

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. For One Year, \$3.00. For Six Months, 1.00. For Three Months, 1.00.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and careful Proviso has stated the principles which should govern our course, leaving its calculations traced 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 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.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the general government.

In the meantime, the Executive Department, to effect what had been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens 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.

It is a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the States which were engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the States which were engaged in the rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of fifty members in the House of Representatives and of twenty members in the Senate are yet vacant.

The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress "all measures which he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that

Spirit of Jefferson

VOL. 19. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1866. NO. 15.

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

It is in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment of the Constitution designated. But there is no change by usurpation; for that is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and condition of the country. His 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.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were \$14,886,986, and the expenditures \$15,352,079, showing an excess of the latter of \$865,093.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and condition of the country. His 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.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and condition of the country. His 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.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and condition of the country. His 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.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and condition of the country. His 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.

ment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated.

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.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific railroad have been prosecuted with uncommon vigor and success. Should no unforeseen cause of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that the completed line will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians, who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is entitled to the representation in the national council which, on our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in the effort to encourage these States which, scorched by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the past year, the Department has expended twenty-five thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homestead act.

of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an extensive 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.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an extensive 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.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted.

The Atlantic Telegraph. The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization.

Parsons by Foreign Government. The resolution of Congress, protesting against the passage by foreign Governments of laws which have been enacted in violation of the rights of our citizens, is a subject of congratulation.

Engraving 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.

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.

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 regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to send a diplomatic representation in Greece.

The Government has claimed for all persons not considered, or accused, or subjected to the jurisdiction of the courts of any other State, 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 affairs as the public interests seem to require.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depositions of our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depositions of our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations.

Spirit of Jefferson

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square, Three Insertions, \$1.50. Each Continuation, .50. One Square, One Month, 2.00. One Square, Three Months, 5.00. One Square, Six Months, 8.00. One Square, One Year, 15.00.

The importance of an early disposition of the question of neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States.

The British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, is being urged by enlightened 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.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its cause, character and objects.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings 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 is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is entitled to the representation in the national council which, on our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in the effort to encourage these States which, scorched by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the past year, the Department has expended twenty-five thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homestead act.

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. DEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, December 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

We wish it distinctly understood that we do not desire the company of loafers in this office. Persons having business with the office will be welcome at any time...

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message of Mr. Johnson, which occupies the first page of this paper, is well worth the attention of our readers, not only on account of the admirable style in which it is written, but for the various matters of public interest of which it treats.

GOVERNOR PIERPONT ON THE STATUS OF JEFFERSON AND BERKELEY COUNTIES.

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 State—a 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 been compelled to exhibit his own want of upright dealing from the beginning to the end of the nefarious transaction.

This resolution was referred to an appropriate committee, not we hope, to remain unacted 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. Meade, if he secures the object contemplated in his resolution.

Radicalism is spreading itself at the National Capital, and the loyal representatives of the people are carving out a heavy programme for the winter's performances. The grand mass welcome of these debauchees and political vampires, was neither remarkable for its numbers or the character and intelligence of those who participated in it.

He attacked the President with vigor, declaring that having been elevated into power through an unexpected event visited upon the nation, his aim was now to rule by the sword, instead of President [Hiss]. Mr. Stevens said the war was not over. Its main and final object was pursued by the enemy with relentless energy.

GOV. PIERPONT'S MESSAGE.

The message of Gov. Pierpont, which was sent in to the Assembly this day week, is a long, very long paper. It is generally well written. It treats of a great many topics of interest to the people of Virginia, and has several valuable suggestions for legislative action, and several that have no value of any sort.

Well, if you insist upon it, I believe it is something in this style: "Ye are without Christ, being aliens to the Commonwealth of Israel." [Laughter.] Without the covenant of promise, having no hope and without God in the world. [Laughter and applause.]

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.

At the conclusion of the late war, that little was almost a complete wreck, with but little 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.

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 the original owners.

The Secretary of War says the Chief of Ordnance deems it inadvisable to rebuild the North Carolina Arsenal, and to re-establish the Army at Harper's Ferry. The sale of the Government property, at both points, is recommended.

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 capital 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 repeal the 13th section of the act of July 17, 1862, to suppress insurrection, and to punish treason, designed to take from the President the granting of amnesty and pardon by a vote of 111 to 89.

On Wednesday, the bill repealing the pardoning power of the President was called up in the Senate, it provoked considerable discussion. 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 proclamation of amnesty.

The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the United States Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Chandler called 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. Howard understood that there was 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 property by the President to the rebels, and he hoped it would be acted on at once.

RESOLUTIONS OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Resolutions declaring the principles of reconstruction; the jurisdiction of Congress over the whole subject; the illegality of existing governments in the rebel States, and the exclusion of such illegal governments from representation in Congress and from voting on constitutional amendments.

1. That in the work of reconstruction it is important that no false step should be taken interfering with or delaying; 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 once established among all the people thereof.

By Mr. Washburn, a resolution which is 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.

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?" On Wednesday in the House, Mr. Williams, 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.

The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the United States Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Chandler called 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. Howard understood that there was 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 property by the President to the rebels, and he hoped it would be acted on at once.

LOCAL MISCELLANEA.

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.

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.

FINO 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 of us.

THE STAY LAW. According to the law of Virginia bearing upon debts contracted before the war, the interest on such debts is to be paid on the first of January, 1867. The following are the sections of the Stay Law relating to the subject:— "4. Upon all debts contracted prior to the said 21st day of April, 1865, and payable, or on which interest is payable, before the 1st day of January, 1867, interest from the 1st day of January, 1865, shall be paid on the 1st day of January, 1867, and on the 1st day of January of each succeeding year while 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, 1867, 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 January while this act remains in force.

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 Judicial Circuit; Hon. Andrew S. Fulton, of the 15th Circuit; Hon. John A. Campbell, of the 13th Circuit, and Hon. John T. Harris, of the 12th Circuit.

On Saturday, December 11, were assigned 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 procession was formed consisting of returned Confederate soldiers, carrying wreaths and evergreens in place of brused arms, the Corps of Cadets from the Institute, the Students of Washington College, and the citizens. At the grave the Rev. Mr. Junkin delivered an address, and the Rev. Mr. Wishner read the Burial Service of the Methodist Church.

THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE, AND MEXICO—Public Documents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The correspondence of the Secretary of State with Minister Biglow on the subject of Mexican affairs shows his anxiety for the French to evacuate that country, according to the Emperor's programme.

Mr. Seward, in giving instructions to Minister Campbell, Oct. 20, mentions some principles which may be safely laid down in regard to this policy which the Government of the United States is anxious to pursue. His communications must be made to President Juarez, and in no event must be officially recognize Prince Maximilian or any one else without first having reported to the State Department and received instructions from the President of the United States; he must abstain from obstructing or embarrassing the operations of the French.

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 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 United States.

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 with effect, and in 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 carried with effect, and in conformity to the telegraph or mail may bring us a satisfactory solution from the Emperor in reply to this note.

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 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 important on the part of America, and very fatal to the prospects of Mexico; but there is, in our day, nobody strong or bold 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 identity. 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 order, when requested by our minister, Mr. King, withdrawing our treaty with the Papal government does not bind the latter to grant the order.

