

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, March 12, 1867.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In view of the great and increasing destitution among the people of the Southern States, a public meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church in Charlestown, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of devising means to aid in the relieving our suffering countrymen.

We do not deem it necessary to add a single word of exhortation or appeal in order to stimulate the liberality of the people of this community to meet the demands of this occasion. Their history in the past contains too many noble deeds of beneficence for a moment's doubt as to their response to the mournful and heart-rending cries of distress which come to them from our brethren in the South.

Let the meeting then be full, and let each one come "with a hand as open as day to melting charity."

RATHER HEAVY.

We were informed by a gentleman the other day, that a property in Berkeley county, when the annual rental of which, previous to the war, when it was in good condition and repair, never exceeded \$1,000, was last year assessed to pay a tax of five hundred and twenty-two dollars! When it is remembered that this property was subjected to the desolations of war for four years, it will be readily understood that the West Virginia assessors are not disposed to act fairly in the valuation of property, especially if owned by a rebel or rebel sympathizer; nor is it less apparent that to pay such excessive taxation is tantamount to a confiscation of the property to the use and behoof of Boreman's government. How long our landholders and others can bear such oppression is not a very hard question to solve, and but one other step is necessary in radical legislation to complete their vindictive purposes, and that is for the State to become general landlord.

PEIRPONT'S MESSAGE.

In another column will be found the message of the above named individual, to the Legislature of Virginia, now in session at Richmond. We publish it not because we approve either its spirit or recommendations, but as marking a strange era in the history of the Old Dominion. Who among us would have dreamed six years ago, that such language would ever be addressed through the Executive chair to the representatives of the proud Old State; the cradle of chivalry and the mother of statesmen. Alas, it is a sad stage in our history when our helplessness is flaunted in our teeth and made the occasion of taunting us with outrageous and insulting proposals, and this, too, let it be remembered, coming from one who fills the Executive office—not by the consent of the citizens of the State, but foisted there by the force of arms. But if this were not enough—what is to be thought of the Senate of Virginia, who taking counsel from Peirpont's suggestions and their own weak-kneed fears, hastily adopt his recommendations, thereby proclaiming to our Northern enemies that we are ready to kiss the rod that smites us, and that we bow in abject submission to the galling yoke, and that we are but plastic victims to these hellish wrongs.

A GOOD INSTITUTION.

The people of Jefferson and Berkeley have special reasons for liking the new State of West Virginia. It is an institution which appeals strongly to their affections, and it is only the obdurate and cold-hearted who fail to appreciate its excellencies. Its public servants are men who, by their past services in behalf of the interests of the people, have commended themselves to public consideration. For instance, our valued friends Chapline and Koonce. Why should not the people think well of these gentlemen? Are they not *sans peur, sans reproche*? Who can lay any to their charge as disinterested and incorruptible patriots? Were they not "loyal" throughout the four years' struggle which wound up with the triumph of the "old flag"? And if they did make a little money by underhand traffic with rebels and rebel sympathizers, hadn't they the example of such illustrious patriots as Butler and Banks? Surely they are not to blame, if in the hours of opportunity, they managed to lay aside a bit of money, and if they didn't get rich it was perhaps because the passage was not so good as Harper's Ferry and Shepherdstown, as it was with Butler and Banks in Louisiana.

[The above article has been written to show that we have no ill-will towards either Chapline or Koonce, notwithstanding their "disloyalty." We are bound to defend them, and the institutions of our much beloved State.]

FURTHER DISMEMBERMENT.

Poor old Virginia, in her helplessness, is being literally torn to pieces by the radicals. On Thursday last, in the House of Representatives, the old Pennsylvania bell-wether, Thaddeus Stevens, moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill to repeal the law retroceding the county of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, and reinstating the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia over the original ten miles square. The rules were suspended, and the bill introduced.

After some remarks in favor of the bill by Mr. Ingersoll, and against it by Mr. McCullough, the bill was passed—yeas 111, nays 28.

The Woodstock Herald, says that a man named Langway died on the stage between New Market and that place, on the night of the 1st instant.

THE SITUATION.

The people of the South are discussing the proper course to be pursued under the Military Reconstruction Bill, and as might have been expected, some diversity of opinion exists. The Legislature of Virginia, in extra session, has the matter under advisement. Already the Senate has passed a bill providing for the call of a convention, to frame a constitution suited to the emergency. As yet the House of Delegates has not acted on the bill, but the general impression is that that body will also sanction the movement.

The Charlottesville Chronicle urges prompt action upon the people in the following language:—When will the present law of Congress giving suffrage to the negroes, be repealed? Not in two years, for the Republicans have three-fourths of the present House of Representatives, whose first session has just commenced. Not in six years probably, because it will take at least that time to change the complexion of the United States Senate. And after six years we do not know what will happen. The probabilities are that if the negro vote for the next six years, they will continue to vote after that time.—But we may safely assume that they will vote for six years to come; and if matters grow so worse, and the South pursues a policy of inaction, the military governments will also continue for six years. This is the most favorable aspect of our prospects on the theory of inaction. But there is danger that radical malignity will not allow matters to rest here for one, two, or six years. They will say, These people are contumacious, we must give another turn to the screw; and the first turn may be confiscation; if we still remain contumacious, the next turn may be the Louisiana bill: "let us," they will say (and they will be glad of the pretext), "give the government of the South to loyal men."

But this is not all: during this six years will "the Southern Loyalists' Association" remain idle? Will John M. Botts, Judge Underwood, Reverend Mr. Hunicutt, the Alexandria State Journal, the Norfolk Republican, &c., remain passive spectators? Will the Northern Radical Committees send no agents down here to organize the new suffragans into a Southern Republican party? Will nobody call a convention to frame a new State Constitution in all that time? Now, is this thing possible? Is there any doubt that, if the lords of the South refuse to have anything to do with their political affairs, others will organize new political bodies over their heads? Is it probable that six months will be allowed to pass before a Convention will assemble in Alexandria—and give us a new Alexandria constitution? Have we learned nothing from the events of the past six years? Are we still in doubt as to the character of the men and the party who are directing the present revolution? Have we forgotten West Virginia, and Missouri, and Tennessee, and Maryland? and the passage of the Louisiana bill by the proud Old State; the cradle of chivalry and the mother of statesmen. Alas, it is a sad stage in our history when our helplessness is flaunted in our teeth and made the occasion of taunting us with outrageous and insulting proposals, and this, too, let it be remembered, coming from one who fills the Executive office—not by the consent of the citizens of the State, but foisted there by the force of arms.

But if this were not enough—what is to be thought of the Senate of Virginia, who taking counsel from Peirpont's suggestions and their own weak-kneed fears, hastily adopt his recommendations, thereby proclaiming to our Northern enemies that we are ready to kiss the rod that smites us, and that we bow in abject submission to the galling yoke, and that we are but plastic victims to these hellish wrongs.

Have they not already done the deed? Have they not in one moment emancipated three millions of slaves, many of whom know not their right hand from their left? And have they not in another moment, by a parliamentary edict, conferred on this race, with no qualification of intelligence or property, without requiring even the payment of taxes, universal suffrage?

But we are to lean on the Supreme Court! As if the people of La Vendee had appealed to the civil tribunals against the National Convention: as if the old blind king of Hanover should appeal to the Prussian Courts to give him back his crown. The position of Congress is, that reconstruction is a political, and not a legal question—and that the courts have nothing to do with it—that is an extra-constitutional question; and whether their vote be sound or unsound, they will act on it. Will the President help us? Can we live on his veto messages? Will the Northern Democracy help us?—They make capital exhortations to other people to fight, and when whipped to endure. But honor is involved: a brave Southern soldier is captured after a desperate fight and carried in chains to Point Lookout: it is the depth of winter, and the prisoner is sick and weary; he is shown to his quarters: an apartment with two beds, one in one corner for a negro, the other in another corner for him.—He shudders, but must honor him lie out in the cold? The sentinel gives him his choice—with an intimation that if he makes much difficulty, the negro may be put to sleep with him. Who is dishonored here—the soldier who takes what is offered him, or the prison authorities who force this upon him? If you are given the alternative of being hung or shot—is there any dishonor in making a choice?

We think the Southern people have done enough in the way of honor: it is time now to get bread to eat, and shelter, and rest. But to return: is there any hope that this radical wave will ever ebb, as did the French Revolution in a sense? Will not the country come to its senses after a while? Perhaps so, and then—if we are not ruined in the mean time—we can correct anything that has gone wrong. We certainly make nothing by making ourselves more uncomfortable in the interval. Losing our property and having the State governed by Fred Douglass will not put us in a better position to welcome the incoming of that happy day.

The trouble of our people is that they cannot accept the inevitable. If negro suffrage is a determined fact, why struggle against the fiat of God? When the pitcher is broken at the fountain, why protract one's tears?

Is there not a silver lining to the blackest cloud? May it not be that we do not take in the whole of this business? May it not be that there is a blessing hid in all these thunders? May it not be that our colored friends will continue to be our friends, and that thousands of them will seek the assistance of their "old masters" in throwing their votes? May it not be that the whites here will control the colored vote without serious difficulty? And in Virginia have we not nearly two hundred thousand more whites than blacks? And will not the white population be a constantly increasing, and the black a constantly decreasing, number? Will there not in a few years be three or four millions of whites in Virginia—the blacks proportionally diminished? Above all, may not God be working in this matter we know not how to evolve, a result that will be gratifying when the work is complete?

One thing is certain, He has a hand in all that is going on. And if we do our duty, there is a prosperous future for us in the womb of these events that is bound to come to the birth. We understand that some persons have had their faith weakened in God, because we lost the Southern Confederacy. Their faith was small! Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?

Adjournment.

We know that the announcement of the adjournment of the Legislature of West Virginia, will be hailed with feelings of pleasure. The Wheeling Register thus beautifully "touches off," this now defined body:—

The Legislature of West Virginia is a defunct institution. Thursday found it *in articulo mortis*, and ere midnight came its dissolving agencies were over it, its brief and its glorious career is ended; its race is run. For this and all similar benefactions the Lord make us truly thankful. We have neither time nor inclination to revert to the innumerable dark passages in the history of the illustrious departed, by way of comment or criticism. It was bad enough to lay bare the festering corruptions of the living body, but to attempt the dissection of the putrid carcass is rather more than the nerves and olfactory can stand. Nevertheless we cannot omit this opportunity to say a few words of valediction to the prominent brethren in that distinguished parliament, now collectively dead, but which it is feared will not have fulfilled its destiny until a majority of its members are individually damned. We know they will hold us in grateful remembrance, and we cannot pass over this opportunity to inform them that we expect to reciprocate the pleasing recollection. How for example could we forget the demoted Daniel, Senator from Upshur, model patriot, illustrious statesman, glorious hump!

How shall we rank thee upon our honor's list? A patriot, a statesman, and a true chief. All that has been said of thee, or ever, is naught to what thou art destined to be!

Nor can we pass in silence that valiant, red-headed son of discipline, the bonapartist brigadier from Ritchie county. Like the deeds of the distinguished Ferguson, whose knavery he equalled, and whose brains he envied, we shall remember with the liveliest satisfaction the honorable exploits of Mr. Harris and our pleasure in their ventilation. Chapline and whiskey smuggling, Mann and his grand jury experiences, and picture fight, person Young and the substitute business, Ferguson and his luggage lifting and all the other pleasing personal reminiscences, of this Legislature will form subjects for frequent contemplation, and if any hour of our future leisure should be devoted to criminal history, we can assure our departing friends that their biographies will be copied faithfully, accurately, and we trust satisfactorily. With these closing assurances we leave the Legislature to the uncertain merities of fortune, and the not uncertain attentions of eternal justice when dead:—

"For if, ye powers divine! Ye mark the movements of this ether world, And bring them down to us, and we can say, 'Ye'll crush the wicked yet, Who singled out by a community To guard their rights, and their ends corrupt, Or pilfered office, sell and betray them.'"

Baltimore Conference, E. M. Church.

This body convened in Trinity Church, Baltimore city, on Wednesday last, Bishop Pierce presiding. Bishops Early and Doggett being present and taking part in the deliberations. The different committees were appointed, the presiding elders from the different districts made reports, and the official characters of the preachers favorably passed on. The Rev. S. Register submitted a preamble and resolutions concerning the recommendations of the General Conference changing the name of the body to that of the Episcopal Methodist Conference, and also for admitting lay representatives to the body, which were made the order of the day for Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

On the following day, Thursday, several members were admitted on trial. Bishop Early announced that there was a committee present from the Virginia Conference to confer with a committee of the Baltimore Conference in reference to the division of the Baltimore and Virginia Conferences into three Conferences, the privilege having been granted by the late General Conference at Richmond. Bishop Early also moved the appointment of a committee to confer with similar committees of the Virginia and Holston Conferences in reference to extending patronage to Randolph Macon College, and Emory and Henry College, which was carried.

The names of the supernumerary or worn-out preachers were then called. Norval Wilson was changed, at his request, from supernumerary to that of supernumerary.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to declare the municipal offices of Alexandria Virginia, vacant, which is as follows:—

Whereas, the persons holding the municipal offices of Alexandria, Virginia, have refused to obey and execute the laws of the United States: Be it Resolved, &c., That the Municipal Offices of Alexandria, Virginia, are hereby declared to be vacant, and that persons exercising the authority of said offices are forbidden to hold or exercise the authority of the same, and any person who shall attempt to hold any of said offices or to exercise the authority of the same, shall, on conviction be imprisoned not less than one year and pay a fine of not less than one thousand dollars.

—Mr. Cameron, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, was serenaded at Willard's, in Washington on Monday night, and made a speech, in which he rejoiced that the subject of States' rights was forever dead and buried, and declared that if the President had been a wise man he would have signed the military reconstruction bill.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

NEW BOARD OF REGISTRATION.—Already the new Board of Registration is preparing for business. This Board is now organized, is composed of the following parties:—John Spangler, Anthony Turner and J. T. McKeitt. At a meeting on Saturday last, the following appointment of Township Registrars was made:—

Ancient—J. W. Snyder. Bolivar—B. W. Patterson. Harper's Ferry—Dr. P. P. Stevenson. Charlestown—John J. Sanbott. Osborn—W. A. Thomson. Chapline—John H. Cookus. Shepherd—J. D. Foyman.

These Registrars will sit in their respective Townships on each Saturday, between the 16th of March and the 13th of April, for the purpose of registering the qualified voters.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.—DETECTION OF THE TRAIT.—A robbery of the safe of the Adams Express Company occurred at Harper's Ferry during the latter part of last week, which was soon detected, and the perpetrator brought to grief. About twenty-one hundred dollars had been abstracted from the safe, by the agent of the company at that point, a man named Steadman, who to clear his own skirts, telegraphed to Baltimore that the office had been robbed during his absence in attendance of the meeting of the Masonic Lodge. His explanation of the manner of the robbery was not at all satisfactory to the agents of the Company in Baltimore, and they telegraphed to their agents along the route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to stop all packages of money in transit to the West. At Cumberland the missing money was overtaken, and the guilt of its abstraction at once fixed upon Steadman. An agent of the company, with an officer, came on to Harper's Ferry on Saturday, confronted the robber, and fastened the guilt upon him.—Seeing no means of escape, he owned up, confessed the deed, and was at once sent on to Martinsburg to jail.

Steadman, it seems, was sending the money to some one in Chicago. Steadman is no connection of the family of the same name which has long resided at Harper's Ferry, but is a northern man by birth, who was sent on to that place by the company some months ago.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—DEATH OF A WORTHY MAN.—On Saturday morning last an accident occurred at Harper's Ferry, which resulted in the instant death of one of the most worthy citizens of that place. A short time ago the society of the Methodist Protestant Church purchased the brick of the old machine shop on Hall's Island, for the purpose of building a new church on Camp Hill. On Saturday Mr. DERRITT COATES, with others, was engaged in throwing the walls of the old building, with a view of removing the brick. Whilst Mr. C. was standing near the arch, the wall gave way, and came down with a terrific crash upon him, burying him beneath the ruins. Before he could be rescued, life was entirely extinct. The loss to the church of which he was a member, is said to be very great, as he was active and energetic in all that pertained to his religious duties—a leading man in the councils of the church and prominent as superintendent and teacher in the Sabbath School. He leaves a wife and several children. At the time of his melancholy death, he was engaged in the mercantile business.

BIG SALE OF A FARM.—The farm of THORNTON C. PENDELTON, Esq., in Clarke county, near the Jefferson line, was disposed of last week, to Mr. MICHIE, of Cumberland county, Pa., for the round sum of \$50,000,—being an average of \$115 per acre. The terms of sale are \$10,000 in cash, \$15,000 in one year, and \$25,000 in ten years. The length of time given on the last payment, was at Mr. Penleton's own instance, he refusing to receive it sooner. This we consider about the best sale of land we have heard of. The place, however, is well improved and desirably located.

JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY.—The next regular debate of this society will take place at the Academy, on Friday evening next. The following is the question for discussion:—"Which has caused more evil, Ambition or Intemperance?"

DEBATERS: Affirmative.—W. K. Kearsley, F. Berry and H. Moore. Negative.—W. W. Rowan, Allen McMullan and C. J. Orrick.

HO FOR LEE TOWN!—We congratulate the old town, it is without charter privileges. The spirit of improvement is moving the people—we noticed one new house in course of erection and a new roof on one of the old ones. Her people are liberal and prompt in paying the printer, that's a good recommendation, and an example for delinquent points. In two trips to Lestown, we collected money enough to buy paper for four weeks' issue of the Spirit. Well done, Lestown.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Mr. G. W. Spotts left at our office the other day a pair of fine pike fish that furnished us the next morning a nice breakfast, for which in these hard times we are duly thankful!

DEATH OF BISHOP SOULE. A telegram from Nashville, Tenn., announces the death of the Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who died in that city, on Wednesday morning last. The deceased became a minister of the Methodist Church before the commencement of the present century. He was a man of much force of character, firm and consistent in his convictions. It may be truly said of him that one full of years and honors has gone down to the grave.

—A. W. Lee, the Treasury clerk who absconded from Washington last January, with some forty thousand dollars in U. S. bonds, which he had stolen from the Loan Bureau, has been arrested at St. Louis under an assumed name. Thirty-seven thousand dollars were found in his possession by the officers, who made the arrest.

Message of Governor Peirpont to the Legislature of Virginia.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, RICHMOND, March 4, 1867.

To the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia:

GENTLEMEN—I deem it my duty to call your attention to the recent act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States." The last six years have made an eventful period in our history. Our crisis has scarcely passed before another of greater magnitude has arisen: "During the canvass of 1860 for President and Vice President, scarcely a press, and but few politicians, advocated secession of the State from the Union. In January, 1861, the General Assembly called a convention, which met at the Capitol on the 10th day of February of the same year. A full vote of the people was cast at the election of delegates to this convention. The subject of Union and secession was then distinctly before them, and two-thirds of the votes cast were for the Union candidates. A vast majority thus declared that they were unalterably attached to the Constitution and the Union of their fathers. They were happy with all their rights fully protected. The declaration was made by a leading newspaper of this city that the State should be "dragged out" of the Union. In less than seventy days from the assembling of the convention the "ordinance of secession" was adopted, and the terrible civil war through which we have just passed inaugurated. From that day to the present the people of this State have been devoted to the cause of the Union, to do what I could for the benefit of my native State. In no instance have I suffered caprice, resentment, or ill-will to govern my public action.

In June of 1865 I recommended the removal, by the General Assembly, of the disqualification of voters imposed by the State Constitution, as then in force. This action was dictated by two reasons: First, because I became satisfied that in a majority of the counties of the State there could not be found half the requisite number of qualified men to fill the offices necessary to administer the laws. At least ninety per centum of the taxes of the State would have been paid by men who were disqualified from voting or holding office under the provisions of the Constitution. The Confederate cause, I believed, the owners would lose all their slaves; their lands would be confiscated and divided among the Federal soldiers and colored people; and even embracing the other idea in the bill, that the negroes would be clothed with all the civil and political rights of the white man. It was on this theory that the torch was applied to this beautiful city, and the flames of the rebellion were kindled. It is on this theory that the very air is rife with the rumor that a most stringent confiscation bill is now pending in Washington, to be put into operation. I think the people may be saved from this threatened danger.

Gentlemen, I am deeply in earnest on this subject. I have been pained, in the last fifteen months, by the course of the Legislature, which has produced this legislation in Washington. I have tried to discourage them. My efforts have been turned into ridicule, and defamation has followed the best-intended acts. Punishment could fall on those only who have provoked the trouble, there would be few regrets. But this cannot be. The innocent must also suffer. If there is any truth in the Government's charge, that the people of Virginia—farmers, mechanics, and merchants—are as well disposed as any people in the nation. The masses earnestly desire peace and its blessings, and have no sympathy with those restless agitators and disturbers of the public peace.

I think the only proper mode of securing safety for the country is to restore to the Legislature, on the basis of the sturdy act of Congress, in good faith, to carry out the requirements of the law, and adapt ourselves to the new state of affairs at once. I have confidence that our colored people will quietly assume the new privileges conferred on them, and will act very much like those who now enjoy the franchise of voting for their friends. It is proper that the proposed convention shall be ordered by the General Assembly. Any other mode would be irregular, and may be productive of disorder and result in the worst consequences. It may be distasteful to the members of the General Assembly; but personal considerations cannot, and ought not, to be allowed to have any influence in this case. If any representative men, the individual sibs in the representative body, the fortunes and happiness of a million of people may depend on your prompt action. The question is not what is pleasant or distasteful to you, but what does the interest and welfare of your constituents and the demand at your hands. I hope you will not shrink from responsibility, but act promptly.

May a merciful God grant peace to our distressed State and give confidence to a desponding people!

F. H. PEIRPONT.

[From Wednesday's Senate Proceedings.]

Sumner's New Bill.

Mr. Sumner, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to provide a republican form of government for the rebel States. In doing so he said he did not forget that Congress had already passed what is known as the military bill, which has in it certain elements of reconstruction, but at the time of the passage of that bill he did not disguise his sense of its incompleteness. It is not enough. It is not what the loyal people of the South are entitled to expect from Congress. It does not supply the proper machinery. Then again, such machinery as is to be employed is left in the hands of the existing government, which the bill declares to be illegal. There seems to me a fatal defect in the whole bill. I hesitate very much to criticize a measure which has in it so much of good, which asserts the complete jurisdiction of Congress over the whole region, and ordains universal suffrage without distinction of color. But I am obliged to add my conviction that something more is needed in order to give to the loyal people of those States the protection which they have a right to expect.

The bill of Mr. Sumner is a very lengthy one. It disfranchises all who participated in the late rebellion and empowers the Congress to re-establish civil government on the basis of loyal voters. It was ordered to be printed and to lie upon the table until the committee are ready.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to prescribe an oath to maintain a republican form of government in the rebel States, which prescribes that every person in any State, except Tennessee, lately declared to be in rebellion, shall before he shall be allowed to vote or hold office, take an oath or affirmation to maintain a republican form of government in the State of which he is an inhabitant; and in the United States, will recognize the indissoluble unity of the Republic, and discountenance all efforts to break away or secede from the Union; that he will give his influence to maintain the national credit, and discountenance the repudiation of the war debt of the United States, and the payment of the rebel

debt or any claim for loss of slaves; to discountenance and resist all laws making distinction on account of race or color; that he will give his support to education and the diffusion of knowledge by public schools open to all. Any person falsely taking such oath to be deemed guilty of perjury, and subject to the penalties thereof, and rendered incapable of holding office. Ordered to lie upon the table until the committee are reported.

The Shenandoah Valley.

From our Valley exchanges we clip the following items of local news:—

—The Old Commonwealth of Harrisonburg, says that on Monday night the 25th ult., one of Trotter's staves was robbed a few miles below town of a trunk, belonging to a negro man named Washington. Greenman, a colored man, was suspected that a youth of this place was the guilty party, and a warrant was issued, his mother's house searched, where the trunk was found, still containing most of the articles. The young man was committed for an examining trial.

—We learn from the Rockingham Register that a negro woman, named Caroline, who had been living with a gentleman in Harrisonburg, and a negro boy living with Wm. Peters, colored, were drowned in Dry River on Tuesday last, at Chick's ford. They were attempting to cross the river, which had been much swollen by the late rains, when the unfortunate accident occurred.

—The Moorefield Advertiser publishes a communication signed, McNeill's Rangers, which appeals "to the men of McNeill's command to neglect no longer the graves of their worthy leader and comrades." It says:—

—We now propose that as many as possible of the command meet in Moorefield, to be known as the McNeill Association; the purpose of which shall be to build to the memory of Capt. John H. McNeill and Lieut. Dolan, suitable monuments, as tokens of our lasting regard and appreciation of their many daring acts of bravery; also to erect suitable monuments to the memory of the other soldiers from this or other counties, who may be known to have died in the war, and if any bodies be interred there to remove the same, with permission of their friends, to this place for final interment. We will be happy to meet all men of other commands, and friends of deceased soldiers, to assist us in such organization.

—From the Staunton Spectator we learn that a prisoner named Martin H. Lotts, who attempted some time since to effect his escape by burning through the floor of his cell, about to make his escape on Saturday night, the 2d inst., when it was discovered by his fellow-prisoner, Alex. W. Greaver, who made him desist. By means of knives and a file furnished by his wife, concealed between the soles of shoes presented to him by her, Lotts had severed his hobbles and a bar of the window, and was about attaching a rope by which to effect his escape, when he was discovered by Greaver. A fight ensued between the prisoners, in which, we believe both were considerably hurt.

—We also learn from the same paper that the Ladies' Memorial Association of that place will hold a Fair and give a dinner on the 4th Monday in this month to provide means to prosecute the work on the Soldiers' Cemetery which the ladies have undertaken with such laudable spirit.

—The Winchester News of the 8th inst., says:—"The County Court here held its sessions Monday. The principle case was that of Forsy, for stabbing Trenary, whose examination came off. The accused was sent on for trial, the Court refusing to hear testimony as to his insanity. His trial will therefore take place before Judge Parker's Court, next June."

—The Lexington Gazette and Banner says that Col. J. W. Massie, who went to Baltimore to have an operation performed, and still remains in that city, is improving, and great hopes are entertained of his restoration to perfect health.

—IMPEACHMENT.—A private letter from Washington says:—

—The Radicals have determined on impeachment, without doubt.

—And our own correspondent writes us:—"It is now definitely settled that the organized attempt to impeach the President is to be pushed forward. The extreme Republicans entertain no difference of opinion on this subject, but a very short time will develop their docility still further."—Rich. Dia.

—The Richmond Examiner gives excellent advice to the people of the State, in this, their present extremity. No difference of opinion about policy should be allowed for one moment to alienate their feelings, or to sow dissension or discord among them. If they were mad enough to pursue a different course, it would be only doing what their oppressors seek to bring about—it would be "playing into the hands" of those who are seeking to inflict further injury upon them. Let all Virginians then, "draw more closely together than ever, and join hands for the work that is before us, and for what may be before us in the future."

—The Lynchburg News thinks that the people of Virginia ought to act, in the crisis now upon them, as that, if the reorganization under the military bill is forced upon them, they will at least, have the satisfaction of knowing, that it was not by any act of theirs that the wrong was accomplished, and that they did not give willing aid to the injustice.

—Mr. George Peabody has added another to the long list of unparalleled gifts for charitable, educational, and scientific purposes, by bestowing \$140,000 for the promotion among the inhabitants of his native county of Essex, Mass., of the study and knowledge of the natural and physical sciences, and their application to the useful arts.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Nov. 1st, 1866, by the Rev. Oliver C. Hubbard, residing at the bride's father's, the Sabine county, Missouri, Lieut. H. FERRIS, late of the 9th Mo. Infantry, P. A. C. S., to Miss ELIZABETH NORTH CRUZEN, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard R. Cruzen, formerly of this county.

In Baltimore city, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. JAMES H. SHEPHERD, of New Orleans, formerly of Shepherdstown, to Miss FLORENCE HAMPTON, daughter of the late Col. John F. Hampton, of Shepherdstown.

On the morning of the 6th inst., at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. W. Hooper, Mr. NORTH F. MYERS, of New Orleans, to Miss LUCY HOFFMAN, daughter of Mr. John Hoffman, of this county.

DIED.

On Thursday last, in Georgetown, D. C., Mrs. REBECCA W. MILLER, consort of Ebenezer F. Miller, and sister of Ambrose W. Cramer of this place.

On the evening of the 4th inst., near Shepherdstown, Miss FANNIE HENSELL, daughter of the late David L. and Mrs. Mary Henseell, in the 19th year of her age.

In Shepherdstown on Monday last, LELLY R. MARMADUCE, daughter of Wm. and Mirandy Marmaduke, in the 8th year of her age.

The Bill Calling a State Convention

In the Senate Wednesday, Mr. Bolling, from the select committee of thirteen, to whom was referred the Governor's message, &c., reported the following bill for the call of a State Convention. It was passed to a third reading, and made the order for yesterday.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, on the 24th day of March, 1867, passed an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and in said act it is provided that we should be a third reading, and made the order for yesterday.

AND WHEREAS, It is provided in said act that any one of the aforesaid States may form a Constitution; and whereas, the said act prescribes the only mode whereby such Constitution may be formed; therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the Governor shall, on or before the 10th day of April next, appoint three persons in each county, in the corporate of Williamsburg, and in each corporation in which such persons are established, as commissioners, any two or more of whom may act, to superintend the elections at the court-house of the county or corporation.

The commissioners shall, on the first Thursday in May next, open polls at all the places for voting in this Commonwealth, for the purpose of electing delegates, in number and in the manner provided, to meet in Convention, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the third Monday, in May next, to form a constitution for the government in conformity with said act of Congress.

The number of delegates to said Convention shall be the same as the number of electors allowed by law for the House of Delegates, and shall be apportioned among the counties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth as said members of the House of Delegates are apportioned, and the number of delegates shall be the same that are now prescribed by law for the election of members to the House of Delegates.

All persons shall be entitled to vote in said election who are qualified to vote by the act of Congress aforesaid.

Use said sections shall in all respects be conducted in the mode now prescribed by law, and the officers conducting the same shall be vested with the powers, perform the duties, receive the compensation and be liable to the penalties prescribed by law for general elections, except as herein provided.

The poll shall remain open one day only, and the manner of examining the polls and comparing the returns and certifying the election shall be the same as now provided by law, and the certificate of election required by law to be forwarded to the clerk of the House of Delegates shall be forwarded to the Governor.

The said Convention shall be the judge of its own privileges and elections, and the members thereof shall have and enjoy all the privileges which members of said Convention, and moreover shall be allowed the same pay for travelling to attending on said Convention, and for the expenses of their families, as now provided by law for the members of the General Assembly for like services.

The said Convention is hereby empowered to appoint such officers and make such regulations as it may see fit, and to make such allowances for their services as it shall deem proper, which several allowances shall be audited by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The expenses incurred in providing poll-books, and in printing and distributing the same, shall be defrayed as heretofore in the election of members of the General Assembly.

Immediately after the passage of this act, the Governor shall issue a proclamation giving notice thereof of the time of holding the election and of the meeting of the Convention hereinafter provided for.

Every commissioner, conductor and writer appointed to conduct the election under this act, shall, before entering on the discharge of his duties, take an oath to the following: "I solemnly swear that in the election about to be held I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties pertaining to my office, according to law, so help me God," which oath shall be taken in the presence of a person authorized by law to administer oaths, and in the absence of such person, may be administered by the officers aforesaid, and the person so administering shall act as such officer under this act unless he is qualified to vote for delegates to said Convention.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth shall be submitted to the people for their ratification and approval, as provided by the act of Congress aforesaid, and the ratification of the same shall be the duty of the clerk of each county and corporation, as may be directed by the Governor, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to deliver the same to the sheriff for distribution, who shall deliver the same to the voters at the front door of his Court-house, and at some public place in each election district.

This act shall have effect from its passage.

PUBLIC SALE
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TENDING to discontinue house-keeping, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, at his present residence in Charleston, on
FRIDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1867,
ALL THE
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,
consisting in part of:
FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
100 yards Carpeting, Oil Cloth, &c.,
3 Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows,
Blankets and Comforters, all new and of the best quality,
1 large handsome Book Case, glass doors, drawers and compartments below;
2 Bureaus - 4 Bedsteads,
Chairs of various descriptions,
Handsome Chandeliers,
Dining Table, 1 Round Mahogany Table,
Small Tables, Wash Stands, &c.,
Curtains - Parlor and Chamber;
1 large Kerosene Lamp 2 handsome Wailers,
2 Parlor Stoves - 1 wood and 1 coal;
A large number of Stone Jars, various sizes,
The Safes,
1 fine Cooking Stove, with vessels complete,
Kitchens and other articles,
too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.
On all sums exceeding \$10, a credit of nine months will be given, provided the interest required. If the notes are not paid at maturity, interest will be charged, but a failure to pay the notes when due, will not constitute a forfeiture of the cash. Sums of \$10 and under, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
MRS. J. R. CAMPBELL,
Mer. N. 12, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE.
I WILL sell at Public Sale, upon my farm, at present occupied by Mr. Howard Strider, one mile east of DuBois, Va., on
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1867,
THE FOLLOWING
PERSONAL PROPERTY:
1 Broad Mare - in foal - works well,
1 two year old Mare Col. & P. Bay,
1 Fresh Cow - 1 Yearling calf,
1 Sow and Pig,
Good Horse Wagon,
1 Wagon Drill - 1 Wheel Reaper,
1 Round Hay Stack,
1 pair of Grain Ladles,
2 Barbed Ploughs - 1 two-horse,
4 Double and 2 Single Shovel Ploughs,
1 Harrow - 2 Corn Covers,
1 Jack Screw - Log and Fifth Chain set,
1 set of Breastbands,
1 set Lead Harness - 4 sets Plough Gears, Double and Single Traces, Chains, Shafts, Scythes, Mattocks and Picks, Shovels and Axes, Hoop, Water Keg, Trench Hatchet, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.
A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums of Ten Dollars. Bond and approved security required for the removal of the property. Sums of Ten Dollars and under, Cash.
Sums of \$10 to \$25, A. M.
Sums of \$25 to \$50, J. S. MELVIN.
March 13, 1867.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership between E. H. Campbell and J. S. Melvin, in the Drug business, in Charleston, has expired by limitation, and in future the business will be conducted by the said E. H. Campbell and W. S. Mason, under the name and firm of Campbell & Mason. All persons indebted to the late firm will please settle at once with the new firm, whose authorized agent is
E. H. CAMPBELL,
March 9, 1867.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to the old firm, the undersigned solicits a continuance of the same, with the assurance that everything will be done on their part to give entire satisfaction to their customers and the public generally.
March 12, 1867. W. S. MASON.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
MEMBERS of this Association will please call and pay their annual fee for the year 1867, on
MARCH 13, 1867.
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EVERY BODY SHOULD USE ROHRER'S EXPECTORAL Wild Cherry Tonic.

FOR Diseases of the Chest, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, Cholera-morbus, General Debility, &c., and As a Blood Purifier it has no Equal. A Sure Preventive and Cure of Fevers, Ague, Intermittent and Malaria Fevers. No Family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists and Hotel Keepers everywhere.

ASQUITH & BRO., Druggists, Agents, Charleston, Va.
February 26, 1867-6m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

Whoever desires it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find in the enclosed paper, containing a full and complete description of the disease, and the means of cure. The only object of the advertiser in sending the paper is to benefit his fellow-sufferers, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as he has himself tried, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, &c., by return mail, will please address
Rev. Andrew A. WILSON,
Wilmington, Kings county, N. Y.
March 20, 1866-1y.

ERRORS OF MOUTH.

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 receipt of a medicine forming a simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can be supplied by sending
J. D. H. LEE,
No. 13 Chambers Street, New York.
March 20, 1866-1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE!

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States, who is desirous of making their acquaintance by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged, will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address
THOMAS F. CHAPMAN,
331 Broadway, New York.
March 20, 1866-1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. J. V. SIMMONS,

DENTIST.

HAVING permanently located here, tenders his services to all who desire to consult with him in all operations pertaining to DENTAL SURGERY. After an extensive tour in the United States, he has acquired the art of placing all who labor by their patronage. ARTIFICIAL TEETH, mounted upon English and American Gold, Silver, and Rubber, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

My TEETH are of the MODERATE and moderate price, previous to operating if desired. He can be found, at all times during the day, at his office in the West End of Charleston, on the corner of the Market and Water Streets. Unexceptionable references given when desired.
JULY 24, 1866-1y.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. MCMORRICK will visit Charleston, Va., professionally on the 30th inst., and re-remain two weeks.
March 5, 1867-2t.

PUBLIC SALE.

AS Agent for Mrs. FRANKIE I. FRANKIE, I will sell at Public Sale, situated on the Berryville Turnpike, three miles from Charleston, on
THURSDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1867,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, to-wit:
One fine Work Horse,
One young Mare - good for saddle or harness - with foal,
One horse, handsome and stylish in Harness, or under the Saddle,
One Milch Cow - five of them with calves by their sides,
Twenty head of Stock Cattle,
Three Brood Sows,
One fine Wagon and Harness,
One Farm Wagon,
One new Spring Wagon and Harness,
One four-horse McCormick Reaper,
Three-horse Plough,
Four Double Shovel Ploughs,
Two Corn Covers, one Roller;
One Grain Drill, one Baker's Wheat Fan;
One Sincing Machine, one Corn Mill;
One Double Corn Shelter.
One eight-horse Ox Thrasher and Separator, with extra gears, and a variety of other articles, and a number of small articles too tedious to enumerate.

The sale will be positive, and is made in consequence of the farm having been rented.

TERMS OF SALE:
Sums of \$10 and under, Cash; over that amount six months credit, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Interest will be remitted if the balance is paid at maturity.
A. R. RANSON,
March 12, 1867-1ds. [P. 2.]

PARODY.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes one -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes two -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes three -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes four -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes five -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes six -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes seven -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes eight -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes nine -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes ten -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes eleven -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes twelve -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
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You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes eleven -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes twelve -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

Mummy, dear Mummy, come home to me now,
The clock on the mantel strikes one -
You said you were coming right home from the Store,
As soon as your shopping was done,
But I fear you've forgotten the promise you made,
And I'm sitting around and waiting for you,
Come home, dear home, come home,
Stop shopping, dear Mummy, and come home.

FINE PIANO FOR SALE.

ABOUT to discontinue house-keeping, I offer for sale a CHICKERING SEVEN OCTAVE PRIME GRAND PIANO, built by the late J. C. Chickering and Amateurs, an instrument of unrivaled sweetness and power. Except the case, it is entirely metallic in its construction, consequently not affected or liable to injury by the changes of our climate. In addition to being a delightful Parlor instrument, its volume renders it very desirable for Private or Public Concerts.

It will be sold on a credit of nine months, on approved security.

MRS. MARGARET G. DOUGLASS,
Charleston, Jefferson county, Virginia.
[Clarke Journal and Winchester Times copy, and send bill to this office.]

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, about 16 miles south of Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia, and about 20 miles from Wade Depot, the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, on SATURDAY, MARCH 20th, 1867, that desirable property, known as

WILLOW-GROVE MILLS.

The property is situated on the Open Run Creek, and contains NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, a large portion of which is creek bottom land, and is well adapted for the raising of stock. A portion of this land is in TIMBER. There are on the property, TWO DWELLING HOUSES, BARN, CORN-HOUSE with WAGON-SHED, SPRING-HOUSE, &c.

There is also a FRAME MILL, which is now being run by water, but the BRICK MILL formerly in operation on the premises, was burned by Gen. Sheridan's forces during the war. However, the walls where a brick are still standing, and have been decided by competent mill-builders to be sufficiently substantial to be rebuilt upon.

Persons wishing to examine the property, or to purchase, may do so at any time, and will be supplied with full particulars of doing so, by calling on JOHN H. CAMPBELL, who lives within one mile of the property.

TERMS OF SALE.
One-third of the purchase money in CASH, and the balance in equal instalments of one and two years.

*Possession will be given on the first day of April, 1867.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL,
JAMES SMITH, Esq.,
[Clarke (Pa.) Volunteer copy till sale and send bill to this office.]

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

SHOE-FINDINGS AND LEATHER, BANTZ & WACHTER.

HAVE opened, in connection with their Tannery, a LEATHER & SHOE-FINDING STORE, AT NO. 61, WEST PATRICK STREET, (ALSO BARBER'S HOTEL).

FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND, where they will keep on hand a large assortment of LEATHER and SHOE-FINDINGS, such as Harness, Sole,

POETICAL.

THERE'S NOTHING LOST.

There's nothing lost. The tiniest flower That grows in the most desolate vale...

There's nothing lost. The drop of dew That trembles in the rose's leaf...

There's nothing lost. The seed that's cast By careless hands upon the ground...

There's nothing lost. The slightest tone Or whisper from a loved one's voice...

There's nothing lost. The first strain Of breathing from some other's lung...

There's nothing lost. The first strain Of breathing from some other's lung...

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Course Again.

As was generally expected, the unique Skilbeak, having harnessed Mrs. Partridge...

"What's the matter, dear?" said Mrs. Partridge, as she looked up at the unique Skilbeak...

"Well, well," said Mrs. P., as soothing in her tone as a poultice...

"I'd like to know how they're going to keep fourth of July," cried he, wiping an impatient tear from his eye...

"Don't, Isaac," the old lady interrupting him, "don't wish such a wicked thing as that; remember you have got the family virtue to maintain."

She looked up as she spoke, at the picture of the corporal of the "bloody Tenth,"...

Another Snake Story.

The Vicksburg Times, of December 10th, is responsible for the following: "Some flat-bellied man at Millington, Tenn., one long day, saw a long black snake, lazily watching the gradually lengthening ridge of coral peculiar to the subsoil navigation of the mole."

A GOOD TAKE OFF—A LOVE STORY.—The Hartford Times is the literary constructor of this brief and festive story.

A French Canuck, or a Monsieur Grapaud, (genuine), a soldier, a patriot, or a hump, gives evidence with regard to Surratt. He and Surratt pitched upon the same girl—possibly a tall rascaille, with blonder dress and a dirty neck—and both went red-hot in love with the wayward sister.

NOT BAD FOR SAMBO.—A Richmond contemporary relates: At the Opera House, the other night, the following scene occurred: Tim—Now, look here, nigger; can you tell me the difference between a man's occupation and his business?

A GENTLE WIFE'S EXPLANATION.—In the Police Court of Chicago, a wife thus indignantly explained away serious charges of harsh treatment of her poor husband: One day when she was running across the room, with a fork in her hand, he jumped in her way, and struck his wrist against the fork, wounding her hand by the lines which he ran into his wrist.

A LEONIC SERMON. There is no greater "clerical error" than preaching a long sermon, and to those of the cloth who are addicted to it, we commend the example of an eccentric preacher, who took for his text Job 1. 21 (to which we refer the reader, if he is desirous of knowing the words) dividing his discourse into the usual three heads, with an appropriate application of the whole subject. They were as follows: "1. Man's ingress into the world; 2. his progress through the world; and 3. his egress out of the world."

"First, man's ingress into the world is marked and bare: "Secondly, his progress through the world is trouble and care; and "Thirdly, his egress out of the world is nobody knows where."

The attentive hearers were edified with an equally brief summing up of the whole matter: "If we do well here, we shall be well there; and I could tell you no more were I to preach a whole year."

HUMOROUS.

Short Sermon from a Hard-Shell.

"There's none man standin' at the dore and there's all they're d'ke shugar in there."

"Such, friends and brethering was the talk, in a worldly cant, was common in this our ancient land; but the dais is gon by, and the sun runs dry, and no man can say to his neighbor, how art thou, man, and will you take any more shugar in your kauldity?"

"But the words of our text has a difrant and more perticklerer messin' than this. There they stood at the dore on a cold winter's morning, two Baptiss and two Methodiss and five Lutherians, and the tother one was a publican. And they all with one vois said they wouldn't d'ry their feet in a dram shop, but if the publican would go and get the drinks they'd pay for 'em."

"I'll take mine with shugar, for it wou'd feel good to drink the staff without sweetnin'."—So the publican marched in, and the barkeeper, seeing "What want ye?" and he answered and said, "A drink." "How will ye have it?" "Plane and straight," says he; "for it ain't no use wastin' shugar to circumscribe akafortin. But there's none more a standin' at the dore, and they all sed they'd take shugar in there."

"Friends and brethering, it ain't only the liker of sperits that is drunk in this roundabout and underhand way, but it is the liker of all sorta of humas wickedness in like manner. There's the liker of malis, that many of you drinks to the drags, but your ears is closed, and you're not hearin' the justification. There's the liker of avaris that you seek behind the curtain for constant use, but they always has it well mixed with the sweetnin' of prudence and economy."

"There's the liker of self-luv that some men drinks by the gallon, but they always put in lots of shugar in take keor of No. 1. And lastly, there's the liker of extorsion, which is man's besetment, and he's not hearin' the liker of sperits that is drunk in this roundabout and underhand way, but it is the liker of all sorta of humas wickedness in like manner. There's the liker of malis, that many of you drinks to the drags, but your ears is closed, and you're not hearin' the justification. There's the liker of avaris that you seek behind the curtain for constant use, but they always has it well mixed with the sweetnin' of prudence and economy."

"Well, well," said Mrs. P., as soothing in her tone as a poultice; "I don't see anything humorous in this. And you need not be so pugnacious about it, either; because it doesn't infect you anyhow."

"I'd like to know how they're going to keep fourth of July," cried he, wiping an impatient tear from his eye. "Didn't John Quincy Adams tell us to burn all the tar-barrers, and raze the bells, and fire all the crackers we wanted to?"

"Don't, Isaac," the old lady interrupting him, "don't wish such a wicked thing as that; remember you have got the family virtue to maintain."

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BALTIMORE CARDS.

MRS. S. MEIERHOF.

WIDOWS' MANUFACTURER OF ALL STYLES OF SUPERIOR HOOP SKIRTS.

HOOP SKIRTS. NO. 37 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE GORE TRAIL. QUAKER, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS.

Orders from the Country will be promptly filled. February 13, 1867.

VIVAS ET VIVAT. MANUFACTURE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND MARBLE WORK.

Carroll Street Depot, Frederick City, Md.

MANUFACTURE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND MARBLE WORK.

of a kind and also DRESSED STONE of every description for BUILDINGS, in moderate price.

SEIM & EMORY. NO. 29, HANOVER-TRETT, BALTO.

MANUFACTURERS AND TO THE SALE OF WINDOW GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

DEMONIUMS, Wine, Porter & Mineral BOTTLES.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS. Crystal, Plate, Embossed, Colored and Cut Glass.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW YORK UNION-PORTO COMPANY.

CHARTERED JANUARY, 1866. WE are now prepared at our NEW FACTORY, corner of TENTH AVENUE and THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.

DELAWARE CORN SHELLERS. DOUBLE AND SINGLE SPOUT.

CISTERN PUMPS! We are just receiving a lot of superior Cistern Pumps.

THERMOMETER CHURNS, all sizes, also the Cylinder Churns; just received and for sale by Dec 23.

BLACKSMITHS' DEKLA. Curry Combs, Horse Dicks, Horse Brushes, etc.

TRUSSELL & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS. A COMPLETE STOCK! RARE GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS!

TRUSSELL & CO., gratified for the general support extended toward their store since its opening in Baltimore, have been encouraged to enlarge their general STOCK.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS. ever before offered in the West. Most of the Boots and Shoes, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys, are made to order.

FANCY NOTIONS. we have here a very choice selection, embracing a large assortment of the latest styles of Hosiery, Neck Ties, Button Paper Collars, etc.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, NUTS, &c. includes in part—Raisins, Figs, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, etc.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT. has in its warehouse, and every article needed for family consumption will be found complete.

GOOD COFFEE. A PRIME article of Government Java Coffee, just received and for sale by TRUSSELL & CO.

HIDES WANTED.—We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Hides. Nov 27, 1866. TRUSSELL & CO.

KEROSENE OIL.—A superior Kerosene Oil for sale by TRUSSELL & CO.

LARD for sale by TRUSSELL & CO.

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 business.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY. We employ none but the best Mechanics and use the best material.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have entered into a Co-Partnership under the firm of STARRY & LOCK.

To the Farmers, Millers and Others IN THE COUNTIES OF JEFFERSON & CLARKE. HAVING associated ourselves in business for the purpose of the above Card, we will pay for the highest market prices in Cash, or will receive and forward on Commission, making sales and returns in the shortest time.

SMOKERS, ATTENTION! PIPES! PIPES! I HAVE just received a large and well-selected lot of Pipes, consisting of Plain Meerschaum, Patent Iron, Gold, Patent Metal, River, Imitation Meerschaum, English Briar-Root, Plain and Plated Rosewood, German China, Egg, Bowl, Turkish, Common Wood Pipes, &c.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO. The Drug Store of Aisquith & Bro., will be found a fine stock of Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, which they offer low to their customers and the public for cash.

ROBIN SOAP and Candles for sale by CHARLES JOHNSON.

BAKON HAMS and Smoked Beef, Steam Cured Hams, &c. CHARLES JOHNSON.

FLOUR, for sale by TRUSSELL & CO.

MARBLE WORKS.

CHARLESTOWN MARBLE WORKS.

Main Street, Opposite the Carter House, CHARLESTOWN.

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

in all its various branches, and all work in their business. All orders promptly filled at the lowest rate, and shortest notice, and all work delivered and put up, and guaranteed to suit purchasers.

TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. to make children the hearts and jubilate the spirits of the juvenile population, and a supply of FRENCH AND COMMON CANDIES.

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CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY.

LOOK OUT FOR OLD CHRIS!

GRAND ARRIVAL OF HIS BAGGAGE AT THE "VALLEY CONFECTIONERY," MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN, ADJOINING THE DRUG STORE OF CAMPBELL & MASON.

HENRY DUMM, the only authorized agent in this place of his Excellency, CHRIS KRING, Esq., announces to the people of Charlestown and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store, the Baggage and Equipments of the "Old Gentlemen," which are to be distributed in rich profusion, and at such prices as will astonish even those who think a cent as big as a Cart Wheel.

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CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

TOBACCO.

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

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS. which they can sell at less than Baltimore prices. Their stock of Cigars consists in part of the following popular Brands: JEFFERSON, LA REAL, CABINET, LA FLOR, EL MONTE, LA ESCOUSA, FLOR DE LINDERS, PLANTATION, SUPERIOR VINA, BESIDES OTHER FINE BRANDS.

They also keep constantly on hand a large variety of PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO, in papers, boxes, drums, and in bulk. Bayley's Celebrated Michigan FINE CUT TOBACCO. Also, John Anderson's POLACK, John Corbett's VIRGINIA LEAF, and other brands of FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO in full and half boxes.

nearby opposite the Court House, Winchester, Va. N. B. We manufacture our own Cigars, and being Practical Tobacconists, we guarantee all goods as represented.

J. H. HAINES. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS. (Next door to Aisquith & Bro.) MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN, VA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MANUFACTURERS and will keep constantly on hand the following brands of Cigars, made of the best foreign and domestic tobacco, and warranted pure.

HAVANA REGALIA, LA PICCOLINNI, LA VICTORIA, LA GIGONIA, LA MAGNOLIA, LA NAPONA, LA GRUPE, &c.

Will also keep on hand the finest brands of Chewing Tobacco in market, and names in part the following: GOLDEN SOUTH, GOLDEN LEAF, GOLDEN TWIST, GOLDEN R