

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, January 29, 1867.

TEST OATH FOR EDITORS.

One of the radical New-Lights of the Wheeling Legislature has proposed to require the famous West Virginia test oath to be administered to all editors of newspapers in the State; and his proposition will doubtless be passed into a law. If it is, it will not affect the Spirit—which has never regarded Jefferson county as in that State, and never will until the Supreme Court of the United States has solemnly adjudged it to be there. We publish our paper in Virginia, as it shows. We have never obeyed any orders of the Wheeling concern, either in publishing any of Boreman's numerous advertisements, for "the papers of the State," and had no bills sent to the authorities thereof. Our record on this subject has been perfectly clear, and we intend to "fight it out on this line." We cannot take the test oath, and would not if we could; and we intend to continue our paper in spite of any action of Keocoe, Chapline and that set of legislative blockheads. If the worst should come to the worst, it is only seven miles to the happy land, and we can easily enough go over the line to Clarke county, and print the paper there, and publish it, as now, in Jefferson. The lawyers of Jefferson possibly may be still kept out of their legitimate rights by the action of Judge Hall, but neither he, nor his friends out at Wheeling, can work the slightest harm to us, beyond the inconvenience of a removal of our printing office—and most likely not even that. The Spirit is not to be wiped out, nor its exposures of radical outrages to be silenced; by any test oath required by West Virginia—no matter how earnestly that end may be desired by the miserable political mountebanks who represent that State "in and for Jefferson county."

THE PARDONING POWER.

The Supreme Court, in rendering its opinion upon the attorney's test case, had occasion to review the power of pardon lodged in the President by the federal constitution. This power, according to the Court, is full and sweeping; existing both before and after conviction; is not subject to the control of Congress, and extends to every offence known to the law. This opinion will fall quite heavily upon the radical Congress now in session, which passed a bill, the other day, repealing one of its former bills giving the Executive the right to pardon at any time. This, of course, was done with the intent to head off any further exercise of that power by Mr. Johnson, and its passage was hailed with great delight by Chandler, of Michigan, and all others of his "blood-letting" brethren, as a complete stop to any further amnesty, either general or special. But our readers will see, from the language of the Court, that the President still has the power to pardon for any offence, and at any time, Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The constitution provides that he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment. This extends to every other offence known to the law. This power of the President is not subject to the negative control of Congress, which cannot limit its effect. The benign prerogative of mercy cannot be averted by legislative restriction. A pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed and the offender. It blots out the consequences of the offence, and in the law the offender stands as guiltless, as if he had not committed the offence. If a pardon is granted before conviction, it does away with a trial; if granted after conviction, the subject of it is made a new man."

LAWYERS TEST OATH.

We have already announced that the Supreme Court of the United States has pronounced its decision against the constitutionality of all test oaths—whether created by Congress, or State constitutions and Legislatures. Notwithstanding this opinion of the Supreme Court, which is the highest legal tribunal known to the Union, the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, the majority of which is composed of those renowned jurists, Brown and Loomis—whose fame is commensurate with their immediate birth neighborhood, have solemnly set aside that decision and declared that the West Virginia test oath, (par excellence, we suppose) is not contrary to law, constitutional or legislative; and, in effect, that Justices Wayne, Nelson, Field, Grier and Clifford are a batch of superannuated and ignorant blockheads, not knowing as much law as either our former constable Koonce, or our present justice (?) Sanborn; and so our lawyers are still kept out of the courts.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia or rather so much of it as is composed of Brown and Loomis, may get itself into some trouble by this act of rebellion against the supreme law of the land. The federal Supreme Court is one of dignity, and will not permit its judgments thus to be trifled with. We hope, for his own sake entirely, that Judge Hall will have such a sufficient sense of his judicial duty as will impel him to set aside Brown and Loomis, and stand by that tribunal which the Federal Constitution erects as the highest in the land, and for the decrees of which it provides the most ample power of enforcement.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

We have to report a very quiet market, an absence of demand for export, on the account of the obstructed condition of the harbor, and the local dealers buy but sparingly for immediate use. We quote:—Flour, Howard St. Super and Cut Extra, \$11 and \$11.50; Extra Shipping, \$12.50 and \$13; High Grades, \$13 and \$14.50; Family, \$14 and \$16; Ohio Family, \$14.50 and \$15.50; City Mills, \$15.50 and \$12. Bye Flour, \$6.12 and \$6.50; Corn Meal, \$5.00. Buckwheat, \$2.75 and \$3.00. Wheat, prime, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Red, no prime offered, nor was there any white. Corn, \$1.02 and \$1.05; for white; yellow at \$1 and \$1.04. Oats, 57 and 60 cts.

FORNERS' THREAT.

Forney says, in his Chronicle, that "if the President is not impeached the present difficulties will end in war." That is just our view of the position. We believe the Radicals are so determined to retain power in their hands that they are willing not only to see the Constitution and Union destroyed, but to deluge the country with blood, in the hope that the end thereof may possibly find them still on top. Indeed, as we have said before, we do not believe that there will be any permanent peace until there has been another fight, and not then unless the Destructives are whipped into submission to the constitution. We are also sure that if the real Unionists of the North are guided by the same patriotism that impelled them to go to war with the South six years ago, and are filled with the same sort of pluck they then evinced, an impeachment of the President upon any such flimsy and ridiculous fallacies as are now shown, war is inevitable. In other words, the Destructives may be willing to risk a war to destroy the Union, and the Conservatives are bound, if not by patriotism, certainly by precedent, to fight for it and its grand old constitution.

THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The progress of the revolution in Washington, says the Richmond Enquirer, cannot be regarded with deep anxiety. Nothing is more true than that the mutual independence of the several departments of government is essential to liberty. They cannot otherwise be checked on each other; and unchecked power, under whatever name, is despotism—dreadful in proportion to the number that wield it. A free people are always most jealous of their executives, but in most dangers from their legislature. Such is emphatically the experience of this country. The influence of the President and of the Supreme Court has, from the beginning been conservative. It is Congress that has ever made inroads upon the Constitution. It is Congress that has most chafed under organic restrictions, and most aspired to exalt its own discretion into the measure of its powers.

And Congress at this moment, is deliberately and determinedly usurping an absolute supremacy over the other departments, employing ministerial powers to compass organic changes, and exalting itself into an absolute despotism more terrible than the Lernaean Hydra. It is of comparatively small moment that the first aim of this tyranny is against the South. Its fetters will bind the whole country; and it contemplates as special objects of its fury, a portion of the Northern people so numerous, that a small percentage of change would reverse the supremacy, and turn the persecuted into the persecutors.

But late, the Supreme Court was to be employed as an executive political agency by Congress for exercising its unchastened will. The recent decisions having, however, revealed that its subservience could not be relied on, it is not only renounced as a servant, but hunted as an enemy. A majority of the members composing it are of the party that rules in Congress; but it is discovered that they have consciences, while assassins are what is wanted.

In this war upon the Supreme Court, as in the war upon the Executive, the forms of the Constitution are the ambush and shelter from which revolution makes its attack. The letter is to be employed to kill the spirit. The duty of facilitating the functions of the court, is to be used as the opportunity for striking it down. It is useless to tell how wicked this is,—useless to say that it is usurpation,—that it is moral perjury,—that it is infidelity to the most sacred of trusts;—it is what Congress is doing and it is resolved to do.

A striking scene in the drama was enacted on Tuesday in Washington. Mr. Boutwell, whose revolutionary outgivings on the stump, had indicated him as a fit leader for the present design, introduced a bill for the degradation of the Supreme Court, and demanded its immediate passage. The friends of the existing government asked for time for consideration and debate. He allowed them ten minutes—no more! He affirmed that "there were five judges in the highest judicial tribunal of the land who had not sufficient self-respect to enact rules and enforce regulations that would protect themselves from the foul contamination of conspirators and traitors against the Government of the country," and that Congress must take them in hand.

Again he declared: "I say here, on my responsibility, with reference to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, that it is an offence to the dignity and respectability of the nation that the Supreme Court of the nation, by the general authority vested in it under the Constitution and laws, does not protect itself from the contamination of rebels and traitors, until the rebellion itself shall be suppressed, and until those men shall be restored to their rights as citizens of the country. But, the Supreme Court failing in the performance of that high duty, the time has arrived when the Congress of the United States, by whose breath alone the Supreme Court exists, [Mr. Boutwell pronounced those words with strong emphasis,] should assume an exact and specific authority, and should declare by solemn law that men who have been guilty of murder, or treason, or bribery, or who have raised their arms to strike down the Government of the country, should not participate in the administration of the laws of the land until they are absolved from their crimes. And it is not enough that the Supreme Court tell us that the President's pardon absolves those men from their iniquities. The President's pardon may open the doors of jails and penitentiaries. It may release criminals who are guilty of murder and other felonies. But while I occupy a place on this floor, never, with my consent, shall the pardon of the President be a certificate on which a felon enters into the sacred tribunals of the land, and assists in the administration of the laws."

As Mr. Boutwell resumed his seat, there was an outbreak of applause on the floor and in the galleries. So runs the report; and it discloses the real proposition couched in a proceeding otherwise petty. The Supreme Court, and the President, are to be subordinated to Congress and administered by its creatures. Sir Harry Vane is to play Cromwell. Congress is to be the sum of government.

Against this preposterous demand for immediate action, the minority had no defence

but parliamentary tactics. They entered their protest through dilatory motions, while Boutwell and his followers, showed the ferocity of their determination by passing the whole night and until eight o'clock of the next morning, in the effort to effect instant adoption.

If the government is thus to be revolutionized;—if the heritage of American freedom is to be thrown away;—the South must be held blameless. If liberty is to be slaughtered, its blood be on the head of its murderers.—The North has seized the government, and excluded the South;—the Northern people are responsible. It is their duty, not the exclusive duty of one party or another party, but the duty of every party, and their duty as a community and as a whole,—to protect that of which they have assumed exclusive custody. The New York Herald exultingly declares, that "the great revolution is still in full blast, and must run its course." If such is the will of the North, the South cannot prevent it, and will have to share the consequences. But it was under other pretensions that the Southern withdrawal was pronounced causeless, and that the war upon us was waged. While it is to be deeply deplored that the liberties achieved by the colonial fathers are thrown away ere the last of them has sunk to rest, it is some comfort to find the late protest of the South vindicated by the open confession that her resistance was to revolution, even yet "in full blast."

An Ill-Boding Procession.

The Radicals moving on—Earth quaking under their feet. Whether the Power of this Party—so destructive of all reverence, all mercy and all goodness, in the manifested life of the millions who are yielding to its sway—is tending, we cannot predict: for we make no pretension to be prophets, or the sons of prophets. But, that the marshalled hordes of Radicalism, "all keeping their ranks," are advancing, apparently down, down, down, with rapid descent, to the very "depths of Satan,"—all the signs of the times seem to indicate. If any reader doubts, let him weigh what now follows:

The National Intelligencer says that the course of the Radical faction in Congress "is rapidly tending to the destruction, not only of the Government, but of the whole people; it is rapidly creating a financial crisis, which will involve the rich and the poor alike in one common catastrophe; it will not only destroy the public credit, break the banks and the treasury, stop the mills, silence the forges, suspend all commerce, and paralyze the hands of industry, but it will bring gaunt, stark, relentless war to the doors of all, the highest and lowest in the land."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says:

"The avowed purpose of the Radicals is to overthrow the existing Government—to drag from the Presidential office, for no real office whatever, a man placed there by the people in the manner prescribed by the Constitution—to annihilate the power of the Judicial Department of the Government—through the flimsy pretext of authority to regulate its appellate jurisdiction, and to subject nearly one-half of the Republic to a species of government, the equal to which, in all the essentials of despotism, the world has never yet seen."

This may be the purpose of the extremists and the ultra radicals, but whether they can succeed remains to be seen.

Mr. Sumner, on the 18th inst., says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, read in the Senate, a speech "which abounded in the fiercest invective, and, as an attack on the Executive, is, no doubt, without a parallel in the annals of legislation. The violence of this assault will naturally recoil on the author and the party which sanctions it. The reply of Mr. Johnson to Mr. Sumner was couched in courteous terms, but very searching, and the point raised by him, the inability of the Senator from Massachusetts to sit as judge in a case of impeachment, after his partial and partisan language, is well worthy of consideration."

Speaking of this same speech, the National Intelligencer says:

"It was a ferocious, infamous, and unprovoked vituperation of the President, in the Senate of the United States. While utterly devoid of argument, the speech was made up of denunciations that partook more of the bully inviting a personal attack than of the statesman treating a grave subject of national importance. In the fierceness of his rage he sunk the dignity of a Senator into the abasement of a common calumniator in a manner that should not only disgust, but shock the sensibilities of those around him, who are expecting to be called upon to sit with him in judgment upon the object of his fury."

A recent money article in the Journal of Commerce informs us that the "political movements, in and out of Congress are having the effect to stifle all business enterprise and activity, and to produce lethargy throughout the market."

The Radical Executive Committee, recently in session in Washington adopted a resolution "to make a thorough organization of the Radical party, and especially in the so-called seceded States, and for that purpose they may establish their headquarters in the city of New York, appoint a secretary and such assistants as they may deem proper, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to give effect to this resolution."

A Watch Needed at Washington.

The Richmond Enquirer earnestly, under the head of "Important Duty," gives timely counsel to the Virginia Law-givers, now assembled at Richmond, as follows:

"We believe it to be the imperative duty of the General Assembly to appoint a committee of citizens of the highest character, to look after the interests of the Commonwealth at Washington. Propositions to subvert our State government by territorial schemes or by enabling acts so-called, are advocated there, and have supporters or sympathizers among ourselves. It is of extreme importance that the State should be represented by agents who can be relied on for a diligent attention and devotion to our interests and honor—whose duty it shall be to correct misrepresentations, explain facts, and if need arise, appeal to such protection as the Constitution and laws may have provided, against wrongs not otherwise to be averted. North Carolina maintains such a committee in Washington. With far greater need we have one. Especially should we provide one the coming legislative recess."

—It is said the total cost of A. T. Stewart's mansion, on Fifth avenue, New York, including furniture, will be \$1,500,000.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

"WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE" does well enough for poetry, but there is nothing practical in it for these days of intense winter, with the thermometer nearly down to zero. And yet our wood-paving patrons are sparing their wood to our great inconvenience and discomfort. If they will send us the money for our paper, we can buy wood in our streets at any time. Wood or money we must have, and that very soon. So you that want to pay in wood respond at once, or we shall require the cash. After this week we shall refuse to take wood.

JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY.—A debating society, under the above name, was permanently organized at the Charlestown Academy on Friday evening last. The Society is composed of the young men of the Academy and others, and, as we understand, has been acting under a temporary organization for some weeks. There is fine material in this club, and we have no doubt that they will have an interesting association.

TANGLE FOOT.—The composers of our venerable contemporary the Staunton Spectator, must have deferred their holiday festivities, as we notice that things are rather tangled in its last issue. The deaths are placed under the marriage head and the marriages under the obituary head. Perhaps, it may have been intentional on the part of a crusty bachelor compositor.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.—HERETOFORE

we have failed to notice the card of Messrs STARRY & LOCK, who have commenced a regular commission business at the Charlestown Depot. Well known as these gentlemen are to this community as practical business men, it is unnecessary for us to say more than call attention to the card which they publish. Our farmers will find them ready and prompt to execute any business entrusted to them.

MR. A. J. W. SNYDER, advertises to sell at public sale on the 7th day of March, all his stock of horses, cattle, farming utensils, &c. In the catalogue enumerated will be found many articles of value, and to those who need such, we would say, read the advertisement. Sale to take place at Lectown.

MR. S. HOWELL BROWN, perhaps the most experienced and best practical Surveyor in the Valley of Virginia, gives notice to the public that he has opened an office in Charlestown, and proposes engaging in the Real Estate Agency business; and will give prompt attention to the sale or surveying of lands in the Valley of Virginia, and the counties immediately east of the Blue Ridge.

N. S. WHITE, Esq., calls upon all parties indebted to the estate of Geo. W. Turner, dead, to come forward and make immediate settlement. See card in advertising columns.

MR. L. A. LUCE, announces the dissolution of firm of Bowers & Luce in the Real Estate Agency business. See his card in the new advertisements.

RANSON & DUKE advertise double and single Baskets for sleighs, on hand and for sale cheap. We advise all persons in need of a good and substantial sleigh basket to give them a call.

Arkansas Delegation to Washington.

Congress, the President and Gen. Grant.

The gentlemen from Arkansas, Hon. R. S. Gant, and others, who spent some weeks in Washington, by instruction of their Legislature, for the purpose of conferring with the heads of the Government and leaders of parties, arrived in Louisville last Friday on their way home. The editor of the Louisville Journal had a conversation with these gentlemen, who were reserved on all questions, and gives to his readers the following summary of what they said:

"They do not wholly give up Congress as lost to all sense, justice, patriotism, and decency, and believe that the impeachment scheme will ultimately be abandoned or overwhelmingly defeated. They discovered that Stevens' republicanism was a mere pretext to a minority of the Northern representation, and that letters and remonstrances by the thousand were pouring in daily upon members, from all parts of the North, protesting against the impeachment as unwise, revolutionary, and calculated if carried out, to produce civil discord and intestine strife."

"They found the President firm in his determination to see that equal and exact justice be meted out to each and every State of the Union—the adamant resolution of a grand and granite man—while his constitutional advisers are equally firm in the position they have taken as to the true meaning of their obligations under that great chart of human liberty and human rights."

The delegation also met, at the dinner table of Secretary Seward, with Gen. Grant, who, as usual, was very reticent in political matters, frankly stating to them that he knew nothing of political affairs, and was wholly ignorant of the sophistries, twistings, and turnings of politicians. Regarding the constitutional amendment, the General declined to express any opinion as to its justice, constitutionality, or expediency, but said he would like for at least one Southern State to adopt it as an experiment, to see if their Senators and Representatives would be admitted to their seats in Congress—at the same time expressing the opinion that they would be admitted. He also stated that, at the commencement of Congress, he urged upon prominent members, if they intended to make the adoption upon the part of the Southern States, of the amendment, the condition precedent to re-admission, they ought to pass a resolution to that effect, solemnly pledging Congress to receive the Senators and Representatives into that body. If they did not take some such step they could not expect the Southern people to take a step that might be preliminary to their own would lead them they knew not where. On the negro suffrage question he was more decided, stating he believed that was a question that should be left wholly and entirely with the people of the several States; that Congress, in his opinion, had no right to interfere in that matter; and emphatically declared that if the question came up in Illinois, and he were there to vote, he would certainly vote against it. But, he said, smiling at the time, if he were in one of the Southern States he believed he could march the negroes up to the polls and vote them as he pleased, and would thus be gaining instead of losing political power."

General Butler and Brick Pomeroy.

A few days ago, says the Columbus (O.) Citizen, it was telegraphed all over the country that Butler had commenced suit against Pomeroy for libel, laying his damages at a hundred thousand dollars. At this "brick" is badly frightened, and shows "the white feather" thus characteristically: "He will have a good time proving his character—have a good time getting judgment against us for that or any other amount, and a better time coming for it when he gets it. Instead of the modest sum of \$100,000, he has leave to amend for \$200,000, for we are not half done with this foul, thieving swindling, insulting stigma on the name of America, her soldiers and marines. Go on with the trial—will bottle the brat in a smaller jug than did Grant."

If Butler expects to make the expenses of defending the dozen suits or more pending against him for stealing, out of Pomeroy, we are inclined to think he will find himself mistaken. His only chance is martial law; there is not a spot in his character, or history, into which a white wash brush of any civil court could get. Meantime, if the talk or the suit helps "Brick," as it surely will, we shall be gratified.

General News.

—Chicago has 150,000,000 feet of lumber piled up in its lumber yards.

—A son of Gen. Breckinridge is in an importing dry goods house in New York city.

—The New York assembly have voted themselves dead-heads on railroads.

—The American Bible Society printed last year 1,119,269 copies of the Scriptures.

—In France, a man who spoke disrespectfully of the Emperor in a stage coach has been fined \$100.

—The small-pox prevails to a considerable extent at Salisbury, Salem and other towns in North Carolina.

—We learn that a freedman, living near Riceville, Va., had a quarrel with his wife about a month ago, when he deliberately took his little son, aged ten years, and chopped his head off with an axe! The body was then thrown in the woods as prey for wild beasts and the fowls of the air, and the diabolical deed kept secret, until a few days ago it was accidentally discovered. The head could not be found.—Danville Times.

—The New York Tribune has an appeal on behalf of many thousands of colored people now in the District of Columbia who "remain behind," says the Tribune, "and have greatly overstocked the local market for such labor as they can perform. Peace, idleness, privation, suffering, hence, in some cases, thriftlessness, demoralization, and crime."

—The freedmen are deserting the plantations in Louisiana by hundreds, their contracts having expired, and the full amount of their wages having been paid to them.—Their money will soon be spent. They refuse to work except at exorbitant rates.

—The Newbern Commercial says that within a radius of thirty miles of that city, during the last twelve months, there have been perpetrated not fewer than one hundred cases of rape, murder, arson and burglary, to say nothing of the hundreds of cases of minor offences against the law. These offences are committed, in nearly every instance, by negroes, and the Commercial urges the assembling of public meetings to take some action to repress the evil.

—In the bills incorporating the Washington Coal and Transportation Company; and the Metropolitan Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Washington, introduced into the House of Representatives the other day, Mr. Wentworth moved to insert in the list of corporations, in both bills, the name of Jno. T. Johnson, a colored man. Both bills were laid over.

—Aunt Milly, a colored woman formerly belonging to Capt. James M. Harris, residing near Rockfish Gap, in Nelson county, died at the residence of this gentleman, on the 7th inst., in the one hundred and thirty-sixth year of her age. She was born in 1731, in the beginning of the reign of George II. She was a contemporary of Pope, Swift, and Bolingbroke—probably she never heard of them.—Charlestown Chronicle.

—The City Council of Georgetown, have sent in a petition to Congress against the Aqueduct of the Alexandria Canal over the Potomac, and instructed a committee to press its consideration before that body. The object is to prevent the use of the Aqueduct. We presume Congress will not meddle with vested rights, secured by contracts and settled by courts.—Alex. Gaz.

—In Collin county, Texas, pork sells for six cents a pound, butter at twelve and a half cents, eggs at ten cents a dozen, wheat one dollar a bushel, and four dollars a hundred weight. Corn is rattled off at fifty cents a bushel. These rates are for specie.—In Rusk county, corn-fed beef readily brings six cents, corn-fed seven cents. There is an abundant supply of food in that region, particularly of hog hominy. East Texas is unquestionably one of the best countries in the world for raising pork.

—We learn by the Knoxville Commercial, that the voting for city officers in that city, on Saturday last, resulted in the election of the Conservative candidates. The Commercial publishes the result of the election in a poster style on its third page, and hopes the Union League of that city will not attempt in the future to make the city election a party issue.

—Good for the home of Browlow.

—Mr. Greeley lectured in Washington on the "Lessons of the late war." Whilst he was sufficiently Radical for even the Radicals, on many subjects, he argued that punishment for disloyalty should be summary and limited; and when postponed the justice ceased. The spirit of the age is against inflicting further punishment upon the impoverished and chastened South; and, in conclusion, he said he knew that every soldier of the victorious army rejoiced that not another drop of blood had been added in punishment for an evil, which at most was but the conflict of sectional ideas."

—The New Orleans Times says that General Hood, at the Magnolia dinner in that city, "after speaking of the deeds of valor performed by soldiers and officers in the late war, turned upon his crutch, and, with an earnest eloquence, as unexpected as it was sublime, pronounced a glowing apostrophe to peace. No man who heard the utterances of the 'broken soldier' on that occasion could fail to be impressed by his sincerity. He had some concept of the deeds of valor performed by soldiers and officers in the late war, turned upon his crutch, and, with an earnest eloquence, as unexpected as it was sublime, pronounced a glowing apostrophe to peace. No man who heard the utterances of the 'broken soldier' on that occasion could fail to be impressed by his sincerity. He had some concept of the deeds of valor performed by soldiers and officers in the late war, turned upon his crutch, and, with an earnest eloquence, as unexpected as it was sublime, pronounced a glowing apostrophe to peace. 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Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.
CHARLESTOWN, VA.
Tuesday Morning, January 29, 1867.

TEST OATH FOR EDITORS.

One of the radical New-Lights of the Wheeling Legislature has proposed to require the famous West Virginia test oath to be administered to all editors of newspapers in the State; and his proposition will doubtless be passed into a law. If it is, it will not affect the *Spirit*—which has never regarded Jefferson county as that State, and never will until the Supreme Court of the United States has solemnly adjudged it to be there. We publish our paper in Virginia, as it shows. We have never obeyed any orders of the Wheeling concern, either in publishing any of Boreman's numerous advertisements, for "the papers of the State," and have had no bills sent to the authorities thereof. Our record on this subject has been perfectly clear, and we intend to "fight it out on this line." We cannot take the test oath, and would not if we could; and we intend to continue our paper in spite of any action of Kconce, Chapline, and that set of legislative blockheads. If the worst should come to the worst, it is only seven miles to the happy land, and we can easily go over the line to Clarke county, and print the paper there, and publish it, as now, in Jefferson. The lawyers of Jefferson possibly may be kept still out of their legitimate rights by the action of Judge Hall, but neither he, nor his friends out at Wheeling, can work the slightest harm to us, beyond the inconvenience of a removal of our printing office—and most likely not even that. The *Spirit* is not to be wiped out, nor its exposures of radical outrages to be silenced, by any test oaths required by West Virginia—no matter how earnestly that end may be desired by the miserable political mountebanks who represent that State "in and for Jefferson county."

THE PARDONING POWER.

The Supreme Court, in rendering its opinion upon the attorney's test oath case, had occasion to review the power of pardon lodged in the President by the federal constitution. This power, according to the Court, is full and sweeping; existing both before and after conviction; is not subject to the control of Congress, and extends to every offence known to the law. This opinion will fall quite heavily upon the radical Congress now in session, which passed a bill, the other day, repealing one of its former bills giving the Executive the right to pardon at any time. This, of course, was done with the intent to head off any further exercise of that power by Mr. Johnson, and its passage was hailed with great delight by Chandler, of Michigan, and all others of his "blood-letting" brethren, as a complete stop to any further amnesty, either general or special. But our readers will see, from the language of the Court, that the President still has the power to pardon for any offence, and at any time, Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

LAWYER TEST OATH.

We have already announced that the Supreme Court of the United States has pronounced its decision against the constitutionality of all test oaths—whether created by Congress, or State constitutions and Legislatures. Notwithstanding this opinion of the Supreme Court, which is the highest legal tribunal known to the Union, the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, the majority of which is composed of those renowned jurists, Brown and Loomis—whose fame is commensurate with their immediate post-door neighborhood, have solemnly set aside that decision and declared that the West Virginia test oath, (par excellence, we suppose) although it is "unwise and impolitic," is not contrary to law, constitutional or legislative; and, in effect, that Justices Wayne, Nelson, Field, and Clifford are a batch of superannuated and ignorant blockheads, not knowing as much law as either our former constable Kconce, or our present justice (?) Sarnbon; and so our lawyers are still kept out of the courts.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia or rather so much of it as is composed of Brown and Loomis, may get itself into some trouble by this act of rebellion against the supreme law of the land. The federal Supreme Court is one of dignity, and will not permit its judgments thus to be trifled with. We hope, for his own sake utterly, that Judge Hall will have such a sufficient sense of his judicial duty as will impel him to set aside Brown and Loomis, and stand by that tribunal which the Federal Constitution erects as the highest in the land, and for the decrees of which it provides the most ample power of enforcement.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

We have to report a very quiet market; an absence of demand for export, on the account of the obstructed condition of the harbor, and the local dealers buy but sparingly for immediate use. We quote:—Flour, Howard St. Super and Cut Extra, \$11 and \$11.50; Extra Shipping, \$12.50 and \$13; High Grades, \$13 and \$14.50; Family, \$14 and \$16; Ohio Family, \$14.50 and \$15.50; City Mills, \$15.00 and \$12. Bye Flour, \$6.12 and \$6.50. Corn Meal, \$5.00. Buckwheat, \$2.75 and \$3.00. Wheat ranges from \$2.75 to \$3.00 for Red; no prime offered, nor was there any white. Corn, \$1.02 and \$1.05, for white; yellow at \$1 and \$1.04. Oats, 57 and 60 cts.

FORNERS' TREAT.

Boreman says, in his *Chronicle*, that "if the President is not impeached the present difficulties will end in war." That is just our view of the position. We believe the Radicals are so determined to retain power in their hands that they are willing not only to see the Constitution and Union destroyed, but to deluge the country with blood, in the hope that the end thereof may possibly find them still on top. Indeed, as we have said before, we do not believe that there will be any permanent peace until there has been another fight; and not then unless the Destructives are whipped into submission to the constitution. We are also sure that if the real Unionists of the North are guided by the same patriotism that impelled them to go to war with the South six years ago, and are filled with the same sort of pluck they then evinced, an impeachment of the President upon any such flimsy and ridiculous fallacies as are now shown, war is inevitable. In other words, the Destructives may be willing to risk a war to destroy the Union, and the Conservatives are bound, if not by patriotism, certainly by precedent, to fight for it and its grand old constitution.

THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The progress of the revolution in Washington, says the *Richmond Enquirer*, cannot but be regarded with deep anxiety. Nothing is more true than that the mutual independence of the several departments of government is essential to liberty. They cannot otherwise be checked on each other; and unchecked power, under whatever name, is despotism—dreadful in proportion to the number that wield it. A free people are always most jealous of their executives, but in most danger from their legislature. Such is emphatically the experience of this country. The influence of the President and of the Supreme Court has, from the beginning been conservative. It is Congress that has ever made roads upon the Constitution! It is Congress that has most chafed under organic restrictions, and most aspired to exalt its own discretion into the measure of its powers.

AN Ill-Boding Procession.

The *Radicals moving on—Earth quaking under their feet.* Whether the Power of this Party—so destructive of all reverence, all mercy and all goodness, in the manifested life of the millions who are yielding to its sway—is trending, we cannot predict: for we make no pretension to be prophets, or the sons of prophets. But, that the marshalled hordes of Radicalism, "all keeping their ranks," are advancing, apparently down, down, down, with rapid descent, to the very "depths of Satan,"—all the signs of the times seem to indicate. If any reader doubts, let him weigh what now follows:

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THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The course of the Radical faction in Congress is rapidly tending to the destruction, not only of the Government, but of the whole people; it is madly creating a financial crisis, which will involve the rich and the poor alike in one common catastrophe; it will not only destroy the public credit, break the banks and the treasury, stop the mills, silence the forges, suspend all commerce, and paralyze the hands of industry, but it will bring gaunt, stark, relentless want to the doors of all, the highest and lowest in the land.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

"The avowed purpose of the Radicals is to overthrow the existing Government—to drag the President from office, for no real office he never, a man placed there by the people in the manner prescribed by the Constitution—to annihilate the power of the Judicial Department of the Government—through the flimsy pretext of authority to regulate its appellate jurisdiction, and to subject nearly one-half of the Republic to a species of government, the equal to which, in all the essentials of despotism, the world has never yet seen."

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

"It was a ferocious, infamous, and unprovoked vituperation of the President, in the Senate of the United States. While utterly devoid of argument, the speech was made up of denunciations, a partook more of the bully inviting a personal attack than of the statesman treating a grave subject of national importance. In the ferocity of his rage he sank the dignity of a Senator into the abasement of a common calumniator in a manner that should not only disgust, but shock the sensibilities of those around him, who are examining to see whether he is fit to sit with him in judgment upon the object of his fury."

A Watch Needed at Washington.

The *Richmond Enquirer* earnestly, under the head of "Important Duty," gives timely counsel to the Virginia Law-givers, now assembled at Richmond, as follows: "We believe it to be the imperative duty of the General Assembly to appoint a committee of citizens of the highest character, to look after the interests of the Commonwealth at Washington. Propositions to subvert our State government by territorial schemes or by enabling sets-called, are advocated there, and have supporters or sympathizers among ourselves. It is of extreme importance that the State should be represented by agents who can be relied on for a diligent attention and devotion to our interests and honor—whose duty it shall be to correct misrepresentations, explain facts, and if need arise, appeal to such protection as the Constitution and laws may have provided, against wrongs not otherwise to be averted. North Carolina maintains such a committee in Washington. With far greater need we have none. Especially should we provide one the coming legislative recess."

but pacificatory tactics. They entered their protest through dilatory motions, while Boutwell and his followers, showed the ferocity of their determination by passing the whole night and until eight o'clock of the next morning, in the effort to effect instant adoption.

If the government is thus to be revolutionized—if the heritage of American freedom is to be thrown away—the South must be held blameless. If liberty is to be slaughtered, its blood be on the head of its murderers.—The North has seized the government, and excluded the South,—the Northern people are responsible. It is their duty,—not the exclusive duty of one party or another party, but the duty of every party, and their duty as a community and as a whole,—to protect that which they have assumed exclusive custody. The *New York Herald* exultingly declares, that "the great revolution is still in full blast, and must run its course." If such is the will of the North, the South cannot prevent it, and will have to share the consequences. But it was under other protestations that the Southern withdrawal was pronounced causeless, and that the war upon us was waged. While it is to be deeply deplored that the liberties achieved by the colonial fathers are thrown away ere the last of them has sunk to rest, it is some comfort to find the late protest of the South vindicated by the open confession that her resistance was to revolution, even yet "in full blast."

TANGEE FOOT.

The composers of our venerable contemporary the *Staunton Spectator*, must have deferred their holiday festivities, as we notice that things are rather tangled in its last issue. The deaths are piled upon the marriage head and the marriages under the obituary head. Perhaps, it may have been intentional on the part of a crusty bachelor compositor.

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Arkansas Delegation to Washington.

Congress, the President and Gen. Grant.

The gentlemen from Arkansas, Hon. R. S. Gant, and others, who spent some weeks in Washington, by instruction of their Legislature, for the purpose of conferring with the heads of the Government and leaders of parties, arrived in Louisville last Friday on their way home. The editor of the *Louisville Journal* had a conversation with these gentlemen, who were "unreserved on all questions, and gives to his readers the following summary of what they said:

"They do not wholly give up Congress as lost to all sense, justice, patriotism, and decency, and believe that the impeachment scheme will ultimately be abandoned or overwhelmingly defeated. They discovered that Stevens-republicanism was a malady confined to a minority of the Northern representation, and that letters and remonstrances by the thousand were pouring in daily upon members, from all parts of the North, protesting against the impeachment as 'unwise, revolutionary, and calculated if carried out, to produce civil discord and intestine strife.' They found the President firm in his determination to see that equal and exact justice be meted out to each and every State of the Union—the adamant resolution of a grand and granite man—while his constitutional advisers are equally firm in the position they have taken as to the true meaning of their obligations under that great chart of human liberty and human rights.

The delegation also met, at the dinner table, with the Secretary of War, Gen. Grant, who, as usual, was very reticent in political matters, frankly stating to them that he knew nothing of political affairs, and was wholly ignorant of the sophistries, intrigues, and turnings of politicians. Regarding the constitutional amendment, the General declined to express any opinion as to its justice, constitutionality, or expediency, but said he would like for at least one Southern State to adopt it as an experiment, to see if their Senators and Representatives would be admitted to their seats in Congress—at the same time expressing his opinion that they would be admitted. He also stated that, at the commencement of Congress, he urged upon prominent members, if they intended to make the adoption, upon the part of the Southern States, of the amendment, the condition precedent to re-admission, they ought to pass a resolution to that effect, solemnly pledging Congress to receive the Senators and Representatives into that body. If they did not take some such step they could not expect the Southern people to take a step that might be preliminary to others that would lead them they knew not where. On the negro suffrage question, he was more decided, stating he believed that was a question that should be left wholly and entirely with the people of the several States; that Congress, in his opinion, had no right to interfere in that matter; and emphatically declared that if the question came up in Illinois, and he were there to vote, he would certainly vote against it. But, he said, smiling at the time, if he were in one of the Southern States he believed he would vote for it, for he was satisfied he could march the negroes up to the polls and vote them as he pleased, and would thus be gaining instead of losing political power."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

"WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE" does well enough for poetry, but there is nothing practical in it for these days of intense winter, with the thermometer nearly down to zero. And yet our wood paying patrons are sparing their wood to our great inconvenience and discomfort. If they will send us the money for our paper, we can buy wood on our streets at any time. Wood or money we must have, and that very soon. So you that want to pay in wood respond at once, or we shall require the cash. After this week we shall refuse to take wood.

JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY.—A debating society, under the above name, was permanently organized at the Charleston Academy on Friday evening last. The Society is composed of the young men of the Academy and others, and, as we understand, has been acting under a temporary organization for some weeks. There is fine material in this club, and we have no doubt that they will have an interesting association.

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—It is said the total cost of A. T. Stewart's mansion, on Fifth avenue, New York, including furniture, will be \$1,500,000.

General Butler and Brick Pomeroy.

A few days ago, says the *Columbus (O.) Citizen*, it was telegraphed all over the country that Butler had commenced suit against Pomeroy for libel, laying his damages at a hundred thousand dollars. At this "Brick" is badly frightened, and shows "the white feather" thus characteristically:

"He will have a good time proving his character—have a good time getting judgment against us for that or any other amount, and a better time coming for it when he gets it. Instead of the modest sum of \$100,000, he has leave to amend for \$200,000, for we are not half done with this foul, thieving swindling, insulting stigma on the name of America, her soldierly and manhood. Go on with the trial—we'll bottle the brute in a smaller jug than did Grant."

If Butler expects to make the expenses of defending the dozen suits or more pending against him for stealing, out of Pomeroy, we are inclined to think he will find himself mistaken. His only chance is martial law; there is not a spot in his character, or history, into which a white wash brush of any civil court could get. Meantime, if the talk or the suit helps "Brick," as it surely will, we shall be gratified.

General News.

—Chicago has 150,000,000 feet of lumber piled up in its lumber yards.

—A son of Gen. Breckinridge is in an importing dry goods house in New York city.

—The New York assembly have voted themselves dead-heads on railroads.

—The American Bible Society printed last year 1,119,250 copies of the Scriptures.

—In France, a man who spoke disrespectfully of the Emperor in a stage coach has been fined \$100.

—The small-pox prevails to a considerable extent at Salisbury, Salem and other towns in North Carolina.

—We learn that a freedman living near Riceville, Va., had a quarrel with his wife about a month ago, when he deliberately took his little son, aged ten years, and chopped his head off with an axe! The body was then thrown in the woods as prey for wild beasts and the fowls of the air, and the diabolical deed kept secret, until a few days ago it was accidentally discovered. The head could not be found.—*Danville Tribune.*

—The New York *Tribune* has an appeal on behalf of many thousands of colored people now in the District of Columbia who "remain on hand," says the *Tribune*, "and have greatly overstocked the local market for such labor as they can perform. Peace, idleness, privation, suffering, hence, in some cases, thriftlessness, demoralization, and crime."

—The freedmen are deserting the plantations in Louisiana by hundreds, their contracts having expired, and the full amount of their wages having been paid to them.—Their money will soon be spent. They refuse to work except at exorbitant rates.

—The *Newbern Commercial* says that within a radius of thirty miles of that city, during the last twelve months, there have been perpetrated not fewer than one hundred cases of murder, robbery, and burglary, to say nothing of the hundreds of cases of minor offences against the law. These offences are committed in nearly every instance, by negroes, and the *Commercial* urges the assembling of public meetings to take some action to repress the evil.

—In the bill incorporating the Washington Coal and Transportation Company, and the Metropolitan Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Washington, introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. [Name], the bill was amended to insert in the act of incorporation, in both bills, the name of Jno. T. Johnson, a colored man. Both bills were laid over.

—"Aunt Milly," a colored woman formerly belonging to Capt. James M. Harris, residing near Rockfish Gap, in Nelson county, died at the residence of this gentleman, on the 7th inst., in the one hundred and thirty-seventh year of her age. She was born in 1731, in the beginning of the reign of George II. She was a contemporary of Pope, Swift, and Bolingbroke—though probably she never heard of them.—*Charlottesville Chronicle.*

—The City Council of Georgetown have sent in a petition to Congress against the Aqueduct of the Alexandria Canal over the Potomac, and instructed a committee to press its consideration before that body. The object is to prevent the use of the Aqueduct. We presume Congress will not meddle with vested rights, secured by contracts and settled by courts.—*Alex. Gas.*

—In Colin county, Texas, pork sells for six cents a pound, butter at twelve and a half cents, eggs at ten cents a dozen, wheat one dollar a bushel, and flour four dollars a hundred weight. Corn is rattled off at fifty cents a bushel. These rates are for specie.—In Clark county, market pork readily brings six cents, corn-fodder seven cents. There is an abundant supply of food in that region, particularly of hog lummy. East Texas is unquestionably one of the best countries in the world for raising pork.

—We learn by the *Knoxville Commercial*, that the voting for city officers in that city, on Saturday last, resulted in the election of the Conservative candidates. The *Commercial* publishes the result of the election in a poster style on its third page, and hopes the Union League of that city will not attempt in the future to make its city election a party issue.

—Good for the home of Brownlow.

—Mr. Greeley lectured in Washington on the "Lessons of the late war." Whilst he was sufficiently Radical for even the Radicals, on many subjects, he "argued that punishment for disloyalty should be summary and limited; but when postponed the justice ceased. The spirit of the age is against inflicting further punishment upon the impoverished and chastened South; and, in conclusion, he said he knew that every soldier of the victorious army rejoiced that not another drop of blood had been added in punishment for an evil, which at most was but the conflict of sectional ideas."

—The New Orleans *Times* says that General Hood, at the Maguire dinner in that city, "after speaking of the deeds of valor performed by soldiers and officers in the late war, turned upon his crutch, and, with an earnest eloquence as unexpected as it was sublime, pronounced a glowing apostrophe to peace. No man who heard the utterances of the 'broken soldier' on that occasion could fail to be impressed by his sincerity. He had seen enough of war; enough of its sickening and desolating consequences, and he looked forward with prayer and hope to an era of peaceful industry, when the sword and spear should be forgotten in the use of those more worthy implements—the plowshare and the pruning hook—and the thunder of ordnance be replaced by the hum of trade and the buzz of machinery."

—Such is the desire and earnest prayer of the great majority of the Southern people."

Virginia Legislature.

In the Senate on Saturday, a communication was received from the Board of Public Works, in response to a resolution asking to be furnished with a copy of the through tariff of tolls from New York and other cities by way of the city of Norfolk to Memphis, Tenn. The report is accompanied by the tariffs of the Norfolk and Petersburg, Southside and Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, but not by that of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, this not having been furnished.

Mr. Keen moved to lay the communication on the table and print. Mr. Robinson stated that he had offered a resolution, calling for information in regard to tolls from Northern cities over the Orange and Alexandria and Virginia and Tennessee railroads to Memphis. No response had yet been received, and he gave notice that unless the Board of Public Works responded by Monday morning, he should ask for a special committee upon the subject, with power to send for persons and papers.

The matter was debated at length.

Mr. Pack suggested that the report be laid upon the table and printed, but he ordered until the tariff of the Orange and Alexandria railroad was received.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to, but the motion to print was defeated.

In the House of Delegates, the report of the Committee of Propositions and Grievances against the petition of James Sangster, sheriff of Alexandria, for allowances on certain claims for delinquent taxes, was read and concurred in by the House.

The bill in relation to the Usury law was then taken up. The question in order was the proposition of Mr. Crump, to commit with instructions. It was put and decided in the affirmative, yeas, 17; nays, 60.

After votes upon various proposed amendments, the question was finally taken, and the bill for amending the present law in relation to Usury, was defeated by the large vote of 56 to 24.

In the Senate, on Monday, a protracted discussion took place on the proposition to exempt the Polish immigrants lately settled in Spottsylvania county, from taxation for three years. It was determined in the negative. At the close of the discussion, Mr. Ould referred to the fact that the Constitution prohibits the appropriation of any part of the revenue of the Commonwealth to individuals not papers.

The election of a Second Auditor was the next question debated, and a bill was introduced to provide a salary, etc.

In the House of Delegates, a number of bills were passed of local interest mainly. A bill to pay for supplies furnished the Eastern Lunatic Asylum elicited a debate, and after being amended, was ordered to its third reading. A bill allowing the sheriffs two months additional time in which to pay in the revenues of the Commonwealth, was passed.

The joint resolution of the Senate, for the election of Register of Land Offices, was passed. A number of resolutions and petitions were presented.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Alexander introduced a resolution in regard to contracts with freedmen, which he referred to an important subject. The present law imposes a fine of \$20 upon any person who shall induce a negro to violate his contract with his employer. Whether this fine is to go to the employer whose contract has been violated, as damages for the violation, or to the Commonwealth as a penalty for violation of law, is a question.

A most interesting debate, took place on the bill to authorize residents of Richmond to borrow money at a rate of interest higher than six per cent. The bill was pending when the Senate adjourned. It is intimated by some of the advocates of the repeal of the law restricting the rate of interest, that if all other measures fail, a bill will be introduced modifying the law upon condition that it shall be ratified by the people at the polls on the 4th Thursday in May.

The question regarding the election of a Second Auditor, and a Register of the Land Office, was finally settled yesterday by the concurrence of the House in the joint resolution passed by the Senate to go into the election of these officers. So the matter is settled, at least for the present.

In the House, Mr. Donnington introduced a resolution inquiring into the expediency of releasing all citizens from taxes due the State prior to April, 1865. The bill to pay certain citizens for supplies furnished the Eastern Lunatic Asylum was recommitted. The Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported adversely on the proposition to postpone the Governor's election until the fall, as the Constitution fixes the time to be the fourth Thursday of May next. A memorial of Messrs. Baring Brothers, of England, in regard to interest on State bonds due, was referred to the Finance Committee. The Senate has passed a bill, reported adversely on by the House committee, when, on motion of Mr. Garnett, the subject was made the order of the day for Tuesday, the 29th instant.

Some amendments were made to House bill disposing of the State's interest in the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire railroad on certain conditions, when, on motion of Mr. Bentley, the bill was passed by, for the present.

The petition of Wm. H. Muir was referred to the Committee for Courts of Justice.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, little was done beyond the election of Mr. Sutton as Register of the Land Office. The election of a Second Auditor was postponed for the purpose of maturing the bill fixing his salary, &c.

The bill proposed by Mr. Ould to allow residents of Richmond to borrow money at a higher rate of interest than six per cent. was further discussed.

In the House, a bill to incorporate the Norfolk and Green Western railroad was ordered to its third reading. A memorial from Roths child Brothers for pay for tobacco destroyed by fire in 1863, was referred to Finance Committee—the claim is for \$32,514. The election of Second Auditor was postponed to Friday, and the election of Register of Land Office was proceeded with, and resulted in the choice of Mr. Hawes R. Sutton.

RESURRECTION FROM THE DEAD.—We are informed that Mr. Peter Butler, a former resident of our town, who has contended for a number of years that he will never die, but remain on this earth until God will blow his trumpet, was thrown into some sort of a trance, a few days since, by which life was, to all appearance entirely extinct. His belief led him often to warn his friends not to put him under terra firma too soon, but to keep his body many days, so as to convince themselves of the fact that he would never die. His warning was taken, and on the fifth day of his transient sleep, remarkable signs of life appeared in Peter's body; and in a few hours he was himself again. He has been a close reader of the Good Book and we have heard him deliver some good sermons.—*Waynesville Dispatch.*

Hon. Wilkins Updike, for half a century one of leading public men in Rhode Island, died on Monday.

The city railroad cars, in Charleston, S. C., are run on Sunday by special request of the great majority of the city.

Congressional.

January 22.—In the Senate, a petition was received from the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis, asking aid for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred.

A Maryland petition against the Bankrupt bill, was tabled.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, at the residence of Mr. John E. Blasing in this town, by Rev. A. C. ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELAWARE CORN SHELLERS. DEWELL AND SINGLE SPOUT. CLOTHIERS.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

NOAH WALKER & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIERS.

KEARSLEY & SHEERER'S CARDS.

NEW GOODS! WINTER GOODS, which make our stock one of the most complete in the city.

REAL ESTATE.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE. OFFER in private sale, all that lot or parcel of land in the town of Charlestown.

EDUCATIONAL.

CLAYMONT PREPARATORY SCHOOL. THIS School is located at Claymont, in the county of Delaware.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. A. STRAITH, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. 602 WEST PACE STREET, BALTIMORE.

DIED.

On Saturday last, at "Edgewood," near Shepherdsdown, of Typhoid Paratyphoid, Miss MARGARET LAFFERTY, an estimable woman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We desire to return our thanks to our friends and the public for their liberal encouragement since we have been in business.

HOOP SKIRTS.

NO. 37 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE. DOUBLE AND SINGLE GORE TRAIL.

POTOMAC HERRING.

MACFARLANE, Salt, Lime, Tar and Cider Vinegar, for sale by Oct. 2.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

THE HOUSE AND LOT in Charlestown, in the town of Charlestown, in the county of Delaware.

MARBLE WORKS.

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

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE removed my office to the room formerly occupied by the Bank of the Valley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. J. V. SIMMONS, DENTIST. HAVING permanently located here, tenders his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Jefferson and surrounding counties.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our customers will see by our advertisement that we are selling our goods exclusively for Cash.

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PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, having determined to quit farming, will offer for sale, at his residence, at Letonia, on THURSDAY, MARCH 7th, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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CHOICE MEATS.

THE undersigned having undertaken to supply the citizens of Charlestown with FRESH MEAT and other meats, will public the advantages of a DAILY MARKET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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.

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DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of Bowers & Luce, Real Estate Agents, in this day (23rd January, 1867) dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of the said firm is hereby terminated.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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.

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NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late George W. White, are notified to present them to the undersigned for settlement.

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SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!

OUR customers will know that it is the beginning of the New Year, and with it we are determined to close up our rates, and feel compelled to insist upon immediate settlement.

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FOUNDRY.

when we will be furnished with all kinds of good quality as low as can be bought elsewhere.

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SMOKELESS ATTENTION!

I HAVE just received a large and well-selected stock of pipes, consisting of Pipe, Meerschaum, Patent Iron Clay, Patent Metal, etc.

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CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-Partnership for the purpose of conducting the Produce Commission and Forwarding Business in the County of Jefferson.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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.

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QUICK SALES.

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