no limb or other surgical appliance can be advantageously adopted, the Surgeon General has recommended that, if the appropriation for this purpose shall be continued, the money value of the artificial limb, in lieu of an order for the apparatus, be given to the maimed soldier, Forty-one National Cemeteries have been established, and into these had already been gathered, on June 30th, the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers. The sites for ten additional cemeteries have been selected, and the work upon them, for some time delayed by the climate and a threatened epedemic, is now in course of vigorous prosecution. Although it may not be desirable to remove the remains of those now reposing in other suitable burial grounds, it is estimated that our national cemeteries will be required to receive and protect the remains of 249.397 patriotic soldiers whose lives were sacrificed in defence of our national existence. The average cost of the removals and reinterments already accomplished is reported at \$9,75, amounting in the aggregate to \$1.144,791; and it is believed that an additional expenditure of \$1,609,294 will be necessary. It is proposed, instead of the wooden headboards heretofore used, to erect at the graves small monuments of cast iron. suitably protected by zinc coating against rust. Six lists of the dead containing 32,666 names have been published by the Quartermaster General, and others will be issued as rapidly as they can be prepared.

Berkeley County.

From the New Era of the 6th inst., we collect the following items of local intelligence from Berkeley county :-

- The farm of Mr. John Kilmer, on Tus carora, was rented in front of the Court House last Saturday-J. S. Strayer, Auctioneer-to David Westenhaver, for \$980, for one year. Also, the Throgmorton farm, for \$870, to Mr. J. W. Griffith.

- The ladies of the Presbyterian church in this place, will prepare a Supper on the evening of the first day of Court, in the room in Grantham Hall, immediately over W. N. Riddle's hardware store. They will have for sale on this occasion a large variety of plain and fancy needle work, the product and skill of their own fair hands. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the church.

[Will the local of the Era inform us when the court meets.]

in their western homes may they find kind friends and a realization of their brightest-

MANASSAS GAP RAILBOAD .- From an article in the last Rockingham Register on this subject, we clip the following :-

"The road is now in running order from Linden to Salem, and the company is engaged in laying track both ways, East and West, be- FEASTS. tween Salem and Manassas Junction. A strong party is engaged in this work of track-laying between these points. As soon as that is done the Company will apply all its energies and resources to a forward movement in this direction, and the intelligent Chief Engineer, Maj. A. H. Johnson, thinks ly next summer. Once at Woodstock, the work this way will progress rapidly, for the work is nearly all done between that point and Herrisonburg"

of all kinds, such as Rockets to empty your Pockets, Fire Crackers for Small Bush What kers, Spiral Madicals to pop the Radicals, Torpedocs to kill Musquitos, and Double-Headed Dutchmen to do what you please with Also, a full supply of Harrisonburg.'

WINCHESTER & POTOMAC RAILROAD .- At the sne nual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, on Saturday, the 29th ult., Joseph H. Sherrard. President of the Company, in the Chair, and Wm.

L. Bent, acting Secretary. The President read the report of the operations of the company for the past year, which having been approved by the meeting, Mr. Sherrard was unanimously re-e'ected as President of the company for the current year; and the tollowing gentleman were chosen as Directors on the part of the stockholders, viz: Wm. B. Baker, R. Y. Conrad, John F. Wall and Philip Williams .-Winchester News.

MARRIED.

On the 27th of November, in the Presbyteriar

church, Cclumbus, Ga, by Rev. ____, Maj, J. BLUE MOORE, of Richmond, Va., formerly of this county, to Miss MATTIE SHEPHERD, of Colum-On Wednesday, Nov. 28th, at the residence of

the bride's father, in Rockbridge county, by Rev. Wm F. Junkin, Capt. JOSEPH T. HESS, of this county, to Miss MARY A. DRYDEN, daughter of Mr. James Dryden, of Rockbridge.

On the 4th instant, by Rev. Mr. Bowers, Mr. THOMAS K. LALEY, to R. L. SPENCER, youngest daughter of the late Alixious Green, cf Balti-

On Thursday evening, the 22d ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Foot, Mr. THOMAS CARTMELL to Miss ANNIE G., daughter of James Carr Baker, Esq., of Frederick county On the 27th of November, by Rev. L. F. Wilson, Mr. J BRAINERD MORGAN to Miss MAGGIE

In Louisa county, on the 20th ult., by Elder Robt. Cave, Mr. JOSEPH E. TIMBERLAKE, of Frederick county, to Miss ANGIE W. ANDREWS, of Louisz county.

DIED.

At his residence "Golden Fa: m," Loudoun county, Va., on the 2d inst., Col. EMANUEL WALT-MAN, in the 69th year of his age.

DON'T forget to call and be supplied with Jew-elry at the New Jewelry Store, Opposite the

O. SPECIAL NOTICES. DID

83- Notice .- The beautiful Piano Fortes of GROVESTEEN & CO., are deemed by all good judges to be the ultima thule of instruments of the

We cannot suggest what is wanting to make a musical instrument more perfect, nithough we are slow to admit that the limit of improvement can ever be attained.

Before they had brought their Pianos to their present excellence, they had submitted them to competition with instruments of the best makers of this country and Europe, and received the reward of merit, over all others, at the celebrated World's of merit, over all others, at the celebrated World's Fair. It is but justice to say that the judgment thus pronounced has not been overruled by the n usical world. Still, by the improvements lately applied by them to their Pianos, it is admitted that a more perfect instrument has been made. They have accordingly achieved the paradox of making excellence more excellent. Surely, after this, they are entitled to the motto, "Excelsior." October 23, 1866 -1y.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!! Dr. L. O. Montez' CORROLI V, the greatest s'implator in the world, will force Whickers or Mustaches to grow on the smoothest face or chin; never known tofail. Sample for trial sent free to any ope desirous of testing its merits. Address, REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau street, New York.

August 14, 1866—3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser, having been restored to health in few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption-is anxious to make known to hisfellow-sufferers the means

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge;) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sac cure for Consumption. Asthmo, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lurg Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will coat their nothing, and may prove a plessing.

a blessing
Parties wishing the prescription, FEEE, byreturn nail, will please a ldress
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, N. Y. March 20, 1866-1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making a simple remedy by which

he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing No. 13 Chambers street, New York. March 20, 1866-1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE! Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged, will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOMAS F. CHAPMAN,

831 Broadway, New York. March 20, 1866-1y. [JOSEPH TRAPNELL. N. S. WHITE 1 WHITE & TRAPNELL,

Attorneys at Law. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO.. WEST VIRGINIA. December 11, 1866-3m

L. HERRINGION, U. STATES ASSISTANT ASSESSOR

INUERNAL REVENUE, DIVISION 14, DISTRICT 2D OF WEST VIRGINIA. 85- Office in "Register Building," Shepherdsown, West Virginia December 11, 1866-tf.

VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND Bridge Company,

SHEPHERDSTOWN. TOTICE is hereby given that there will be VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND BRIDGE COMPA NY, at SHEPHE! DSTOWN, at the Western Hotel, in Shepherdstown, on the

1st MONDAY in JANUARY, 1867, At which time there will be an election for SEVEN DIPECTORS as provided by the Charter of the Com-Pres't of V :. and Md. Bridge Co. December 11, 1866-4t.

LOOK OUT FOR OLD CHRIS! GRAND ARRIVAL OF HIS BASGAGE AT THE

"VALLEY CONFECTIONERY," MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN, ADJOINING THE DRUG STORE OF CAMPBELL & MASON.

TTENRY DUMM, the only authorized agent in the court meets.]

— Quite a party of old and young folks from the neighborhoods of Garardstown, Bunker Hill, this county, and White Hall, Frederick county, were in town last Thursday to witness the departure of some friends and relatives for the West. We regret to lose them as citizens of our own buautiful Valley, but the middle aged of all sexes, colors and conditions. the middle aged of all sexes, colors and conditions

TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. to make cheerful the hearts and jubilant the spirits of the juvenile population, and a supply of FRENCH AND COMMON CANDIES. to sweeten and seal and make perpetually cohesive in anticipation of changing their condition in life, and a superabundance of

RICH CAKES, to make complete the WEDDING and HOLYDAY Among his TOYS will be found the following:-Tea Setts, Violins, Noah's Arks, Suple Jacks, Sur things not enumerated here. Of SUGAR 10YS he has an exhaustless variety...

FIRE WORKS. ORANGES AND LEMONS,

and every other FRUIT suited to the season, as wel as a rich assortment of NUTS, such as Almonds Butter Nuts Filberts, English Walnuts, &c. These articles have been selected with much carand with an eye single to the gratification of the tastes of the people of this community. In order secure your supply for Christmas, you had better leave your orders at once, so that you can be accommodated before the general rush sets in. And now, one and all, Give DUMM a call.

December 11, 1866. FOR THE SEASON!

EVERYTHING WANTED TO MAKE A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.

GUSTAVE BROWN, at the old established stand of Blessing, in Charlestown, has now opened one of the largest and most varied assortments of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS. FRENCH AND AMERICAN CANDIES. TOYS OF EVERY KIND & CHARACTER

town. His supply of CAKES, CANNED FRUITS, NUTS, &c., embraces all kinds, and is being offered at the most reduced prices. He respectfully solicis a call from parents and children, young gentlemen and ladies, as the wants of all have been amply anticipated.—
Callsoon and make your selections.

Dec-11, 1866

(and in such endless variety, that all tastes can be suited,) which has ever before been offered in this

CORN SHELLERS. SINGLE Spout Corn Shellers, capacity 125 bus.

Der day; Double Spout do, capacity 250 bus.

per day; Virginia or Great Western Corn Sheller,
capacity, hand power, 400 bushels per day, horse
power, 800 bushels per day. Also, Burrell's Iron
Sheller, separates the Corn from the Cob, capacity
125 bushels per day, for sale by

RANSON & DUKE.

THIRD SUPPLY OF HALE'S MEAT CUTTERS, just received and for sale by D. HUMPREYS & CO. December 11, 1866.

CATTLE FOR SALE. ONE Fine Cow and Two Thrifty Heifers, all in a fine condition. JAS. B. LEWIS, JAMES A. L. MC'CLURE,

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

January 2d 1866—tf.

E DWARD E. COCKE.] . [ANDREW E. KENNEDY

LAW CARD. COOKE & KENNEDY. WILL attend to office business in Jefferson, and with practice regularly in the Courts of Clarke and Frederick, and in any other of the adjacent counties where the test oath is not required.

OFFICE—In the Valley Bank Building.
Charlestown, May 1, 1866.

BERKELEY W. MCORE,

Charles A. O'Hara, FARMERS' & PLANTERS' AGENT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF TOBACCO, GRAIN AND OTHER COUNTRY

PRODUCE .-105 South Charles Street, BALTIMORE

All Orders Promptly filled at Wholesale Pri ces, when accompanied with Cash or Produce. Dec. 4. 1866—tf.

LAST CHANCE. PRESS of business will detain me here until A the 1st of January. Persons desiring Photographs are urged to call prompily
A. F. SMITH.

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

WE are now prepared at our NEW FACTORY corner of TENTH AVENUE and THIRTY SIXTH STREET, to turn out 50 PIANOS per week from our Splendid New Scales—which are pronounced by the best Judges to be the most power-ful Square Piano that has ever been brought before the public. There is no Piano made that will stand

No. 3-7 Octave, front Round Cor-No. 5—1 Octave, front Round Cor-ners, Plain Case, Octagon Legs, \$400 to \$450 No. 4—7 Octave, front Round Cor-ners, with Carved Legs, \$450 to \$500 No. 5—7 Octave, four large Round Cor-ners, with Carved Legs, &c., . \$500 to \$600 The New York Union Piano Company, believing that the public want demands a

GOOD SUBSTANTIAL 7-Octave Piano-Forte. Embracing all the Modera Improvements—such as A Rosewood Case, French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Full Iron Frame, Over-

strung Bass, &c., AT PRICES WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL Now offer such an Instrument at a price lower than any other reliable Manufactory. These Pianos are made of the best materials, with great care, and by the most skillful WORKMEN, selected from the best Factories in this and the old

countries, and fully warraned to stand in any climate, and to give as good satisfaction as any Pianos sold for One THOUSAND DOLLARS.

OUR TERMS ARE NET CASH, City Funds for by adopting such terms are enabled to sell at low prices.
... All Orders must be sent direct to the Fac-tory, corner of 10th Avenue and 36th Street, as we sell all our Pianos direct from the Factory, and save our customers from paying for costly showy warerooms, which expense the purchaser always has to bear. We want 500 AGENTS and TEACHERS to introduce these SPLENDID NEWINSTRUMENTS

NEW YORK UNION PLANO-FORTE CO., COR. 10TH AVENUE and 36TH STREET, N. Y. SAMUEL FISK, Boston, President J. P. HALE, N. Y., Treas'r & Gen'l Agent. June 12, 1866-1y.

GROVESTEEN & CO., PIANO-FORT E MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway, New York. THE attention of the Public and the Trade is invited to our New SCALE 7 OCTAVE ROSE-WOOD PIANO FORTES, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, etc., and each instru-ment being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

THE "GROVESTEEN PIANO FORTES" RE-CEIVED THE AWARD OF MERIT OVER ALL OTHERS

AT THE CELEBRATED WORLD'S FAIR. Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of Loudon, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be n at our ware-rooms. By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufactu-ring largely, with a strictly cash system, are ena-bled to offer these instruments at a price which will

TERMS-Net Cash in Current Funds. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE. October 2, 1866-3m. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

preclude all competition.

the best quality, just received and for sale by CHARLES JOHNSON.

LADIES' WEAR. TAFFEATS, French Merinos, Poplins, All Wool Delaines, Alpaccas, Sack Flannels, Ribbons, En broidery, Hosiery, Kid Gloves.

Just received by HEISKELL and AISQUITH. CAMPBELL'S PECTORAL SYRUP, FOR Coughs, Colds. Croup, Hoarseness, and other affections of the Pulmonary organs, prepared CAMPBELL & MASON.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! WE are in receipt of our second supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, and respectfully solicit an examination of them by the publi HEISKELL & AISQUITH.

GROSS AND NEAT. POTOMAC Family Herring, packed in nice half barrels, just received and for sale by

Nov. 27, 1866. KEARSLEY & SHEERER. FOR SALE, AT THE BALTIMORE PRICE STORE, 25 BUSHELS OF APPLES.

CHOICE lot of Cloaking Cloths for Ladies, A just received by HEISKELL & AISQUITH. HIDES WANTED.—We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Hides. TRUSSELL & CO.

VERY superior lot of Clothing, such as Over A VERY superior lot of Clothing, such as Ove Coats, Coats, Pants and Vests, just received in Nov. 27, 1866. HEISKELL & AISQUITH. LOT of extra FULLED LINDSEY, of Jobe's A manufacture, for sale by
Nov. 27, 1866. HEISKELL & AISQUITH. DRESSED POULTRY will be taken at the high-est market price per lb. in exchange for goods TRUSSELL & CO.

K EROSENE OIL.—A superior Kerosene Oil for TRUSSELL & CO. A sale by T ARD for sale by TRUSSELL & CO.

CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair for sale by CAMPBELL & MASON. FULL Assortment of Stationery for sale by CAMPBELL & MASON. CORNSTARCH, Rice Flour and Biscotine for CAMPBELL MASON.

RACON—Sugar Gured and Country Cured Bacon Hams and Shoulders for sale by Nov. 20. CHARLES JOHNSON. POSIN SOAP and Candles for sale by

SHINGLES, for sale by Aug. 28. TRUSSELL & CO. L OCUST POSTS and PINE PLANK for sale b KEARSLEY & SHEERER. 1 OILET SOAPS.—Colgate's Magnolia, Almond, Bath, Castile, &c., for sale by oct. 16. TRUSSELL & Co.

GENTS' FRENCH Calf Shess for sale by TRUSSELL & Co. S TONEWARE.—Just received tone Jars, all sizes, suitable for pickles, preserves, &c. Also tone Jugs. Call and get your supply at D. HOWELL'S.

STONE COAL for sale by GRADY & CO, SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons having accounts with us will please come forward and settle. Their accounts are over due and we are compelled to insist upon immediate payment. DUFFIELD'S DEPOT.

T RESPECTFULLY invite the Ladies to call and examine my stock of Dress Goods, preticularly my large assortment of BLACK DRESS GOODS, such as

BOMBAZINES, FRENCH MERINGS,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
MOHAIR LUSTRES, AND
ALPACCAS.

I will take pleasure in showing them to all who will favor me with a call.

Any Gentleman wanting to purchase CASSIMERES, will find it to his interest to inspect my
assortment before buying, as my stock is unusually
large. I am determined to sell them at such prices

will clear them out. So come and examine for yourselves Nov. 13, 1866.3m. J. H. L. HUNTER. P. S. I will pay the highest market price in cash of WHEAT, CORN, RYE and OATS. Formers give me a trial. . DAVID H. COCKRILL.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO.,

Virginia. FOR the very liberal patronage extended to me since my release from imprisonment at the Old Capitol," I tender my sir cere thanks. Having had an experience of years in the CARP ENTER & HOUSE JOINING BUSINESS, and now in command of a corps of competent workmen; and having on hand a supply of valua-ble building material, I am fully prepared to exe-cute all work e trusted to me, speedily, in the best manner, and to the entire satisfaction of all who

patronize me.

135 Particular attention given to the drawing of plans and specifications.

DAVID H. COCKRILL.

November 13, 1866—†f. JULIUS C. HOLMES.

HOUSE CARPENTER & BUILDER. INFORMS the citizens of Jefferson and Clarke counties, that he has opened a CARPENTER AND JOINING SHOP. in Charlestown, and will attend to all REPAIRING of HOUSES and will CONTRACT for BUILDINGS. All work will be done in the neatest and most work-manlike manner, and at a moderate rate. 93-COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work. All who want their work done in a quick and neat manner, will find it to their advantage to November 27, 1866-3m.

NEW STORE IN MIDDLEWAY. NO MEET the necessities of the community, the I undersigned has opened in the house formerly known as "Farnsworth's Hotel," in Middleway, a general and well-selected assortment of HARDWARE, TINWARE,

CUTLERY, PAINTS, GILS, AND DYE-STUFFS. IRON, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, HORSE SHOES and NAILS, LEATH-ER, MECHANICS' TOOLS, generally, and in short, everything almost, that the public want may require. His assortment of

Stoves, is so general and complete, that he is sure from his manner of purchasing for CASH, from first hands (no commission business) he can make it the inter-est of the county generally to give him a call. In the Itonside, Farmer and Planter Cook Stove; the Parier Cook Stove for wood or coal; Air-Tight and cles, unnecessary to enumerate.

(F HIDES will be received in exchange for Goods at the market price. Hoping to be able to meet the wants of the public, a reasonable share of

November 27, 1866-1m. HO! FOR HALLTOWN: BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY. AT NO. 10!

their patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOSIAH WATSON.

THE subscriber has the satisfaction of informing his customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned with the fluest stock of Leather FOR BOOTS AND SHOES, ever introduced in this community, which he is prepared to manufacture to order, upon terms lower than any other house in the Shenandoah Valley, and in a style, which for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed. No work will be allowed to go cut of the shop, unless it gives perfect and entire satisfaction to those ordering it. If you wish to test the truth of what is here stated, give me a call.

My TERMS, CASH or TRADE W. A. BANTZ. November 27, 1866.-tf.

THE NEW CONFECTIONERY IN FULL BLAST! AM pleased to announce to the citizens of this I town, and the community generally, the arrival of my stock of CONFECTIONERY. My store is now filled with a complete supply of French and Domestic Candy, Foreign and Domestic Fruit, Cakes, Nuts, &c.

Indeed, everything usually kept in first class Confectionery establishments. Call and see for your selves. Orders promptly filled. Weddings and Parties supplied at short notice.

Nov. 6, 1866. GUSTAV BROWN. DOMESTICS.

Bleached Muslins; 4 4 Brown Muslins; 7 4 Bleached Muslins: Plaid Cottons, Ginghams, Plaig Linseys. Bed Ticking, Prints, Shaker Flannels, White and Figured Irish Linens. Just received by HEISKELL and AISQUITH.

NEW GOODS! WE are now receiving our second supply of WINTER GOODS, which makes our stock one of the most complete this side of Baltimore, and as short profits and quick cash sales is our motto, we hope to receive a large share of the rublic patronage.

KEARSLEY & SHEERER. Nov. 6, 1866.

LADIES' CLOAKS. WE have just received an assortment of Ladice' CLOAKS, of the latest styles, which will be sold as cheap as they can be had in the cities, KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

NEW GOODS! GREAT ATTRACTIONS! Am now receiving and opening a large and splendid stock of new FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

of all descriptions, such as Ladics' Dress Goods of all the various grades and colors, with Trimmings to suit, which will be sold cheap. Nov. 6, 1866. CHARLES JOHNSON. STILL IN THE FIELD. WISH the public to understand that I am still in

I the field, with a fine assortment of CONFEC TIONERY, to which I ask especial attention. Also LEMONS, CAKES

Come and see me if you want bargains.

Nov. 13. HENRY DUMM.

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR. CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cassinetts, Linen and Paper Collars, Silk and Linen Handker-chiefs, Socks, Gloves, Neck Ties, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. Just received by
HEISKELL and AISQUITH. SAUSAGE STUFFERS AND CUTTERS,

HALE'S Patent Sausage Cutter and Stuffer coin-bined; Perry's Patient Sausage Cutter and Stuffer; No. O. Family Stuffer, for sale by RANSON & DUKE. POTOMAC HERRING. MACKEREL, Salt, Lime, Tar and Cider Vine-gar; for sale by Oct, 2. KEARSLEY & SHEERER. ADIES GLOVE CALF BOOTS for sale by

WAGONER'S Gum Spring Drill for sale by RANSON & DUKE. THE Hook Tooth X Cut Saw for sale by Sep. 11. D. HUMPHREYS and Co. T ADIES HIGH CUT CALF BOOTS for sale by TRUSSELL & CO. October 9.

A LL sorts of BRAID. M. BEHREND STAMPING PATTERNS for Slippers, for Embroidery and Braiding at M. BEHREND'S. CUCUMBER PICKLES for sale by CHARLES JOHNSON.

TRUSSELL & CO.

HALE'S MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS; Perry's Patent Sausage Stuffers, for sale by D. HUMPHREYS & CO. SHALER'S FAMILY SCALES, no weights required, for sale by
D. HUMPHREYS & CO. W OSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, and Scissors, for sale by D. HUMPHREYS & CO. REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY For Sale.

The House And Lot in Charlestown now in the occupancy of Dr. Lippett—belonging to the hears of the late Andrew Kednedy—will be sold at Public Sale, on the 3d MONDAY in January next,

in front of the Carter House. Possession will be given on the first of April.

This is one of the most desirable residences in the town. TERMS made known on the day of sale, and upon application to John W. Kennedy, or to me.

ANDREW E. KENNEDY.

November 27, 1866.—ts.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FO & SALE.

HAYING changed my residence, I will sell at Private Sile my STORE-HOUSE AND L. D. WELLING-HOUSE, with LOT and OUT-BUILDINGS, these to belonging, at Union-ville Jefferson county, West Virginia. The buildings are counfortable, convenient and permanent, being built of BRICE, and a good location for selling GOODS, in a good and wealthy community, four miles from Shepherustown, on the road leading to Harper's Ferry. to Harper's Ferry.

For further particulars, address me at HAMILTON. Loudoun county, Va., or my brother, L.
HESS, at DUFFIELD'S DEPOT, J. fferson coun-

ty, W. Va. NJ-ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note or account, will please settle the same with my brether, L. HESS, at Duffield's Depot. November 27, 1866.—tf. L. D H. CHESTNUT TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will dispose of privately, ONE HUNDRED or more ACRES of Land, clothed with a thrifty growth of YOUNG CHESTNUT TIMBER, just now coming into use for rails. The land is situated on the east side of the Shenandoah river, within five or six hundred yards of my ferry, easily crossed at all times, with a good road leading to the same. The land is not hilly, and the timber can all be hauled from the stump with wagons. I will sell if desired, in lots of TWENTY FIVE ACRES and upwards. An opportunity is here offered to Farmers to renew their fencing in definitely, from a limited tract of timber.

N. W. MANNING, September 25, 1866—3m.

September 25, 1866-3m. J. ED .DUKE. A. R. H. RANSON.1 RANSON & DUKE.

DEALERS IN Agricultural Implements and Machinery, SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS

GENERAL COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merchants, CHALESTOWN, JEFFERSON Co, W. VA.

TAVE in store and for sale, Mowers and Reap HAVE in store and for sale, Mowers and Reapers, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Mowing Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Whetstones, Buggy Rakes, Revolving Rakes, Buckeye Corn Poughs, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, Ploughs and Harrows, Three Horse Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Cider Mills, Washing Machine and Wringers, Patent Water Drawers for Wells and Cisterna, Cisternand Force Pumps, Hose, Rope, Iron Fence, Buckand Force Pumps, Hose, Rope, Iron Fence, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Baskets, &c. B M Rhodes & Co's, Fowle, Bayne & Co's Celebrated Fertilizers.

June 5, 1866-tf. FALL-AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received, a large and choice selection of LADIES DRESS GOODS, comprising all the latest and most desirable styles of POPLINS, MOHAIRS,

DUCALS, ALPACCAS, DE LAINES. Black and Colored French Merinos— Black and Colored allwool De Laines— Scotch and Shepherd's Plaids— Black and Colored Silks—

These goods have been selected with great care, and bought on the best terms, and will be sold low September 25, 1866. New Concern.

CONFECTIONARY AND BAKERY! THE undersigned having purchased the old and established house, good will and fixtures of the "BLESSING" Bakery and Confectionary establishment in Charlestown, respectfully informs its citizens and the people of the county generally, that its whole interior is now undergoing thorough renovation for the accommodation of the public generally. He has had a long experience in his business, with ample facilities for all orders desired at his command, and he feels no hesitancy in assuring satisfaction to those who may give him a call The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Charlestown, Oct. 16, 1866.

NOTICES.

TAX NOTICE.

THE Books of the Assessor have been made out, and are now in the hands of the Sheriff for collection. Prompt payment of the Taxes due will be required. WM RUSH, Sheriff.

I will be in Kabletown on Wednesday, at Rip-PON on Thursday, and at CHARLESTOWN on Friday, of each week, for the collection of the above. T. W. POTTERFIELD,

Oct. 9, 1866-5t-B. P. Deputy Sheriff. NOTICE. A LI persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned by note, book account, or otherwise, must settle up by the 30th November, as further indulgence cannot be given. For course, ther indulgence cannot be given. For convenience I will call on them on that day. All claims not settled at that time, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Nov. 20, 1866. JERE. N. SNYDER.

DISSCLUTION. THE Partnership heretofore existing between MRS. MARY NORRIS, of Jefferson county, W Va , and R. F. THOMPSON, of Clarke county, Wa., was dissolved by limitation on the 1st of July, 1866. All persons having claims againt said partnership will please present them to Mrs. MARY NORRIS, and those indebted will please come forward and settle the same.

Mas. MARY NORRIS, B. F. THOMPSON.

November 20, 1866-3t. NOTICE.

THE owners of CARRIAGES left in my shop for a sale, or for safe keeping, from and after the 1st day of January, 1867, will be charged one dollar per month storage, and if sold by me, 10 per cent. on amount of sales. W J. HAWKS. Dec. 4, 1866-3t. NOTICE.

HAVE furnished many Fruit Trees in this and I HAVE furnished many Fruit Trees in this and adjoining counties for the last few years, many of which are now in bearing and can speak for themselves. Mr. Robert W. North will in future be engaged with me, and anything farmers or others need in the fruit line will be furnished. Having the privilege of selecting from the stock of one of the largest Florist establishments in the countrys we can furnish the ladies a large variety of Flower, and Shrubbery.

ROBERT W. NORTH,
Dec. 4, 1866—3m.

SAMUEL CLARKE. NOTICE.

CUBSCRIBERS to the "INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT" are respectfully notified that if their subscriptions are promptly paid, the allotment of the pro-perty will take place, as advertised, the first day of January, next.

03-Should the property be drawn by any certificate not paid for previous to the allotment, the holder will not be entitled to the property.

All persons desirous of subscribing to the "Demander" are requested to do so at once. D. SMITH EICHELBERGER.

WINDOW GLASS. W INDOW GHASS.

We have on hand for sale the following sized window Glass:

8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 10 by 16, 12 ly 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 18, 12 ty 20, 14 by 16, 14 by 18.

Also, PUTTY, CAMPBELL & MASON. GROCERIES.

A LARGE stock of every kind and quality, such as Crushed, Pulverized and Clarified Sugars, Brown Sugars of every grade—a beautiful article at 12½ cents. New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, all of which will be sold cheap by Nov. 20. CHARLES JOHNSON. 300 FEET WOODEN TUBING for Chain Pumps, also Pump Chain, just received by Nov. 20, 1866. RANSON & DUKE. GALVANIZED COAL HODS, Coal Shovels and D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

ROARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

THE next session of my School for YOUNG LADIES will commence on WEDNESDAY, September 12th, 1866

Being provided with competent Assistants, every
advantage for a thorough course in English, Music
and the Languages will be afforded. The course of
study embraces Latin.

Particular attention will be paid to Music, and
Pupils will be required to play at the Musical Soirees, which will be given once in two months, when
the friends of the Pupils can have an opportunity
to judge of their progress

The charge for Board and Tuition in the English
and Latin Course for Annual Session commencing
September 12th, and closing on the last Friday of
June, \$2'0, payable one-half in advance, and the
remainder in Feb user.

Washing, Fuel and Lights, Extra.

Day Scholass pea Annual Session: DAY SCHOLARS PER ANNUAL SESSION:

ENGLISH and LATIN, \$ 10 to \$7 GERMAN, each
MUSIC on PIANO,
VOCAL MUSIC,
FUEL, All payments made in advance.
Address, Ms. A. M. FORREST,
Charlestown. J fferson co., Va., July 33 - 1m.

ROANOKE COLLEGE. SALEM, VIRGINIA. THE next annual session of this Institution will commence on the first of September. FACULTY.

Rev. D F. BITTLE, D D., President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.
S. C. Wells, A. M., Mathematics and Natural Rev. W. B. Yonce, A. M., Ancient Languages. Rev. J. B. Davis, A. M., Agricultural and Mi (To be appointed], Austomy and Philosophy. GEO. W. HOLLAND, A. M., Adj't Proc. of Aucien

languages and Principal of Prep. Dep't.

Rev. D. P. Cammann, A. M., Modern Languages S. A. REPASS, A. B., Assistant in Preparatory De partment. TERMS: _ FOR HALF SESSION (FIVE MONTHS) PAYABLE IN U. S CERRENCY. Tuition, Room Rent, and Incidental, \$30 80 Expenses for five months, \$101 60

Tuition, &c., and part of Board payable in advance. For further information, send for catalogue or inquire of the President.

October 23, 1866—lin.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA. IF you need one of the best remedies ever offered to the people of this State for Derangements of the Liver, such as Congestion of the Liver. Torpor of the Liver, Deficient Secretion of Bile, and the long list of Diseases resulting from such derangements as Jaund ce, Billious Colic, Loss of Appetite Dyspepsia, Eructations of Food, Flatulency, Painful Digestion, or Pain in the Stomach, or Sides, Vertigo, Headache. Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Impurity of the Blood, and all conditions ordinarily called Billious. Derangements of the Digestive Organs; all forms of Constipation, and for all the purposes of a Family Pill, use "Dr. T. Rennölds' celebrated Virginia Hepatic and Purgative Pills."

gative Pills."
This PILL is not the invention of a quack or an impostor, designed to impose upon public credulit but was compounded by Dr. T. Rennolds, of Stau but was compounded by Dr. T. Rennolds, of Staunten, Virginia, a regular graduate and emment practitioner of medicine in this section, who, after years of careful study, so arranged the proportions of the ingredients as to render it applicable to the discases for which it is recommended. He had no idea of extending their use beyond the community in which he lived and practiced, but, after his fleath, which occurred in January, 1864, having left the formula for compounding them to his brother, Wm Rennolds, of Louisa county, Virginia, the latter, for reasons stated in samphlet around the second for reasons stated in pamphlet around box containing them, has undertaken to have them manufactured for the people of the whole State.

The pill has stood the test of ample experience, having been extensively used and highly valued by the people of this section for many years, as is sub-stantiated by certificates contained in pamphlet around box, as well as other evidences of appreciation from many of our most distinguished and reliable citizens. The price of this pill is FIFTY CENTS per box.

Though this is apparently higher than the price charged for those ordinarily sold to the public, yet it must be remembered that the dose is less than one half of the latter, and consequently is just as cheap half of the latter, and consequently is just as cheap as any others.

To prove this, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that boxes of pills usually contain from 24 to 30 pills, the average dose being from 3 to 6. Our boxes contain 12, the dose being only one for ordinary purposes, and hence the quantity is just as great in a smaller bulk, without reference to the certainty and efficiency of the remedy and obviating the serious objection to taking so many for one dose.

one dose.

Nothing is claimed for this pill that we do not conscientiously believe, and if we cannot succeed in introducing it to the people by stating the truth, we will not degrade ourselves or try to impose upon others by going beyond it.

WILLIAM RENNOLDS & CO. Sole Proprietors, Staunton, Va.

35-AISQUITH & BRO., Main street, Charlestown, are the wholesale and retail agents of Jefferson county for these pills. Merchants and others desiring them on consignment or otherwise can be supplied by applying to them.

October 2, 1866-3m.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

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, and hope, by diligent attention to the requirements of the Trade, to merit a continuance of your patronage. Our stock consists of IMPORTED & AMERICAN CUTLERY, Door Plate, Screw Chest, Trunk and Pad Locks.—
Strap, Hook, Butt, Shutter and T Hinges Screws;
Screw Spring and Chain Bolts. Files, Rasps, Braces
and Bitts, Augurs, Chisels. Levels, Planes, Bevels,
Rules, Croso Cut, Hand, Wood, Compass and Whip
Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Adzes, Axes, Compasses, and Boring Machine Anvils, Sledges, Bellows, Screw Plates, Vises, Tire Benders, Screw
Wrenches, Drawing Knives, Jack Screws, Forks,
Bhovels, Chains, Hames, Rakes, Briar and Grain
Scythes, Mill Scoops, Mattocks, Picks, Hoes, Bridle Bits, Buckles, Rings, Pad Trees, Turrets, Post
Hooks, Ornaments, Spurs, Curbs. Coffin Trimmings
and Gabinet Hardware; Trowels, Pulleys, Tape
Lines, Punches, Lasts and Shoe Findings; Nails,
Spikes, Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; also Iron
of all kinds; Brooms, Brushes and Cordage.
Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit

Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit orders for the above named goods.

DAVID HUMPHREYS & CO. April 3, 1866. IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, PROP TY HOLDERS AND OTHERS.

HAVING every facility pertaining to my business and in my line, and having completed the necessary arrangements, Iam now prepared to execute with neatness, durability and dispatch. all kinds of Building and Job Work, at the following

and Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Emporium.
October 9, 1966

J H EASTERDAY,

LADIES' CLOAKS. TUST received, a large assortment of the latest stylez of Ladies' Clocks at M. BEHREND'S. CISTERN PUMPS! WE are just receiving a lot of superior Cistern Pumps, which are warranted not to freeze.— Also, Patent Water Drawers, for wells and cisterna RANSON & DUKE.

STATIONERY. - Fools-Cap, Large Letter, Account, Ladies Bath, Commercial Note, French, Note and Billet Paper, and Envelopes of every variety.

Als QUITH & BRO. H AMPER BASKETS, Scoop Shovels, One Pound Butter Moulds, Hydraulic Cement.

RANSON & DUKE. THE Celebrated Family Hominy Mill. for sale RANSON & DUKE. Papers publishing my prospectus will please copy the above notice.

MACKEREL and POTOMAC HERRING, for the above notice. E. GRADY & CO.

> ROUNDTOP HYDRAULIC CEMENT for sale RANSON & DUKE. SPICES of every vaariety for pickling purposes.
>
> AISQUITH & BRO. H ODGESON'S Chemical Blue Black, Writing Fluid. AISQUITH & BRO. MAIZENA, Corn Starch and Rice Flour for Pudding's and Custards. AISQUITH & BRO. GROUND ALUM and FINE SALT, for sale by GRADY & CO.

INSURANCE AGENCIE MARYMANDERBURKSHRANOF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000 THOMAS E. HAMBLETON, Pres't JOS. K. MILNOR Sec'y. INSURES TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Of Losses promptly and equitably adjusted,
A. R. H. RANSON, Agent
for Jefferson and Clarke counties May 22, 1866-1y. HETROPOLITAN INSURANCE COM'T. 108 & 110, BROADWAY, N. YORK, ASSETS OVER, 1,500,000

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE ON TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres't.

R. M. C. GRAHAM. Vice President.
JAS. LORIL ER GRAHAM, Jr. 2d V. Pres. A. R. H. RANSON, Agent. WILL attend the Courts in Berkeley, Jefferson and Clarke counties, and will be in Charlestown every Saturday. Letters addressed to CHARLESTOWN, W. V.A., promptly attended to.

April 24, 156-19.

THE MARYLAND Life Insurance Company, OF BALTIMORE.

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

THE Charter of this Company require a de-posit of not less than \$100,000 with the Treas-urer of the State, as a guarantee of faith with the policy holders)
This Company is prepared to issue ordinary life policies for a term of years, and ten years non-forfeiture life policies.

Also, Policies of Endowment, Annuity, &c OFFICERS: GEORGE P. THOMAS, PRESIDENT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hamilton Eastes, of Hamilton Easter & Co.
Allen A. Chapman, of Kirkland, Chase & Co.
Geo. P Thomas, of Heim, Nicodemus & Co.
Hugh Sisson, Steam Marble Works
Hiram Woods, Jr., of Dougherty, Woods & Co.
Geo H Millen, of Coffroth, Miller & Co. THOMAS CASSARD, of Gilbert Cassard & Co.
WILLIAM DEVRIES, of Wm. Devries & Co.
CHARLES WESS, of Thomas & Co.

DR. J. A. STRAITH, Medical Examiner for Jefferson County. My No charge for Policies, Stamps or Medical Examination. For tables of Rates, &c , apply to the office of the Company, 15 South street. over Franklin Bank, or to E. M. AISQUITH, Agent. Nov. 7, 1865.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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Nov. 14, 1865 .- 1y. INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA. CHARTERED CAPITAL \$300,000.

E. M. AISQUITH, Agent at Charlestown.

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

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FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, ALPACCAS, DELAINES, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS. Also, a fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Shawis, Ribbons, Velvet, Embroidery, Ho-siery, Gloves, Linen and Paper Collars, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Bools, Shoes, Hats Caps, &c.
Having made these purchases under advantageous circumstances, we have no besitation in saying that

W.E are just receiving and opening a new stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as

we can please all who may call and examine out fock. E. GRADY & CO. Halltown, Nov. 27. 1866. BALTIMORE PRICE STORE! OPPOSITE BANK BUILDING, CHARLESTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

MAJORITY of those who read newspapers, never even give a basty glance at a business advertisement, and if a actually has a choice variety of goods, which he is selling at the lowest Baltimore prices, it hardly pays him to publish the fact. Therefore, I have

where, and to say but little in regard to my ability and determination to make it advantageous to DEAD to their own interests to Luy their Dry Goods, Fa ex Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready

IN CHARLESTOWN,

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I would respectfully request my friends to give me a call Bultimere Price Store, opposite Bank Building. Nov. inher 27, 1866. LOOK AT THIS! GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

RIPPON AHEAD! THE subscribers being determined to do all in MACKEREL and POTOMAC HERRING, for GRADY & CO.

A LARGE and well selected stock of Ladies and Childrens Shoes. Also, an assortment of Men's Heavy Kip Boots, all of which we will sell low for Cash.

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CALL, EXAMNE, and be CONVINCED.

JUST PECEIVED, AT THE BALTIMORE PRICE STORE, a new well selected stock of WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of Gents and Boys Overcoats. Also a large stock of Coats, Panis, Vests, Shirts, Hais, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Cal co, Mir lin, Delaines, Flannel, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Breaklast, Shawls, Hoods, Scarfs, Ladies and Children's Jackets, Undersleeves, Ladies, Gen's and Children's Gloves, Saratoga and Folio Trunks. Also a large stock of Toilet Soaps, Combs and Breahes, Pomado Cologne, etc. The stock of Hosiery and Dress Trimmines, is too extensive for snumeration.

Nov. 27, 1866. FAMILY FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR Lard and Apples, for sale by RANSON & DUKE.