

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE: For One Year, \$3.00; For Six Months, 1.75; For Three Months, 1.00.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

WM. KNABE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO.

THESE instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years upon these principles, attained an UNPARALLELED PRE-EMINENCE that pronounces them unequalled in their TONE.

TOUCH combines great power, richness, sweetness, and spring quality, as well as great purity of intonation and harmoniousness throughout the entire scale.

WORKMANSHIP they cannot be excelled. Their action is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest mechanism.

NOY FOR A YEAR—BUT FOREVER. All our Square Pianos have our new Improved Grand Scale and Grand Frame.

January 16, 1867-17. For particulars apply to L. DINKLE, Agent, Charleston.

Charles M. Steiff, MANUFACTURER OF First Premium Grand and Square Pianos.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS. always on hand—\$20 to \$300. MELODEONS and PARLOR ORGANS from the best makers.

NOAH WALKER & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIERS.

165 and 167 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

D. BANKS, REAP CASH FURNITURE AND HAIR MANUFACTURER.

WAREHOUSE NO. 59 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

BENJAMIN WASKEY, MANUFACTURER OF Cabinet Furniture.

WAREHOUSES, NO. 21, N. CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

Charles A. O'Hara & Co., FARMERS' & PLANTERS' AGENT, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

105 South Charles Street, BALTIMORE.

FRANK L. MORLING, FLORIST, SEEDSMAN & SURSEYMAN.

Nursery on the Hooksett, BALTIMORE, Adjoining Druid Hill Park.

WOULD invite the attention of the citizens of the Valley of Virginia, to his stock of GARDEN SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and all SMALL FRUITS.

BERKELEY W. MOORE, WITH Charles A. O'Hara & Co.

ENTLER HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have entered into a Co-Partnership with J. H. BERRY & LOCK.

To the Farmers, Millers and Others in the COUNTIES OF JEFFERSON & CLARKE.

HAVING associated ourselves in business for the purpose of conducting the Produce Commission and Forwarding Business at the Charlestown Depot.

STARY & LOCK, J. H. BERRY & LOCK, J. D. J. LOCK.

Spirit of Jefferson

VOL. 20.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

NO. 11.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. ANDREW HUNTER, SOLICITOR IN MATTERS OF BANKRUPTCY.

HAVING specially prepared for the business; and not being excluded from the United States Courts; will proceed promptly on all applications for the benefit of the late Bankrupt law, committed to me.

THOMAS VAN SWERINGEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan Counties, and in the Court of Appeals at Wheeling.

CHARLES DAVIES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and in BANKRUPTCY.

MR. DAVIES being a member of the Bar of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, is prepared to undertake any business in Bankruptcy that may be given him, during the short time the Bankruptcy act is likely to remain in existence.

ISAAC FOUKE, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson County.

PRACTICES in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan Counties, W. Virginia, and in those of Loudoun, Frederick and Clark Counties, Virginia; also in the United States District Court in cases in Bankruptcy.

COOK E. KENNEDY, WILL attend to office business in Jefferson, and Frederick, and in any other of the adjacent counties where the District of West Virginia, OFFICE in the Valley Bank Building.

WM. H. TRAVERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

WILL practice in the District Courts of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Particular attention paid to cases in Bankruptcy.

JAMES A. L. McCLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 40, St. Paul Street, Baltimore.

PRACTICES in the State and United States Courts and claims against the General Government.

Resident Dentist. DR. J. V. SIMMONS, BEING permanently located in Charlestown, Va., offers his services in every branch of his profession.

DR. WM. A. McCORMICK, Dentist, WILL visit Charlestown, Va., professionally, the second Monday, and remain till Saturday, of June, July, August, September, October, November and December.

DR. C. T. RICHARDSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office at the Court House, CHARLESTOWN.

DRS. CLAGETT & WALLS, No. 17 South Eutaw Street, (Nearly Opposite Concordia Hall), BALTIMORE, Md.

PROFESSIONAL CARD. DR. CHARLES W. GOLDSBOROUGH, offers his professional services to the citizens in the vicinity of Summit Point, Jefferson County, Va.

PROFESSIONAL CARD. DR. H. C. BECKHAM, HAVING been appointed Deputy, offers his Professional Services to the public.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING. EVERYTHING IN FAVOR OF THE BUYER! COME AND SEE!

INVITE attention to my stock of NEW GOODS in large, handsome and varied—consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND OVER COATINGS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS, DOMESTICS, Ready-Made Clothing, Lamps, Oil, &c. &c.

DOMESTICS. White and Red Flannels, Twilled, Shaker and Sack Flannels, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Tickings and Plaid Cottons.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. All Wool Delaines, Striped Poplins, Striped Repp, Black Repp, Black and Plaid Alpaccas, Hoop Skirts, Kid Gloves, Rufflers, Beltonas, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS. English, French & American Cassimeres, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Under Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Neck-Ties, Shirt Bosoms, Silk and Lined Handkerchiefs, Banners and Awl, &c.

RETAIL. Over-Costs, Coats, Pants, Vests, Boys' Suits, Drawers, &c.

LAMPS. A fine assortment of Stand & Hand Lamps, Brass and Plain Glass Chimneys, Burners and Wickles.

KEROSENE OIL. A large stock of Kerosene Oil, Oil for Machines, &c.

LINSEEDS AND YARNS. JUST received from Johnston's Factory, 6-4 Gray Linsey, Blue do, and Gray and White Yarn.

JUST RECEIVED, a large stock of Cassimeres, Fancy and plain black & Cloths for Coats or Cloaks, Gray Linseys, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., to which I invite the attention of the gentlemen.

Spirit of Jefferson, CHARLESTOWN, VA.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. Tuesday Morning, November 12, 1867.

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.—The "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON," read and welcomed in every Conservative household, has the largest circulation in the county of Jefferson of any paper published within its boundaries.

For these reasons I concur with the President in disapproving this Congressional plan of reconstruction; and the vote at the late election in Ohio has strongly pronounced the disapproval of the people, and their objections will not be removed, when they consider it in connection with its attendant consequences.

Wendell Phillips on General Grant. Wendell Phillips lectured in Boston on Thursday evening, of General Grant he said:

"The representative man at Washington to-day is the great American riddle. Out of twenty millions of people who have watched him for six years there is not one who knows his opinions. His great merit is that he has been able to stand in the most prominent position before twenty millions of people, in the most critical years, and nobody knows what he thinks."

Hon. Thomas Ewing on the Result of the Elections. Hon. Thomas Ewing has written a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, in which he gives his views of the result of the late elections. We make the following extract from it:

"The President also disapproves of the reconstruction acts, now in process of being forced upon the Southern States, and I concur with him. The measure strikes me as being either wise or just. Admit that the rebels are treated in this with mercy; that they deserve death as a punishment for their treason, without regard to the means by which they come or were forced into it; that instead, they are merely placed in political bondage, under their former slaves. Still the punishment is arbitrary and unlawful; it has no Constitutional warrant, and no one is bound to submit to any longer than constrained by actual force—and it is not likely to conciliate the kindly feelings of the men of the South whom it proscribes and places in subjection. The measure as I view it, is unwise and unlawful as to them, and unjust and degrading to us of the North who never rebelled. Carry it into effect and it gives to the plantation negro of the South a large exercise of power in the government of the Union over that enjoyed by one of our Northern citizens. For example, the proscription of the whites gives to the negroes in Louisiana, efficiently, the power of the State in the local and also in the General Government, and the State is to have power in the Union due to its whole population, white and black."

The census of 1860 gives Louisiana an aggregate population of 708,000, composed of 357,000 whites and 351,000 negroes. The State, therefore, will be entitled, under the reconstruction resolutions, to seven Representatives in Congress, of which 351,000 blacks will be the whole efficient constituency—the white men who could read and write and cipher as far as the rule of three, having no more to do with it than their mules and horses. So that 50,000 maimed men send a member to Congress, and 100,000 citizens of Ohio do the same thing, and no more. One manumitted plantation negro in Louisiana, will, therefore, have political power in the House of Representatives equal to two citizens of Ohio, and the preponderance will be considerably greater, in the Electoral College, for President. The 351,000 Louisiana negroes will be entitled to two Senators—2,800,000 citizens of Ohio are entitled to two. One Louisiana negro will, therefore, have political power in the Senate more than equal to six Ohio citizens. To prove the reconstruction scheme a wrong against us, citizens of a Northern State, who never rebelled, it were only necessary to show that one of us, a citizen of Ohio, is as good as a manumitted plantation negro of Louisiana, and ought to have a voice as potent in the General Government of the Union.

The Constitution as it is involves inequalities in this particular among the citizens of the different States, and I would not amend it to remove them; it works no mischief, for we are all the people of the same race, of like intelligence, in all things alike, morally and socially. But I would not amend the Constitution to increase it where it exists, or to create it where it exists not, and especially I would not give this enormous excess of power to men of a different race, who are not and can never be our associates, whom we know little except that they are ignorant and degraded, and nothing politically, except that they have always been, and are, a disturbing element in our system. Their degradation, ignorance and immorality, the bitter fruits of slavery and oppression, entitle them to our commiseration, but do not entitle them to a place so much above us in the scale of political power.

It would be a much smaller concession by us to the African, and more reasonable and just, to give the negro in Ohio ten votes than to give the negro in the South the power over us, in the Union involved in this plan of reconstruction. It may be said, and truly, that this inequality will be but temporary; that but one generation of proscribed white men have to die off, and all will be right; a white man at the North will be right; a white man at the South. That is true—even less than the truth. It is impossible that these proscribed negro republics shall, by their own action, ever come into being; or, if created by external power, shall stand alone for a single moment. There will be no attempt to carry them out, or any pretence of the kind, beyond the next Presidential election. In the meantime, there will be war to the knife of black against white; of barbarism and poverty and power combined against intelligence and property, which can be restrained only by military power; and the United States will be compelled to keep up standing armies in all the reconstructed States until they shall be again reconstructed. During this process, the five Brigadier Generals will not only be subordinate in the search for something stable. He began by asking him if he knew where he could get a feed for his horse. After a moment's hesitation and a rapid inspection of the questioner, the darkey replied in the affirmative, and immediately led the way through a gate to a small clearing in the pine woods. Stopping in the yard of a small shanty, he went in and got the key of a good-looking corrugated which he opened, and displayed to the commissary's previous gate forty or fifty bushels of the finest corn in the ear he had ever seen

even in Virginia. He took out a liberal feed for the horse and remarked that, "The Yanks had spard' him that much." The commissary saw in his mind's eye his brigade once more eating a "square meal," and assuming his most persuasive tone, commenced: "Uddle, I have about six hundred men behind here a little ways who have eaten nothing to speak of for five or six days. They have some thirty or forty miles to travel on foot, and they never will be able to make the trip in their present condition. Could you not let them have a couple ears of corn apiece, and save their lives?"

"Darkey.—"Is they Southern soldiers?" Commissary.—"Yes."

"Darkey.—"Well, I reckon, young master, they's the last I'll ever see. You just let them to come along and take what they want." And having said this, the poor old fellow sat down on a stone and cried like a child.

In an hour or so the troops came along, and were marched up in single file to the corn crib and given two ears apiece. The old darkey in the meantime had knocked in the head of a barrel of sorghum molasses, and nearly every man got a tin cupful. There were a few cases of colic that night among those who were not fortunate enough to get any sorghum, but that did not lessen the gratitude of the men for the last Confederate ration issued to the Louisiana troops in Virginia.

A Dying Wife to Her Husband. We are indebted to a lady friend, says the Savannah News & Herald, for the following most touching extract from a letter written by a dying wife to her husband, which was found by him some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his devoted wife, who died, it is stated, at the early age of nineteen. It shows how faithless is the depth of a true woman's affections:

"When this shall reach your eye, dear G—, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold, white stone keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who so often needed close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind; and although to you and to others it might seem but the nervous imagination of a girl, dear G—, is it not so? Many weary, weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard indeed is it to struggle so silently alone, with the sure conviction that I am to leave all forever and go down alone into the dark valley! "But I know in whom I have trusted," and leaning upon His arm I fear no evil." Don't blame me for keeping all this away from you. If I could subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will soon make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillow your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into its Maker's presence, embalm in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be so—and I submit.

You is the privilege of watching through long and dreary nights for the spirit, final flight, and of transferring my staking heart from your breast to the Savior's bosom! And you shall share my last faint pressure of the hand and the last feeble kiss shall be yours; and even when the flesh and heart shall have failed me—my eyes shall rest on yours until glazed by death; and our spirit shall hold one last fond communion, until gently fading from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfolding glories of that better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the spot, dear G—, where you will lay me; often have we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves, and brightened the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, each has thought that one of us would come alone; and which ever it may be, your name would be on the stone. But you love the spot, and I know you'll love me none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that covers your Mary's grave. I know you will go often alone when I am laid there, and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches, "I am not lost, but gone before."

MISCELLANEOUS. [From the New Orleans Crescent.] The Last Ration. BY AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

"Few hear the immortals of Lee's army speak of the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, the scene of the army's apotheosis, and the reason for this silence can be well understood. Knowing nothing and thinking little about the condition of the army outside of their own commands, the great body of the men in their reliance on their great commander, simply performed the duties imposed upon them, suffering the agonies of necessity to relieve their lot, and not calmly the death which ended those duties and agencies for many days before the memorable 9th of April.

The sufferings of the rank and file of the army, on that occasion, were mercifully deadened by a stupor, if not recklessness, superinduced by the peculiar hardships to which they were subjected. The enemy, with his overwhelming force of splendidly mounted and equipped cavalry, held, in addition, the direct point aimed by Lee, regarding the drainage, compelling him to fight while daylight lasted and to do his marching by night. The want of sleep, and during the last four days of the retreat, the entire lack of provisions, produced in the men the mental and physical condition I have mentioned. And although after the surrender the men and officers of the federal army viewed with desire to do every thing in their power to relieve the necessities of their late foes, the destruction of a portion of their supply train by Gen. Rosser and Fitzhugh Lee, and the detention of the balance by the awful condition of the roads, left themselves in a critical condition and incapable of affording Lee's army the much needed supplies.

Great efforts were made, and successfully, to complete as soon as possible the paroling of the men, in order that they might be dispersed from a place where there was no sustenance of any description for man or beast. Among the first commands ready to leave were the first and second Louisiana brigades, then commanded by Col. Waggoner, and with them portions of the Washington Artillery, Louisiana Guard Battery and Donaldsonville Artillery, all halting from the same State, and naturally clustering together when about to return home to their dear Southern homes. The condition of these men was really deplorable. Starved, worn out and many of them stricken with fever, they looked with dismay on the dismal march through the mud to Burkeville Station, the nearest point at which they could expect to find transportation. Col. Waggoner and many of the officers did not believe half of them would be able to perform the journey, and as a deserter, and also in some measure to inspire the men with hopes which he himself believed delusive, Col. W. started the brigade commissary ahead to try and pick up something for man and beast on the route they were traveling. The commissary with no more hope of success than his commanding officer, started off, and after traveling a few miles over a track which gave no promise of supplies, being rather dubious about the road the brigade would travel, accosted an old, gray-headed, and very ragged negro he found sitting at a cross-road, and questioned him in regard to the road to Burkeville. The negro replied intelligently, giving him the necessary directions, and the commissary was about to ride on, when he thought that the darkey might assist him in his search for something stable. He began by asking him if he knew where he could get a feed for his horse. After a moment's hesitation and a rapid inspection of the questioner, the darkey replied in the affirmative, and immediately led the way through a gate to a small clearing in the pine woods. Stopping in the yard of a small shanty, he went in and got the key of a good-looking corrugated which he opened, and displayed to the commissary's previous gate forty or fifty bushels of the finest corn in the ear he had ever seen

even in Virginia. He took out a liberal feed for the horse and remarked that, "The Yanks had spard' him that much." The commissary saw in his mind's eye his brigade once more eating a "square meal," and assuming his most persuasive tone, commenced: "Uddle, I have about six hundred men behind here a little ways who have eaten nothing to speak of for five or six days. They have some thirty or forty miles to travel on foot, and they never will be able to make the trip in their present condition. Could you not let them have a couple ears of corn apiece, and save their lives?"

"Darkey.—"Is they Southern soldiers?" Commissary.—"Yes."

"Darkey.—"Well, I reckon, young master, they's the last I'll ever see. You just let them to come along and take what they want." And having said this, the poor old fellow sat down on a stone and cried like a child.

In an hour or so the troops came along, and were marched up in single file to the corn crib and given two ears apiece. The old darkey in the meantime had knocked in the head of a barrel of sorghum molasses, and nearly every man got a tin cupful. There were a few cases of colic that night among those who were not fortunate enough to get any sorghum, but that did not lessen the gratitude of the men for the last Confederate ration issued to the Louisiana troops in Virginia.

A Dying Wife to Her Husband. We are indebted to a lady friend, says the Savannah News & Herald, for the following most touching extract from a letter written by a dying wife to her husband, which was found by him some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his devoted wife, who died, it is stated, at the early age of nineteen. It shows how faithless is the depth of a true woman's affections:

"When this shall reach your eye, dear G—, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold, white stone keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who so often needed close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind; and although to you and to others it might seem but the nervous imagination of a girl, dear G—, is it not so? Many weary, weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard indeed is it to struggle so silently alone, with the sure conviction that I am to leave all forever and go down alone into the dark valley! "But I know in whom I have trusted," and leaning upon His arm I fear no evil." Don't blame me for keeping all this away from you. If I could subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will soon make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillow your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into its Maker's presence, embalm in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be so—and I submit.

You is the privilege of watching through long and dreary nights for the spirit, final flight, and of transferring my staking heart from your breast to the Savior's bosom! And you shall share my last faint pressure of the hand and the last feeble kiss shall be yours; and even when the flesh and heart shall have failed me—my eyes shall rest on yours until glazed by death; and our spirit shall hold one last fond communion, until gently fading from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfolding glories of that better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the spot, dear G—, where you will lay me; often have we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves, and brightened the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, each has thought that one of us would come alone; and which ever it may be, your name would be on the stone. But you love the spot, and I know you'll love me none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that covers your Mary's grave. I know you will go often alone when I am laid there, and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches, "I am not lost, but gone before."

MISCELLANEOUS. [From the New Orleans Crescent.] The Last Ration. BY AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

"Few hear the immortals of Lee's army speak of the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, the scene of the army's apotheosis, and the reason for this silence can be well understood. Knowing nothing and thinking little about the condition of the army outside of their own commands, the great body of the men in their reliance on their great commander, simply performed the duties imposed upon them, suffering the agonies of necessity to relieve their lot, and not calmly the death which ended those duties and agencies for many days before the memorable 9th of April.

The sufferings of the rank and file of the army, on that occasion, were mercifully deadened by a stupor, if not recklessness, superinduced by the peculiar hardships to which they were subjected. The enemy, with his overwhelming force of splendidly mounted and equipped cavalry, held, in addition, the direct point aimed by Lee, regarding the drainage, compelling him to fight while daylight lasted and to do his marching by night. The want of sleep, and during the last four days of the retreat, the entire lack of provisions, produced in the men the mental and physical condition I have mentioned. And although after the surrender the men and officers of the federal army viewed with desire to do every thing in their power to relieve the necessities of their late foes, the destruction of a portion of their supply train by Gen. Rosser and Fitzhugh Lee, and the detention of the balance by the awful condition of the roads, left themselves in a critical condition and incapable of affording Lee's army the much needed supplies.

Great efforts were made, and successfully, to complete as soon as possible the paroling of the men, in order that they might be dispersed from a place where there was no sustenance of any description for man or beast. Among the first commands ready to leave were the first and second Louisiana brigades, then commanded by Col. Waggoner, and with them portions of the Washington Artillery, Louisiana Guard Battery and Donaldsonville Artillery, all halting from the same State, and naturally clustering together when about to return home to their dear Southern homes. The condition of these men was really deplorable. Starved, worn out and many of them stricken with fever, they looked with dismay on the dismal march through the mud to Burkeville Station, the nearest point at which they could expect to find transportation. Col. Waggoner and many of the officers did not believe half of them would be able to perform the journey, and as a deserter, and also in some measure to inspire the men with hopes which he himself believed delusive, Col. W. started the brigade commissary ahead to try and pick up something for man and beast on the route they were traveling. The commissary with no more hope of success than his commanding officer, started off, and after traveling a few miles over a track which gave no promise of supplies, being rather dubious about the road the brigade would travel, accosted an old, gray-headed, and very ragged negro he found sitting at a cross-road, and questioned him in regard to the road to Burkeville. The negro replied intelligently, giving him the necessary directions, and the commissary was about to ride on, when he thought that the darkey might assist him in his search for something stable. He began by asking him if he knew where he could get a feed for his horse. After a moment's hesitation and a rapid inspection of the questioner, the darkey replied in the affirmative, and immediately led the way through a gate to a small clearing in the pine woods. Stopping in the yard of a small shanty, he went in and got the key of a good-looking corrugated which he opened, and displayed to the commissary's previous gate forty or fifty bushels of the finest corn in the ear he had ever seen

even in Virginia. He took out a liberal feed for the horse and remarked that, "The Yanks had spard' him that much." The commissary saw in his mind's eye his brigade once more eating a "square meal," and assuming his most persuasive tone, commenced: "Uddle, I have about six hundred men behind here a little ways who have eaten nothing to speak of for five or six days. They have some thirty or forty miles to travel on foot, and they never will be able to make the trip in their present condition. Could you not let them have a couple ears of corn apiece, and save their lives?"

"Darkey.—"Is they Southern soldiers?" Commissary.—"Yes."

"Darkey.—"Well, I reckon, young master, they's the last I'll ever see. You just let them to come along and take what they want." And having said this, the poor old fellow sat down on a stone and cried like a child.

In an hour or so the troops came along, and were marched up in single file to the corn crib and given two ears apiece. The old darkey in the meantime had knocked in the head of a barrel of sorghum molasses, and nearly every man got a tin cupful. There were a few cases of colic that night among those who were not fortunate enough to get any sorghum, but that did not lessen the gratitude of the men for the last Confederate ration issued to the Louisiana troops in Virginia.

A Dying Wife to Her Husband. We are indebted to a lady friend, says the Savannah News & Herald, for the following most touching extract from a letter written by a dying wife to her husband, which was found by him some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume which she was very fond of perusing. The letter which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his devoted wife, who died, it is stated, at the early age of nineteen. It shows how faithless is the depth of a true woman's affections:

"When this shall reach your eye, dear G—, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold, white stone keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing that shall hide forever from your sight the dust of one who so often needed close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind; and although to you and to others it might seem but the nervous imagination of a girl, dear G—, is it not so? Many weary, weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard indeed is it to struggle so silently alone, with the sure conviction that I am to leave all forever and go down alone into the dark valley! "But I know in whom I have trusted," and leaning upon His arm I fear no evil." Don't blame me for keeping all this away from you. If I could subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will soon make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillow your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into its Maker's presence, embalm in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be so—and I submit.

You is the privilege of watching through long and dreary nights for the spirit, final flight, and of transferring my staking heart from your breast to the Savior's bosom! And you shall share my last faint pressure of the hand and the last feeble kiss shall be yours; and even when the flesh and heart shall have failed me—my eyes shall rest on yours until glazed by death; and our spirit shall hold one last fond communion, until gently fading from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfolding glories of that better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the spot, dear G—, where you will lay me; often have we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves, and brightened the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, each has thought that one of us would come alone; and which ever it may be, your name would be on the stone. But you love the spot, and I know you'll love me none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that covers your Mary's grave. I know you will go often alone when I am laid there, and my spirit will be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches, "I am not lost, but gone before."

MISCELLANEOUS. [From the New Orleans Crescent.] The Last Ration. BY AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

"Few hear the immortals of Lee's army speak of the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, the scene of the army's apotheosis, and the reason for this silence can be well understood. Knowing nothing and thinking little about the condition of the army outside of their own commands, the great body of the men in their reliance on their great commander, simply performed the duties imposed upon them, suffering the agonies of necessity to relieve their lot, and not calmly the death which ended those duties and agencies for many days before the memorable 9th of April.

The sufferings of the rank and file of the army, on that occasion, were mercifully deadened by a stupor, if not recklessness, superinduced by the peculiar hardships to which they were subjected. The enemy, with his overwhelming force of splendidly mounted and equipped cavalry, held, in addition, the direct point aimed by Lee, regarding the drainage, compelling him to fight while daylight lasted and to do his marching by night. The want of sleep, and during the last four days of the retreat, the entire lack of provisions, produced in the men the mental and physical condition I have mentioned. And although after the surrender the men and officers of the federal army viewed with desire to do every thing in their power to relieve the necessities of their late foes, the destruction of a portion of their supply train by Gen. Rosser and Fitzhugh Lee, and the detention of the balance by the awful condition of the roads, left themselves in a critical condition and incapable of affording Lee's army the much needed supplies.

Great efforts were made, and successfully, to complete as soon as possible the paroling of the men, in order that they might be dispersed from a place where there was no sustenance of any description for man or beast. Among the first commands ready to leave were the first and second Louisiana brigades, then commanded by Col. Waggoner, and with them portions of the Washington Artillery, Louisiana Guard Battery and Donaldsonville Artillery, all halting from the same State, and naturally clustering together when about to return home to their dear Southern homes. The condition of these men was really deplorable. Starved, worn out and many of them stricken with fever, they looked with dismay on the dismal march through the mud to Burkeville Station, the nearest point at which they could expect to find transportation. Col. Waggoner and many of the officers did not believe half of them would be able to perform the journey, and as a deserter, and also in some measure to inspire the men with hopes which he himself believed delusive, Col. W. started the brigade commissary ahead to try and pick up something for man and beast on the route they were traveling. The commissary with no more hope of success than his commanding officer, started off, and after traveling a few miles over a track which gave no promise of supplies, being rather dubious about the road the brigade would travel, accosted an old, gray-headed, and very ragged negro he found sitting at a cross-road, and questioned him in regard to the road to Burkeville. The negro replied intelligently, giving him the necessary directions, and the commissary was about to ride on, when he thought that the darkey might assist him in his search for something stable. He began by asking him if he knew where he could get a feed for his horse. After a moment's hesitation and a rapid inspection of the questioner, the darkey replied in the affirmative, and immediately led the way through a gate to a small clearing in the pine woods. Stopping in the yard of a small shanty, he went in and got the key of a good-looking corrugated which he opened, and displayed to the commissary's previous gate forty or fifty bushels of the finest corn in the ear he had ever seen

# Spirit of Jefferson

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

Tuesday Morning, November 12, 1867.

## THE SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

This body of christian ministers met, pursuant to appointment, in the Presbyterian church of this place, on Wednesday evening last, at 7 o'clock, and adjourned, after a most interesting session, on Saturday night. The average attendance was upwards of a hundred divines, and elders. Among the former were many distinguished, not only within the synodical limits, but throughout the country, for their eminent piety and commanding eloquence.

The exercises of the Synod were opened with a sermon by Rev. T. E. PAX, D. D. of the Union Theological Seminary, on the subject of the duties of the ministry. The discourse was characterized by great clearness of thought, and the views which it presented were enforced by a most impressive fervor of manner.

Questions of grave import to the interests of the Church were discussed with striking ability, and in a tone of becoming christian moderation. The subject which evoked the most earnest consideration of the Synod, was that of the ordination of colored men for the work of the ministry. It had already attracted the attention of the General Assembly and such action had been taken as was objectionable to many of the churches in Virginia. The debate in the Synod occurred upon a proposition to overture the General Assembly to reconsider its determination, and to admit to the offices of the ministry, colored men suitably prepared, and who had shown by the unmistakable indications of Providence their designation for the sacred calling of teaching elders in the church.

After a fruitless effort to dispose of the matter by indefinite postponement, a debate upon its merits took place, which lasted for several hours on Saturday. The opinion seemed to be general that the question was not a practical one now, nor was it one that would in the future require any action on the part of the church. But whilst this was the case, it was thought that the conclusion reached by the General Assembly was an erroneous one, and needed correction. It was maintained that as the Presbyteries alone controlled the work of the ordination of ministers, an attempt on the part of the General Assembly to assume jurisdiction of the matter was irregular and improper.

Resolutions expressive of this view and certifying the General Assembly, which is about to meet in Nashville, to refer the whole subject to the Presbyteries, were finally passed.

During the discussion a most powerful, logical and stirring argument against the proposition to ordain colored men for the ministry, was made by Professor DABNEY. His objection was predicated upon the conviction which he had, that ecclesiastical, must necessarily beget social, equality. The relations, he said, created by a parity of powers and privileges in the church, must inevitably lay the foundation for the assertion of a claim on the part of the inferior race to a like position in the social organization. At this, of course, the very instincts of the Southern people revolt. He contended that an agitation of the subject at all at this time was most unfortunate. Recent events had disclosed the fact that the colored race, in the South at least, was a unit in its opposition to those with whom it had heretofore lived on terms of dependency and amity. He thought it no time when this hostility had been manifested, to adopt a line of policy calculated still more to inflame the pretensions of a people toward whom the kindest intentions had been exhibited, but who had shown an utter want of a proper appreciation of the overtures.

Dr. DABNEY was replied to by Maj. KIRKPATRICK, in an address of two hour's length, marked by great ability and moderation. He thought that the predictions of consequences made by Dr. D. could never be fulfilled. He combated the idea that any admission of the negro to ministerial functions in the church would necessarily result in social equality. After ordination the call to pastoral duties must be made by the churches themselves, and there was no probability that this would be done except in cases where their own race would seek their services.

The church during the interesting debate was thronged by spectators, who listened with profound interest to the views presented by the speakers.

Throughout the day on Sabbath, the churches of the different denominations in the town were thrown open for divine worship and were all filled with delighted and professed auditors. The sermons delivered were of a high order of merit and made impressions which will doubtless remain for good through the lifetime of many who were there to hear them.

Our town during the session of the Synod presented a most animated appearance, and we believe we express the general opinion, when we say that the occasion was one of great gratification to both guests and hosts. We feel proud of our community for the generous and unstinted hospitality which, with a most liberal hand they dispensed to the body of noble christian gentlemen so recently in our midst. It reminded us of the best days of our dear old Commonwealth, and has intensified the prayer which we daily offer to the Merciful Dispenser of all Mercies that He will redeem us from the evils that now surround us and restore us to the ancient ways of peace and prosperity.

The Valley Virginian announces that the process of making steel out of a common blast furnace direct from the ore, and which has been invented by Mr. Seybert, is a success, and that steel rails will soon be laid on the Central railroad, and says:—This is truly reconstruction! Think of it! a revolution in the iron business of the world, and all by a Valley man!

## "THE DAY BREAKER."

The dark clouds which have hung over the country because of the supremacy of Radicalism have passed, and the political sun of Conservatism beams through them with more than meridian splendor. The revolution which commenced last April in Connecticut has spread with resistless power over the whole country, until even Massachusetts, the Gibraltar of radicalism, is made to totter and tremble before the onward and successful march of conservatism. To the oppressed people of the Southern States, who have been made the victims of military despotism, and the threatened victims of negro supremacy, this news comes with "healing in its wings," and will be received everywhere, as "glad tidings of great joy." They will begin now to look forward with anxious hope to the period when their dark night of sorrow shall have an end, and the hour of their complete deliverance arrive. The result of these elections may be briefly summed up as follows:—

**MARYLAND.**  
In this State the Conservative triumph has been so complete, that it is stated not one Radical has been elected to position in the entire State. The Democratic Conservative majority, as given by the *Gazette* of Saturday is 39,936, with the counties of Dorchester and Prince George to hear from, which, it is believed will increase the majority to more than 40,000.

**NEW YORK.**  
The *Tribune* of Friday says:  
At the returns come in the Democratic majority in this State grows rapidly, and is now up to nearly 44,000. Their own organs are amazed, and evidently cannot trust their senses over the figures. The *World* is content with 37,000; the *Times* gives it up at 25,000, and the *Astoria* blushes to put it at 40,000. It is hard to say where it will stop, but it looks as if the settling point was somewhere near 45,000. The Senate stands as we had it yesterday—19 Republicans to 13 Democrats. The Assembly, by a majority of 12,000, has elected the Democrats to the majority, and gives the Democrats two more, making the footing 58 Republicans to 70 Democrats, or twelve majority.

The returns received yesterday make but little alteration in the Legislature from the figures given yesterday morning. Below will be found the result as far as ascertained:

Rep. elected	Dem. elected
17	68
2	12
Including independent	
Rep. maj. on joint ballot in 1867	10
Rep. maj. on joint ballot in 1866	10

**NEW JERSEY.**  
The returns from this State, show heavy Democratic gains, and it is estimated that the party will have a majority of 10,000 in the State. Last year the Republican majority was 2,800. The Legislature is Democratic on joint ballot by eight majority.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
In this State, the Democratic gains have been most remarkable, and it is probable the radical majority in the State, on the official count, will not exceed 12,000. Last year the majority of the same party was over 65,000. The city of Boston gave a conservative majority of 1,500. In the Legislature the conservatives have also made heavy gains.

**WISCONSIN.**  
MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—The *Daily News* (dem.) states this morning that the election yesterday in this State is close. The Democratic majority in Milwaukee city and county is 4,800. Gov. Fairchild, rep., runs behind the State ticket in many of the towns here.

**MADISON, Nov. 6.**—The *Journal* (rep.) of this city claims the election of Fairchild, rep., by a reduced majority compared with last year's vote, and says: "The Legislature is certainly Republican, thus ensuring to the people the senatorship in place of Doollittle. Fairchild, for Governor, will probably have a majority of 5,000, a loss of 6,000 on last year's vote."

**MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.**—The net Democratic gain in this State, as far as heard from, is 2,004. The Republicans claim that Fairchild is elected by about 4,000; the Democrats concede about 3,000. Democrats gain 6 or 8 members of Assembly and 3 or 4 Senators.

**MINNESOTA.**  
ST. PAUL, November 5.—The *Pioneer & Democrat* concedes the election of Wm. Marshall, republican, Governor of Minnesota by a reduced majority, but says that the amendment to the State constitution providing for negro suffrage is rejected by a decided majority.

**ST. PAUL, Nov. 6.**—Scattering returns indicate that Marshall, republican, is elected Governor by about 4,000 majority. Negro suffrage is probably defeated, though it is not yet hopeless. The entire Democratic ticket is elected in this county by from 700 to 800 majority.

**KANSAS.**  
ST. LOUIS, November 5.—Returns from Kansas show that the vote on the negro suffrage question has been close, but it is probably defeated by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority. All the towns along the line of the Kansas Pacific railway have given a majority against it. The female suffrage amendment is defeated by at least 8,000 majority.

## LATEST FROM THE ELECTIONS.

In regard to the New York Legislature, the *Herald* of Saturday says:—  
Later returns indicate that the State Senate will be much closer, politically, than was at first supposed. Fifteen Democrats, fifteen Republicans and two independent candidates have been elected. One of the independents, Mr. Stanford, is a Conservative, and will probably vote with the Democracy in all measures of importance. The other, Mr. Allen, is a Radical, so that the Senate is likely to be tied. The country Democratic papers, however, claim the election of their candidate to the Scholastic district, which, if correct, would give the Conservatives a working majority of two. The House of Assembly now stands seventy-one Democrats to fifty seven Republicans.

The Republican majority in Wisconsin has been narrowed down by the recent election there to about four thousand five hundred votes. Although there was no Congressional election, it is believed that four out of the six election districts have given Democratic majorities.

Most of the Western counties of Kansas went Democratic at the recent election there, and negro and female suffrage were both defeated by decisive majorities.

In Minnesota the negro suffrage amendment has been defeated by two thousand majority. The Republican majority is reduced from ten thousand two hundred and eight in 1866, to about three thousand.

## COUNTY CIRCULATION.

Two weeks ago, on the termination of our second year, we stated that the *Spirit of Jefferson* had a larger home circulation than either of its contemporaries published in the country. We expected at the time that the *Free Press* would attempt to controvert this claim, knowing as we did, the pertinacity with which its conductors were disposed to persist in claiming the largest list. Satisfied of the truth of our statement, and unwilling to be beaten off at the risk of being charged with "impudence and arrogance," we last week addressed a note to the editors of the *Free Press*, couched in the most respectful language we could command, proposing to submit our respective lists to the count of any business man of this town, whom they might choose to select, each paper to publish the certificate of said count.

Throwing themselves back upon their mock dignity, they have not condescended to respond to this proposition, notwithstanding they had, in their last issue, defied proof that their paper had not the largest circulation.—The reason for this refusal is obvious. The conductors of the *Free Press* know as well as we do, that our claim to have the largest county circulation is a just one, and the blustering attempt to create a different impression is characteristic of the establishment. After defying proof, they contemptuously refuse to afford the opportunity of producing that proof.

We now assert, and that without any fear that we will be successfully contradicted, that the *Spirit of Jefferson* is the leading paper in circulation in this county, the claim of "Old Mother Goose," to the contrary notwithstanding.

## CORRECTION.

Yesterday morning a rumor, apparently well authenticated, reached this town, to the effect that Judge RICHARD PARKER, of the Winchester Circuit, had been arrested on an order issued from the authorities connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.

We made a notice of the fact, and referred to some of the probable causes leading to the arrest, which article was published in the greater part of our edition this morning.—We have since learned that the report is incorrect, and that the judge has not been arrested at all. We regret that we should have made the statement, but had no doubt of its correctness when we made it.

## Excitement in Richmond.

A dispatch from Richmond, states that a meeting of the negroes of that city was held on the night of the 8th inst, when a committee was appointed to wait on Gen. Schofield to request him to order the city election.—Lewis Lindsey, a colored delegate elect to the convention, made a speech. Alluding to the discharge of negroes for voting the radical ticket, he said: "Before any of his children should suffer for food, the streets of Richmond should run knee deep in blood. He thanked God that the negroes had learned to use the sword and gun."

All the efforts of the more peaceful negroes to stop these demonstrations were booted down. The citizens here are apprehensive of trouble. Wardwell and other white radicals left the meeting.

From all the signs of the times in the North, the *Herald* says, the Radicals will find the support of the ten outside Southern States in the Presidential election, and it is altogether probable, therefore, that under the present system of reconstruction they will be hurried through the mill and reinstated in power to vote for President next November. The late Southern elections make this the safe policy, it is thought, for the radicals, and they begin to perceive that further delays may be dangerous.

Some doubt is reported to exist as to whether the coming session of Congress will be regarded by the President as the commencement of the Fortieth Congress, or only an adjourned session. In case it is the regular annual session, it is customary for him to communicate his message upon the affairs of the country; and in the latter case it is not usual.

**THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.**—The *Washington Express* of a recent date says:—  
It is understood that district attorney Chandler, had had several informal conferences with the Attorney General in reference to the trial of Jefferson Davis, but so far as we can learn, nothing definite was determined. The general impression is that the authorities here will leave the whole matter to the law officers for the district of Virginia, where it belongs.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* alleges that the trial of Mr. Davis has been postponed until the May term of the Richmond court, at the request of the counsel for the government, in order that Chief Justice Chase may preside, and also to take measures for framing a new indictment.

"AM I A RADICAL?"—We clip the following response to this question from the *New York Journal of Commerce*:—

"AM I A RADICAL?—God forbid! Call me any other name, but as thou lovest me, call me not a Radical. What! a trampler upon and despoiler of the Constitution of my country, a villain and an abuser of the section of my birth—an oppressor of my people—an avowed enemy of my race and color, and a worshipper at the shrine of Africa! No, no; not a Radical. Call me anything else, but for goodness sake don't call me a Radical."

**A NEGRO'S OPINION OF A RADICAL.**—In the county of Enquirer an old man named Edward James voted the Radical ticket at the last election, and on his return from the polls he passed through the farm of a gentleman who has "unblessed Americans" hired. Two of these detestable wretches were standing in front of their respective hovels, and as old James passed by at a short distance from them, one of them saw him first and said to the other, "Susan, yonder's old Mr. James; he voted low 'n'."—*Page Courier.*

The biggest baby in Kentucky is 4 months old and weighs 26 pounds. And his name is Smith.

Thanksgiving day on Thursday, the 25th of this month.

## EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The New York Commercial, a republican journal, declares that the annual stealings from the government would more than support its legitimate expenses and leave a margin toward the payment of the interest of the national debt. If there were more economy in public affairs there would be less talk about the repudiation of the public debt. The people are everywhere beginning to feel the effects of corruption in the shape of diminished business activity and scarcity of employment. At last the signs of the times indicate the termination of the reign of corruption—only the reform must emanate from within, not from without—by the people and not by Congress.

The President has resumed the consideration of Hon. James A. Seddon's petition for pardon. Mr. Seddon was formerly Secretary of War of the Confederate States, and his pardon is recommended by Horace Greely, Henry Ward Beecher, Augustus Schell, Wm. E. Dodge, ex-member of Congress from New York, and several other prominent residents of New York. Gov. Barnside, of Rhode Island, also recommends his pardon.

—Lawyer Bradley, Sr., of Washington, has returned answer to the rule of the Supreme Court of District of Columbia to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, by attesting that the regular time for adjourning the court had passed by when he made use of discourteous language to Judge Fisher, and that the note he gave him was not a challenge.

—The Lynchburg Republican says: We understand that the negroes are behaving themselves with outrageous insolence and violence in Bedford county. In reply to intimations that they will be dismissed from employment for associating themselves with the League, they boldly and plainly avow they have no fears, and are perfectly able to protect themselves. If the negroes invoke the war of races, they will have to suffer all the dreadful consequences which will ensue from its inauguration. There can be no doubt that some such purpose is in their minds. Let their movements be watched by the whites, and opposed by a systematic and organized defence.

—A Washington despatch to the *New York World*, dated Nov. 4th, says that alarming accounts reach Gen. Grant's headquarters from all parts of the South relative to the negro troubles. General Grant has ordered the military commanders to preserve peace at all hazards.

—The *Vidette*, published at Fairmont, Marion county, says it is understood that both the delegates elected to the Legislature from that county are pledged to vote for the repeal of the present registry law of the State. We think it exceedingly unfortunate that the Conservative party did not make the repeal of this detestable law an issue in the late election. The abuses which have characterized the administration of this iniquitous law, and the odious features of the law itself, should cause its repeal; but this we need not hope for so long as the people select such representatives as Joe Chapline.

—It has been decided that all the mutilated national bank notes sent to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington for destruction and exchange for new notes, should be in packages of five hundred dollars, and should in all cases be cancelled before sending by cutting out the signatures of the officers, otherwise the notes will be returned at the expense of the bank for cancellation.

—A pretty fair estimate of the magnitude of the national debt may be formed when the fact is called to mind that, in a recent statement, a clerical error occurred of some thirteen millions of dollars.—When a clerk has room for making a trifling error like that, it may be assumed that the entire debt must be moderately large.

—General Schofield has addressed a communication to Governor Pierpont, in answer to letters received from members of the Virginia Legislature, requesting the Governor to "inform the members of the late Legislature that the regular session of the Legislature for the coming winter will be dispensed with."

—The War Department has issued an order announcing that all the appointments in the army under the act of July 28, 1866, have been made, and a higher standard of qualification will be required in future. Second lieutenancies will be filled first from non-commissioned officers and West Point cadets, and if vacancies remain they will be supplied from civil life.

—The new Legislature of New York will not have the selection of a United States Senator in place of Governor Morgan; the statement to the contrary was erroneous; nor will the Legislature of Wisconsin be called upon to elect a successor to Senator Doollittle. The terms of both the Senators named expire on the 4th of March, 1869, but as the members of the lower house in these two States are elected annually, the election of a Senator will devolve on their successors, to be elected one year hence.

—The question whether a railroad company which has printed on its tickets that it is not responsible for more than one hundred dollars worth of baggage can be made to indemnify a traveler for a lost trunk has again been settled against a railroad company in Brooklyn. The judge held that in the hurry of travel a party was not to be held responsible for reading all the printed matter that might be stuck at him through a ticket window on the back of his ticket.

The clerical force of the Attorney General's office has been for some time past engaged in preparing the list of individuals residing in the States of Georgia, Alabama and Virginia, who have been pardoned by the President for the part they took in the late war. The clerks are now working day and night to complete this list in time to submit it on the opening of Congress, and it is expected that it will be finished during the week. The three States included in this report furnish a much longer list than either of those which have been sent in.

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

**BUILDING ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of the citizens favorable to the organization of a Building Association, will be held at Jefferson Hall, at 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, 15th instant. The need of such an association has long been felt by many of our enterprising citizens, and we trust that this meeting will be largely attended. We are much behind other communities in the institution of these associations. They have been organized with marked success in Winchester, Staunton, Martinsburg and other Valley towns, and have been found to be exceedingly serviceable in supplying capital and begetting a spirit of economy among the people.—The operations and advantages of the association will be explained to the meeting.

**REV. DR. CONVERSE,** the venerable editor of the *Christian Observer*, published for many years, and conducted with great ability in Richmond, was in attendance during Synod, and looks as though he might be able yet to render efficient service to his Church and State in the future, as he has so signally discharged in the past.

**PASSING AWAY.**—We learn that it was stated during the recent meeting of Synod, that the same ecclesiastical body had met in this town in 1838 or '34, and that of the members then present, but two were remaining, only one of whom was in attendance. Near the entire number of these men of God have gone to reap the reward of a life well spent in their Master's service.

**A CRASH.**—One of the four handsome chandeliers used in lighting the Presbyterian church, fell on Saturday evening, breaking four of its lamps, all the globes, and saturating the carpet thoroughly with oil.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**—With his usual thoughtfulness, Mr. GEORGE W. COCKRELL has remembered our wants, and sent us a lot of the most beautiful potatoes that we have seen during the season. They are the "Peach Blow" variety, and are as rich in flavor as they are beautiful in appearance.

Mr. THOMAS TRAIL, who keeps our market well supplied with the choicest fresh meats, liberally dropped a Jock's head of fresh sausage in our basket on Saturday morning. For fear that it was not good the sausage should be done, he accompanied it with a good supply of rich pudding. Mr. Trail may rest assured we shall not forget his kindness.

**SERIOUSLY INJURED.**—We regret to learn that Mr. Alexander Kelley of Harper's Ferry, by being struck in the back of the head with a brick thrown at him by a man named Larkins, from Martinsburg. It seems that Larkins and a son of Mr. Kelley had been disputing together, when the father attempted to persuade him to leave the company he was in and return home, when Larkins threw the brick, which, it is feared, fractured the skull. Larkins had been arrested, and placed in the Shepherdstown bastille. Justly as he deserves punishment, we can but pity him.

**MIGRATION OF JAIL BIRDS.**—On Tuesday last week, our amiable high sheriff Potterfield, started for the penitentiary at Moundsville, in charge of the person of Abolam Gray, who was convicted and sentenced to twelve months service at that institution at the late term of the Circuit Court of this county, for assaulting D. T. Armstrong. The sheriff also had the pleasure of the company of George Washington, negro, who was found guilty of stealing money from the vest pocket of Mr. King, of the Shenandoah House, Harper's Ferry. His term of residence at Moundsville was fixed at thirteen months.—There are several parties about Shepherdstown we should be glad to hear of being conveyed to the same point.

**THE WEATHER** still continues remarkable for the season, and at times its genial sunshine is as balmy as spring. Old boys, however, in the nature of things, will soon assert his prerogative, and with cold, chilling blasts scatter the "snow-flakes like ashes."

**THE FLIX** is said by some of our farmers to have seriously injured the growing wheat, but we hope not to the extent that is represented. We are all prone to be rather croakers of evil, than grateful recipients for the manifold blessings bestowed.

**LAND SALES.**—Col. John M. Coyle has recently purchased the farm near Summit Point, in this county, the property of Richardson's heirs, paying for the same \$100,000, or near \$60,000. Mr. S. Howell Brown has also purchased the farm of Mr. Daniel Maser, near the old furnace, at what price we have not learned.

**WM. BROADUS THOMPSON,** Esq., formerly of this town, the *St. Louis Republican* states "is at temperance lecturing in St. Joseph, Mo."

**BENEFICIAL ITEMS.**—Our attentive agent at Darkeville, Berkeley county, has sent us the following items:—  
—The farm belonging to Mr. T. T. Vanmetre, one mile northeast of Darkeville, Va., was sold last week, by agent Lucie, of Martinsburg, for the sum of \$16,000, being about \$32 per acre. Mr. Vanmetre has since purchased the farm in Jefferson county, formerly owned by Samuel Brantly, dec'd., for \$18,500—about \$57 an acre.

—Some scoundrel broke into the toll house of the Martinsburg and Winchester turnpike company, in Darkeville, on Saturday night week, and stole therefrom a fine suit of clothes and a Colt's revolver, the property of Mr. Geo. F. Vorhees, and a few dollars in copper coin, the property of the company. As Mr. V. is dependent on his own exertions for a livelihood, and has but one arm, with which to battle with the world, he has our sympathy and best wishes that he may be able to ferret out the thief and bring him to justice. Mr. V. was on a visit to a sick mother when the robbery was committed.

## The Press on the Elections.

The leading press of the country naturally gives expression to its views of the late State elections, most of them readily acknowledging the significance of the evidences against radicalism—though some of the radical journals endeavor to ignore it.

From the *Washington Chronicle*.  
—With the exception of New York, where, in all probability, we shall see a United States Senator, the results of yesterday's election present an aggregate of substantial encouragement to the radicals. We have carried Massachusetts high and dry, triumphed in Kansas, and in Michigan secured the ratification of the new constitution, which abolishes all distinction of color in the exercise of the elective franchise. The copperheads carry one branch of the Legislature in New Jersey, and the rebels hold Delaware and Maryland.

Of the Commonwealths that have elected State officers, New York is the only one that has gone against the republicans, with the exception of Maryland, which remains in the hands of the rebels. Such is a brief summary of yesterday's work. It disappoints nobody, and leaves the great party of the Union certain of success in the presidential election.

From the *Washington Intelligencer*.  
In the election on Tuesday the people of New York have announced that they have done with radicalism. There is hardly a town or county in the State that has not signified its disapprobation of the radical programme of destruction. While Connecticut and California have beaten back the wings, New York has pierced the centre of the cohorts of radicalism and written upon their beaten banners the indelible words:—"The constitution and the laws shall be obeyed."

Even Massachusetts, radical-ridden as that noble old Bay State has been, wheels into line, and shakes off the shackles of radical despotism. New Jersey and Wisconsin follow, and gallant old Maryland, always for the Constitution and the Union, whether against Southern or Northern rebels, gives almost an unanimous support.

A survey of the field is gladdening to the heart of every friend of republican institutions and democratic government. We were upon the verge of an abyss, into which the passions and reckless madness of radical rulers threatened to plunge us and involve us all in irretrievable ruin. Thank Heaven, we have escaped. The Sumners and Wilsons of Massachusetts, the Stevenses and Forges of Pennsylvania, and Wade and Ashley of Ohio, and their satellites of lesser notoriety, were able for awhile to blind and mislead the people; but the people have at last become aroused to their own interests, to a sense of the thralldom that radical fanaticism was weaving around them; they had begun already to hear the clanking of the chains and shackles that had been imposed upon their brethren of the South, and were ready to be placed upon our own limbs, and to cover the States of the North and West, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, they have risen in their might and confronted the tyrants and traitors who sought to enslave them and bid them await with their base schemes of rebellion and anarchy.

By Tuesday's work the Empire State placed herself at the head of the noble army of commonwealths whose mission has been here and now to stay the hands of the architects of ruin, and whose mission will be in the year and the contests that are to come to redden and restore the Union, and to establish peace and representative self-government throughout all its borders. The victory is worthy of the State. It crowns and completes the triumphs of the democracy in California and Maine, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and gallant New Jersey. Deep answers to deep. The city surpasses itself in giving a democratic majority of over 61,000. The State rolls up a majority of nearly 25,000. The Senate will be almost close to gaining; the Assembly will have reconquered.

In no section of the country has the success of the democracy been more gratifying than in the State of New Jersey. The issue was made squarely by the republicans in their State convention pledging the party to the enforcement of negro suffrage, not only in the South, but in their own State. The democrats met them on their issue and have glorious ly swept everything before them. The result against the radical party at this issue is overwhelming. One-third of the members of the Senate in that State were chosen, and all the members of the lower house. The returns show that the democrats have swept the field. They will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

From the *New York Tribune*.  
We are beaten by republicans this year, and the work of reconstruction is thus practically delayed if not arrested. To let the election go by default, was held and argued by the trimmers and camp-followers, would crush out what they are pleased to stigmatize as radicalism and render inevitable the nomination of General Grant for President. Such considerations and calculations have kept fifty thousand voters from the polls and insured the overwhelming defeat of our State ticket.

From the *New York Herald*.  
The returns are sufficient to show that the State of New York has been carried by the democrats by a majority probably larger than that obtained by Governor Fenton one year ago. The radicals who controlled the republican nominating convention chose to exclude from their party and to go before the people on the issues of negro supremacy and a national bank oligarchy; and the people of New York, like those of California, Ohio and Pennsylvania, have repudiated them and rendered an emphatic verdict against their violent, revolutionary policy.

In this city, the great commercial centre of the Union, the majority against radicalism amounts to over sixty-one thousand, although the radical press and politicians exerted their utmost energies to avert such a result. New York, with her large financial interests, declares against the party of debt and taxation, and rebukes the attempt to place the Southern States of the Union under the heel of African barbarism. A vote of about twenty-five thousand, in a poll of one hundred and twelve thousand, is all that the national banks, the State administration and the political complexion, including the police and fire departments, can muster for the radical negro supremacy faction in the great metropolis of New York. With these figures before the people, it will be useless for the radical organs to raise the cry of illegal voting, run influence, apathy or anything else, to account for their terrible overthrow. The fact is now established beyond controversy that the citizens of the loyal States, and especially of the city of New York, repudiate the financial and reconstruction policy of Congress, and demand a change.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber expects to spend the winter at 1 Yorktown. A several have desired to be furnished with York River Oysters, they can be supplied if they will let me know when and where. (Extra XX selected) will be sent occasionally, for festive purposes, such as marriage, etc., while butting one, or the like. SAMUEL CLARKE.  
P.S.—All unlisted accounts of six months or more standing, for Taxes, &c., will be collected by Source Redoubt, for the 20th instant. S. C. November 8, 1867—31.

**CARPETING.**  
BEST Ingrain and Rag Carpeting, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, just received by  
OCTOBER 1867. KEARSELY & SHEPHERD.

**TO THE LADIES.**—Ladies who wish to have their hair dressed by the best hands, can have it done by  
KEARSELY & SHEPHERD.

**BLACK CLOAKS.** of the latest style, for sale by  
OCTOBER 1867. KEARSELY & SHEPHERD.

**MILK CROCKS, JARS and FLOWER POTS,** all sizes, for sale by  
KEARSELY & SHEPHERD.

## The Northern Elections.

The rout of the Radicals was an overwhelming one Tuesday that their very Chairman carried by assault; Democratic banners to day were waving over Boston, and in blood-stained Kansas the men who sharpened John Brown's insurrectionary pikes have pronounced against the Africanization of this continent through the instrumentality of negro suffrage. Since the wrath of angry divinity fell upon the Assyrians, and the rising sun looked down upon a mighty host which perished in a night, there has been no parallel to the terrible yet righteous chastisement which has at last been visited upon the most wicked and worthless of modern parties.

On the distant shores of California, on the great lakes, amid the bounding prairies of the West, in the very heart of the rocky mountains, amid the lower forests of the bound Maine, for nearly a thousand miles along the coast of the Atlantic, in three States each of them an empire in power and wealth, and in infant Territories where the Indians and buffalo have not yet retreated before the advance of civilization, the white man has arisen in his strength and declared that the negro shall rule no inch of this great country. That great cry of Radicalism, that black unpardonable sin of designing to erect a Kingdom of Dahomy in the American States, has obliterated the passions and prejudices of a long civil war, and made us one people.

New England even, hitherto in her suburban fanaticism, merciless towards the South as she was to Quaker and Baptist, finds that the very men who applaud Phillips and patronize the white man, will be punished by those unimpeachable persons whom God has planted at a half way house between the gorilla and the white man. When asked to sanction the suicide of the nation for the elevation of the negro, Puritanical Boston has startled Christendom by hurling down and breaking to pieces the brazen idols which her people have worshipped for a quarter of a century. The wondrous tokens which have just overwhelmed the Radical party removed all hope of doubt as to the policy which the Southern people should pursue. Northern sentiment will sustain us in resisting to the last every effort that vile scheme of Congressional Reconstruction which aims at the supremacy of the negro. That most infamous conspiracy to degrade and dishonor the white race, we must now resist to the last yet equal name of Virginia Congress to precipitate the determination of the roll of the white race; provided we keep before the Northern people the fact that we are willing to return to the Union upon any conditions which do not require the Africanization of the South.

We have a charter in the result of the recent elections at the North, as "illimitable as the wind," to oppose "negro domination" to the last gasp. And with the help of God and of the brave men of brave Southern hearts that never yet equalled the presence of fearful odds, we mean to avert our fate from blighting this old State. With the Northern masses recognizing the fact that "blood is thicker than water," there is no power in the bayonet, in Congress, in Radicalism, or in the devil, to make us bow down to negro rulers, and submit to be despoiled by negro tax gatherers! Never, never, shall these contemplated outrages of a moribund effate Congress be perpetrated, and the determination of the roll of the white race; provided we keep before the Northern people the fact that we are willing to return to the Union upon any conditions which do not require the Africanization of the South.

It is not written in the book of fate that the people of Virginia shall ever "render tribute" to a negro Czar. They cannot frame an organic law which will permit to disfranchise our people or confiscate our property by taxation. There shall be no negro Governors, Judges, magistrates, sheriffs or mayors in Virginia. There shall be no negro rulers on the roofs of the house. To that unclean gang of human reptiles—to the mongrel renegades, the truculent black brutes, and outlawed white traitors—the foul Frankenstein's of the secret negro leagues, who are to defile the capitol of the State on the 3d of December, we bid the open and contemptuous defiance. In the name of Virginia and of the Northern masses who have thundered their verdict against them, we tell these wretches that no letters which they can forge shall ever bind the white men of



POETICAL. THE LADY'S DREAM. BY THOMAS HOOD. Alas! I have walked through life, To bedlam's walls I trod; My help, to help my fellow-worm, And fill the burial sod.

EDUCATIONAL. JEFFERSON INSTITUTE. THE next Session of my School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, and close the last THURSDAY in JUNE, 1868.

STONEBRAKER'S MEDICINES. RATS COME OUT OF THEIR HOLES TO DIE. Great Destruction of Rats! It is nasty, and used on bread. Every box warranted a dead rat.

MARBLE WORKS. CHARLESTOWN MARBLE WORKS. Main Street, Opposite the Carter House, CHARLESTOWN. Diehl & Bro. MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD & FOOT STONES, MANTLES, STATUES, AND CARVING.

DUFFIELD'S TRADE. SNYDER & LINK. DUFFIELD'S. JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VA. WILL keep on hand and order all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as REAPERS, MOWERS, DRILLS, HORSE RAKES, HAY BOISTERS, CORN SHELLERS, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO. M. S. BROWN. (SUCCESSOR TO J. H. HAINES.) MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

TO TRAVELLERS. BALTIMORE & O.R.R. COMPANY. SCHEDULE of Passenger Trains arriving and departing at the Baltimore & Ohio Station.

HUMOROUS. A Cool Husband. There is one sensible married man in this State. He is a soldier, and was reported to have been killed, but was only a prisoner.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT To Young Men. EVERY YOUNG MAN desirous of a thorough PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION, should attend the old established PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Best Pills in Use are Stonebraker's VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. A SAFE AND SURE CATHARTIC AND ALTERNATIVE. We invite the special attention of the public to the above preparation as being the best compound PILLS ever used.

MECHANICAL. ARNALL'S COCKLE, GARLIC AND SMUT SEPARATOR. PATENTED JUNE 26, 1866. THE above machine is wholly a Virginia enterprise, invented by a Virginian and being manufactured in Virginia.

THE SHENANDOAH HOUSE, North Queen Street, MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA. JOHN FELLER, PROPRIETOR. THE undersigned begs to inform the public generally, and his friends especially, that since the opening of the worthy Mr. May and Mr. Feller to the Salt River, more in the State, and all others who are indebted to me, and have not settled their accounts since harvest, to call and settle the same at once, and hope no one will attempt to excuse himself because his account is small.

NEW GOODS AT HALLOWTOWN! THE undersigned has just returned from Baltimore with a new and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUT GLASS, &c.

JEWELRY. REMOVAL. I WOULD most respectfully announce to the citizens of Charleston, and surrounding country, that I have taken the room formerly occupied by the late Mr. C. H. HAINES, at the corner of Trussell & Co., where I will carry on the JEWELRY BUSINESS, as heretofore.

THE GREATEST FAMILY Medicine in the World. Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Cramp Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, &c. The attention of the public is especially called to this medicine, as it is especially the Sore Throat, is called to the great remedy known as ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

THE LEADING BUSINESS COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE. THE ONLY COLLEGE IN MARYLAND Which has introduced the system of ACTUAL BUSINESS PRACTICE TO ANY EXTENT.

STONEBRAKER'S BALSAM, OR PAIN KILLER. As a sure cure for Sore Throat or Diphtheria, Croup, Bronchitis, Croup Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, &c. The attention of the public is especially called to this medicine, as it is especially the Sore Throat, is called to the great remedy known as ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.

DAVID H. COCKRILL, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., Virginia. FOR the very liberal patronage extended to me since my release from imprisonment at the "Old Capitol," I tender my sincere thanks.

THE STEVENS HOUSE, 21, 23, 25 & 27, Broadway, NEW YORK. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable for the business man, as it is in close proximity to the business part of the city.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF WHEELING. CAPITAL, \$150,000. DIRECTORS: T. H. Logan, George Mendel, J. H. Hobbs, Samuel McCallan, J. P. McCallan, James N. Vance, Alex. Laughlin.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES. ARE prepared to furnish everything in their line upon the most favorable terms. They have in store the largest and best assortment of goods they have ever offered to the public.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

SHANNONDALE FACTORY. THE undersigned are conducting this well appointed WOOLEN FACTORY, 6 miles from Charleston, West Virginia, where we are constantly manufacturing Goods of superior quality.

SHANNONDALE DISTILLERY. RICHARD B. WASHINGTON, Special, and JOHN A. ROY, General Partners, having created a Distillery at "River View," (Vanavater's), and having furnished with entirely new fixtures, and employed a complete and experienced staff, are prepared to manufacture Whiskey of the very best quality.

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES. ARE prepared to furnish everything in their line upon the most favorable terms. They have in store the largest and best assortment of goods they have ever offered to the public.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.

THE SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE. No. 3 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution in the Southern States, where the student can receive a practical education in the principles of BUSINESS.