

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOL. 20.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1867.

NO. 13.

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

Tuesday Morning, November 26, 1867.

The Wise-Pollard Shooting Affair—Geo. D. Wise's Statement.

We find in the Richmond Enquirer the card of Capt. Geo. D. Wise in reference to the latest rencontre in Baltimore, between Mr. John S. Wise and himself and Mr. E. A. Pollard. He gives various details of the affair not heretofore published, some of which accord with what were understood to be the facts thereof on the day of the occurrence.

The late rencontre in Baltimore, Va., Nov. 16, 1867.—Editor Enquirer and Examiner: The telegram, dated Nov. 14, of the Associated Press, in regard to the recent shooting affair in Baltimore, having been called to my attention, I feel obliged, in justice to my relative, John S. Wise, and myself, to make a statement of the facts connected with that affair.

In the outset I have specially to declare that my own sole purpose in going to Baltimore with my relative was to act as his friend and adviser, and to take no part in an anticipated encounter with E. A. Pollard, except under circumstances such as would clearly justify a participation in it in the character mentioned, or in self defense; that this purpose was not departed from; that it was not the intention of John S. Wise to use any other weapon upon Mr. Pollard than a stout cane in appropriate chastisement of the language in which his recent reply to General Wise was couched; and that Mrs. Pollard was not only hanging upon the arm of Mr. S. Wise, but that she was at the time of the shooting, but that she was at no period of the encounter in a position of peril to her life from the use of our firearms.

Mr. S. Wise, accompanied by myself, left this city on Wednesday night last, en route for Baltimore, with the settled and sole determination of causing Pollard at the earliest possible moment at the most convenient place, for the use of the language employed in the paper alluded to. We both bore firearms, he only a Derringer pistol with one barrel—these were necessary, but only to be used by either of us under the circumstances already indicated, and although events compelled a departure in form from the original determination as to the course to be pursued, yet the spirit of that determination was sternly observed throughout, as will clearly appear from the following narration of facts which occurred in Baltimore after our arrival there on Thursday morning.

Having ascertained that Messrs. Wills and Smith, attorneys at law, could furnish information as to the whereabouts of Mr. E. A. Pollard, we sought those gentlemen and introduced ourselves as the son and nephew of Governor Wise, of Virginia. These gentlemen told us that Mr. E. Pollard was at the hotel of Mr. Pollard, and that he was waiting for Mr. S. Wise. Mr. Pollard was then in Washington, he having a day or two before inquired for him at his house and learned that fact. Mr. Smith, though particular to volunteer this information as to Mr. Pollard's absence in Washington, immediately upon our retiring sent a messenger in haste to inform him (Mr. S. Wise) that he was in Baltimore prepared to shoot him upon sight. This was acknowledged to me while under arrest at the police station. His messenger reached the Malby House in advance of us, and communicated the message sent by Mr. S.

Mr. P. and this messenger, as we were informed after the affair, left the hotel by a back window and went off through an alley in the rear. Upon arrival at the hotel John S. Wise asked to see E. A. Pollard, and we were shown into a parlor, where a servant went to inform him that we were in waiting. Mrs. Pollard entered shortly after, and advancing to Mr. John S. Wise, asked if he desired to see her husband, to which he replied in the affirmative. She asked many questions, and from them and her peculiar manner we discovered that she felt alarmed on some account, and wished to obtain us. His replies were intended to keep her in ignorance of the affair. She finally stated that her husband was not in, and would not return to his hotel before four or five o'clock in the afternoon, and wanted to know if our business was not of such a character as to be communicated to her. We bowed ourselves from her presence, returning to the reception room. While there Mr. John S. Wise discovered that Mrs. P. was watching our movements from the steps, and we found that a servant was in mysterious communication with her. While seated in the reception room, from which gentlemen pass out into the street, and looking out through the glass front, we observed that Mrs. P. was standing at the ladies' entrance anxiously talking to a gentleman. Mr. John S. Wise remarked to me that appearances indicated that these people were preparing to produce a collision with us, and that we must see Mr. Pollard before his wife had an opportunity of communicating with him.

While thus conversing, a servant approached her, and in a moment left, passing by the street. She followed soon after. We then walked to the front of the hotel through the main entrance, and Mr. John S. Wise, stepping up to the gentleman whom we had observed talking with Mrs. P. and from whom she had just separated, asked if he knew where Mr. Pollard was. The gentleman with a wave of the hand, replied, "There is Mr. Pollard," pointing towards Mrs. Pollard and two gentlemen who were approaching the ladies' entrance. John S. Wise returned at once where I was standing, and we together stepped out upon the pavement, neither of us knowing Mr. Pollard even by sight. Mrs. Pollard and one of the gentlemen passed into

the hotel, the other walked rapidly towards me, drawing a pistol as he advanced, and coming directly up to John S. Wise, with his pistol then partially drawn, said, "well, sir, what do you want with me?" getting his weapon fully out while asking the question. Neither of us had drawn arms; neither had hand upon pistol. John S. Wise hit his foot against the case in his own hand and it fell at the feet of Mr. Pollard. We were thus in his front, at his mercy, we having means of self defence or of attack. Mr. Pollard prepared, and showing signs of an intention to take the initiative. I expected in a moment to see John S. Wise dead upon the pavement. I was unprepared to render him any assistance, never having intended to take any action against Mr. Pollard, or to participate in any rencontre which might occur.

As stated in the beginning of this communication, I accompanied him simply as a friend and adviser. Before I had opportunity to utter a word or to descend upon any course of conduct, the firing between John S. Wise and Mr. Pollard commenced. They were in close quarters, and I could not see the effect of the shots, though certain that some one must have been hurt, probably both, as both fired. I was standing at this time nearer the ladies' entrance than the other parties, my pistol still in its belt, my hand upon it, but with no intention of drawing at all when Mr. Pollard turned, and holding his revolver with both hands fired at me; John S. Wise having only a small one-barreled Derringer, and having discharged that, could fire no more. When Mr. Pollard fired at me we were not more than six yards apart, and I was not prepared to fire in return. His first shot at me, and his second in the affray missed me, and he at once prepared to fire a second time at me with more deliberation.

Between his first and second shots at me, I succeeded in getting my pistol out, but had barely sufficient time to anticipate his second shot at me and third in the affray. To do so, I was compelled to fire without aim as I brought the pistol quickly to the front. There was not the interval of two seconds between my first and only shot and his second fire upon me, when he retired into the ladies' entrance, and from the cover of the door aimed at me with his first and second shots. He was there in the passage with him, and seeing that I could not fire a second time without endangering the lives of innocent persons, I concluded to desist. As he threatened a third shot at me from the door, and as I was exposed, without the ability of returning his fire, as just explained, I stepped to the door of a confectionery near at hand.

I have thus given a succinct account of the whole affair, as far as it is possible to give consistently with the object in view, namely, the vindication of Mr. John S. Wise and myself. Respectfully, GEO. D. WISE.

Address to the Young Men of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6th, 1867.

Comrades and Fellow-Virginians:—Feeling that the solemn political exigencies and alarming forebodings of the present juncture of affairs will excuse the liberty, we venture humbly, but emphatically, to address a few words to you. Feeling our individual weakness, and conscious of the power of united and organized effort, we solicit your aid, and ask your assistance. Virginia, whose destiny and honor is the measure of our position and happiness, is at this moment in a crisis, the issue of which will necessarily be her salvation, and which will either subject us to the most degrading slavery, or will lift us to those grand liberties and happy lives enjoyed by our fellow citizens, north and south.

Will you be ruled by the white man or the black? This is the issue plainly and distinctly presented to us. It is a sad and truly alarming one. It is one which involves the life, the liberty, the prosperity and the sacred honor of every Virginian within the Commonwealth. It is an issue which will decide whether the glorious days of our illustrious and immortal dead and the heroic renown of more than two centuries shall be spared and repudiated, or whether our Old Dominion, which in the past has been the brightest jewel in a continent's coronet, shall still live, or, admired by the world as the model of republican government, domestic happiness and individual prosperity. Nay, more than this, it is an issue which comes to each of our sides and to every ear, and involves the safety and sanctity of those tender ones, who are dearer to us than ourselves. We appeal to you, then, young men of Virginia, to awake to the dangers of the hour, and look shields with us in this conflict which must soon decide, not only our own destiny, but the fate of our mothers and sisters and the honorable memory of those who for an age have laid down their lives that our own wrongs might be vindicated and our rights secured.

Shall the land, the heroic deeds and the hallowed names of Washington and Henry, of Jefferson and Lee be disgraced by our supineness and apathy? Shall we stand listlessly by and behold our nationality, the venerated motto of States and statesmen, wedded to Africa? Shall that future which stretches out before each of us have every moment pregnant with misery and ruin, without an honest and earnest effort by us to crown each hour with the glories of joy and freedom? No, we are assured that our appeal to you will not be

unheeded. We feel that the young men of Virginia only need concert among themselves and counsel from their patriotic elders to be up and doing with an energy and determination which, while it pledges our triumph, will redeem the past and secure the future. If any event of the future can be reduced to mathematical certainty it is demonstrable that the redemption of the State depends only upon an earnest effort at once and at all hands. One of the few liberties we have remaining is that of voting and working at the elections accorded us, and this liberty, if properly used will rescue and redeem all that is lost. We assure you if each and all of us will put our shoulders to the wheel with the determination to roll on the car of conservatism until our whole strength is exhausted, we will not only reach the goal, but the eagles of freedom will again perch upon the banner; whose motto is *liberty, justice, and the flag of Virginia* will again boast a worthy memorial of those who crowned it with every honor of statesmanship and every chaplet of chivalry. In the name of that flag and all that it represents and commemorates, we solemnly invoke you to join us in our determined effort to defeat this infamous attempt to blast our most cherished hopes and obliterate Virginia's last liberty and right. We beg you let each citizen and every citizen of the State have its committee, its club of active determined workers; relieve me who feel it their duty and will make it their most important business to canvass their districts, and personally see that there is not a voter within the circle of their acquaintance who is not well informed of the alarming character of the approaching convention, and the absolute necessity of each man who regards his life, liberty and property, voting against the ratification of a mongrel constitution.

There is no question about our ability to defeat the purpose of this convention. Even as the registration lists now stand we have nearly fourteen thousand clear majority. Our strength has been entirely undeveloped; we have had no organization whatever; we believe that with a fair and full registration we can show twenty five thousand majority in the State. We appeal to you to see that there is a fair and full registration. The law requires where there are faults, either of omission or commission on the registration books, that there shall be a new registration before each election. We call upon each of you to demand this right. We appeal to you in each city, county and precinct of the State, to organize immediately, and see that every Conservative is properly registered, and fully enlightened as to the grave issues at stake, and that no Radical name, improperly and unlawfully upon the registration books, is permitted to remain there. Let each city and county, from mountain to sea shore, form its committee at once. Let not a cross-road in the State be without its committee and its vigilant conservative sentinels. And let not the reader of this think that some one else in his vicinity will undertake the initiative that he must take. Let him believe that the salvation of his liberties and the free government of his State—that his individual exemption from Radical negro rule depends upon the efforts he personally may make within the next few months. When he puts down this paper, let him at once bestir himself among his neighbors and friends, recollecting that the mongrel party opposed to him and to his freedom, are already organized and drilled, and that its success may be his own death-knell, and will certainly destroy all the safety and happiness of his hearthstone. Let him remember that the materials of Conservative strength are scattered throughout the State as amply as the traditions of her glory, and that it devolves upon him, by every sentiment of pride and veneration, by every charm of memory, and by every impulse of hope as well as fear, to awake at once to the peril of the past and the warning of the future, and add his quota to the patriotic labor of moulding these materials into a monument more lasting and more splendid than marble, and which will not only be a fit companion to the achievements of his fathers, but will be another step in the cause of that sublime Independence they first established. We earnestly trust he will remember that this is not a matter to be postponed or delayed for moment; it is the most important business that can occupy his attention.

Young men of Virginia! We respectfully and earnestly call upon you to organize at once. In the name of the lustre that our dead spreads over the State; in the name of the dear ones who are living and dying around you; in the name of the grandeur of the past and the glory of the future; in the name of our action! action! action! This is our strength; action is our hope, and by prudently and promptly organizing, you can and will lift up old Virginia, and make her again the Commonwealth she was. Let each reader of this who wishes to unite with us in this labor act at once; and we respectfully request all papers in the State favorable to the Conservative cause to reproduce and urge this appeal.

J. HARMER GILMER, JR., THOS. G. JACKSON, GEORGE D. WISE, JAS. P. COWARDIN, ROBT. F. JENNINGS, J. N. DUNLOP.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Washington Star of Friday evening says: J. M. Morris, Esq., editor of a paper in Texas, this morning called at the War Department and had an interview with General Grant. During the conversation Mr. Morris said to the General that the people in his section were determined to support him for President, and hoped he would be elected. General Grant immediately turned the conversation to another subject. Mr. Morris again brought up the subject of the presidency and said—"General, we want to run you for President, and I want to know what I can say when I return home." General Grant replied, "Say nothing, sir. I want nothing said."

Several members of the Burial Corps, near this place, were in town Saturday night and imbibed slightly of "fire water," in consequence of which a difficulty occurred in which one of them named Lang was shot twice in the fleshy part of the thigh by a pistol in the hands of another named Thompson, as the wounded man asserts. The balls were small and passed entirely through the thigh. One of them came very near severing the femoral artery. The wounded man was taken to camp and we learn is doing well.—Staunton Vindicator.

POETICAL.

(From the Christian Observer.) GRAVE OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

Sleep Jackson, sleep! Thy Mother here Shall weep for thee this hour of night, And bring her children year by year, As pilgrims to thy Mecca's shrine.

Tis quiet here. Thy rest shall be No more disturbed by cannon's roll; No light and noisy revels by year, Shall rouse to work thy patriot soul.

To work! To work!—Ah, no—thank God! That noble can dimm'd his light, 'Er eye had paid our hero-blood, And glory's altar went out in night.

If he should wake!—"Get out the light," Dear angels, rock his cradle grave; Nor let him ask how went the fight, Or where the cause he died to save.

Ah! no defeat, no dread reverse, Thank God, can turn that conqueror's tread, Can link his name to failure's curse, Or dim the halo of his head.

Upon the summit top of fame, With the great ones of our nation's dream, His unquarrel'd "leave of absence" name, And his unconquered soul went home.

The signal now cannot be broken, His folded wings are sealed and sure; Death caught his step on glory's track, And fixed it there for evermore.

Oh, sacred ground—most hallowed dust— We lay our hand upon our mouth, We kneel and weep—our weep we must Or 'tis the grave of all our South.

Here be our country's monument— Here rise to heaven our nation's shaft, For 'twere the wound we feel in our hearts— That gave our life its fatal shaft.

THE MARVELLOUS.

(From the Scottsville Register Extra.) The Mysterious Affair at the Residence of Mr. J. S. Moon.

Our readers are aware that we have heretofore studiously avoided publishing anything in connection with what has occurred at the residence of Mr. John S. Moon, (five miles from our town) during the past few months. Mr. Moon is a lawyer by profession, and has quite an extensive practice; but while he is well known to the public in this respect, it is exceedingly unpleasant to him to have a notoriety forced upon him by the remarkable circumstances related below.

The mysterious case, we will make a weekly report; and the reader may rest assured that we will state nothing but what is strictly true. A matter so serious, should, and shall, be, as handled seriously and truthfully.

J. L. BRADY, Editor Register. SCOTTSVILLE, ALBEMARLE CO., VA., November 11th, 1867.

About ten months ago, a candle box, filled with rags, saturated with whiskey, was placed against a side of Mr. John S. Moon's house, five miles from this place, and ignited. About 11 o'clock at night the fire was discovered and extinguished; and the unburnt rags discovered to be fragments of garments missing from Mr. Moon's house, in the past several months. Whether this effort to burn the house is not known.

Mr. Moon was not at home when he is aware of, until Spring opened, when a member of his family saw a man standing motionless a few feet in front of his house, late at night.

On another occasion two men were seen to walk back and forth across the yard. On another occasion a negro woman reported she saw a black looking man crouched near Mr. Moon's front gate, late at night; and on another occasion, also late at night, a similar looking man had been seen near the gate, who afterwards got up and went towards the house.

During Mr. Moon's absence, attending Court, about that time, his parlor door which had been carefully shut and locked, (the key being left in the lock, at night) was found open in the morning.

In a night or so afterwards, a parlor window which had been closed, was found open in the morning. It was found that the window had been hoisted up, and the store room door, (unaccountably), several mornings about that time.

After this Mr. M. fixed his inside and outside doors and windows in such a way as to know if they were disturbed, and found they were repeatedly opened. He watched on the inside of his house for a good many nights all night, but failed to detect any one attempting to enter. No one disturbed the house the nights he watched.

One night, about six weeks ago, Mr. M. fastened all the doors and windows carefully. He was the first one to get up the next morning, and found his inside dining room door had been opened—a store room door opening into the dining room had been unlocked and opened—a door opening into the kitchen from the dining room had also been unlocked and opened, and the sliding kitchen door had been moved back. A light had been seen to flash about the house that night after the family had all retired. From the store room four or five pounds of sugar gotten and weighed the evening before, had been taken, and the whiskey out of a demijohn, known to have been left the night before, was missing. By the sugar was a basket of silver ware which was not disturbed.

The next night, Mr. Moon's son, about 14 years old, was sleeping in his father's office, which is about 100 yards from the house. On this night an effort was made to hoist the window, which awakened his son. He jumped up, saw a man run off—got his gun and made ineffectual pursuit.

The next night, a noise was heard in the dining room, and a man seen from an upper window to run off from the house through the back passage door, which was found open, though carefully closed a short time before. This door had not been locked because of sickness in the family.

The next night some one was heard to stumble on an open shed over the back passage door, and a man seen from the window. Upon going out, Mr. Moon found on the ground, not far from the shed, several ladies' and children's garments, taken from the upper part of the house, and the remains of two plates taken from the dining room; wrapped up in them—a Bible taken from the dining room mantle-piece, a few feet off. A child's bonnet wrapped up in a roll of children's clothes was found on top of the shed.

The night was dark, windy and rainy. About midnight a pane of glass in one of the dining room windows was smashed in, and

the sash raised. Some one was heard to jump in, and when the alarm was given, to jump out again—no one was seen.

The next night was windy and dark, and the rain fell in torrents. Every door and window was carefully closed by Mr. M. except the back passage door, and he placed all of his family in his chamber—a room opening next to him. He sat in this open door with his gun in his hand about two hours, when suddenly his window around the corner from him was burst in with a loud crash. He rushed to the spot, but could not have seen or heard a man moving in three feet of him, on account of the darkness, wind and rain, and the outcry of his family. He then closed and locked the door in which he sat, and in order to keep from being seen against the sky, crawled around to the front of the house and placed himself 20 yards in front of his front door, where he remained until about day. While there he heard the rattle of a sash glass, but could see nothing for the darkness. In the morning he found that the party around a side light to his front door, next to the lock, had been cut out, evidently with the intention of unlocking the door.

An effort, which was nearly successful, had also been made to force in the side light sashes and the panels below them. The next day was clear, and Mr. Moon made arrangements for eight of his neighbors to surround the house about half an hour after the moon went down, which it did that night about 11 o'clock. If any one entered the house, it was understood that Mrs. Moon, at one of the end windows upstairs, and one of her sisters at the other, were to raise signal lights.

Mr. Moon retired to his chamber in his usual way, so as to deceive the burglar, and after locking the door, extinguishing the light, and rustling the bed clothes, sat with his gun in his hand. A short time after the moon went down, soft footsteps were heard in his parlor, but the wind was blowing, and the sound might have been deceptive. His son crept down and peeping into the dining room, saw that a window had been hoisted. Upon going back and reporting, the ladies doubted the report, and went down a second time, satisfied himself fully, and coming back it was determined he should shoot the rogue as he went out of the open window. In a few minutes he saw a man about twenty steps from the house and fired on him. The signal lights went up—the man fell flat and crept off. At the same instant that young Moon fired, a man ran between two of the guards, about two hundred yards, and was fired at by one of the men. The other guard could not fire for fear of shooting one of his companions. The next morning tracks made by a course boot, or shoe, were found coursing down the hill from that point. That night the store room door was found locked, but upon going in they found a bag with two apartments to it, left on the floor barrel, and about a double handful of coffee spill in with the flour. A shawl, missing from the dining room, was dropped at the spot. Mr. Moon's son shot at the man. It seemed to have been perforated with three shots. The entrance and exit of the thief had evidently been made through the back passage door by means of a false key, although the door was found locked. The window had been hoisted to escape through in case Mr. Moon came out of his chamber. The thief was disturbed by the whispering of the ladies, and he was seen in the yard again that night. Mr. M. sister-in-law saw him, from an upper window, run around the corner of the house and pause to peep back to see if he was pursued. She fired at him twice from the window, which was open, with a little pocket pistol. He fell to the ground the first fire, and moved off after some hesitation. The men rushed out in a wrong direction to hunt him. He was seen in the yard again that night. A little closed window overlooks the shed at the back of the house—the closet opens into an upper chamber—the back passage window upstairs looks across this shed. These two windows are about six feet apart, and each fronts across the line of vision from the other.

The next night Mr. M. sister-in-law saw from the closet window a tall man coming from the direction of the ice house door which is about twenty five yards from the house. Half his form was soon lifted above the shed. He had probably stepped on an old goods box which was by the side of the shed, and from that on a high shelf below the eve of the shed. She immediately reported to the men then on guard in the house. One of them stationed himself at the back passage window. Before the ladies left this guard, footsteps were heard on the shed, and the trapping of matches was also heard, and a light seen on the shed. The lady went back to the closet window—the man on the shed had been alarmed and had disappeared. In a few minutes however, he appeared again, and Mr. M. sister-in-law again reported his presence to the guard at the back passage window. She went back immediately to the closet window. The guard stood ready to shoot him if he came in sight. Just as she opened the closet window to look out, she saw a man crouched close to the wall between the two windows—a scraping of matches was heard—a light flashed in at both windows, and the man on the shed, rushing by the closet window on the roof of Mr. M.'s chamber, fired a pistol at her, barely missing her head, and singing her eye brows and hair. The powder blackened the side of the house next to the window and the ball struck and glanced off. The man ran over Mr. M.'s chamber roof, and jumping down on the other side, escaped.

Since this last described night, several weeks have elapsed, but no night passed in which the burglars did not demonstrate their presence, unmistakably, in some way or other. Lights have been thrown in at Mr. Moon's windows every night, and frequently over the heads of the men on guard, and a light seen on the shed. A dollar is played upon the walls of the house—sometimes a much larger spot—then a broad or narrow streak—sometimes a flash, and sometimes a broad glare. A bright, radiating light has been seen on the shed, at the chamber window, and at the office window.

The men who watched in Mr. Moon's parlor last night, say that light was thrown in there, they suppose, at least fifty times, and apparently an effort was made to throw the shadow of men on the walls. Nearly every night knocking or scraping sounds have been heard on the sides of the house. Stones have been thrown on top, or against the house. Footsteps have been heard on the shed and chamber roofs—windows have been opened, or attempts made to open them, or something of the sort has occurred.

One morning a roll of cloth about six inches long, and an inch in diameter, saturated with kerosene oil, and burnt at one end, evidently a wick for a large light, was found on top of Mr. Moon's shed. On another morning, a bottle was found in the flower border, covered with two folds of flannel, and having a leather string for a loop to hold it by. The fragments of a broken glass vase, probably about the size of an orange, have been found on the top of the shed.

We should add that in the last several weeks, the burglars have been seen five, or six times, and shot at twice. The demonstrations last night were violent and daring.

Radical editor cries aloud, "down the line." "Well, Rad, pass one around your neck, ye'll draw it," says the cheerful Justice.

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 20.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1867.

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BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

Tuesday Morning, November 26, 1867.

The Wise-Pollard Shooting Affair—Geo. D. Wise's Statement.

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN, VA. BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. Tuesday Morning, November 28, 1867.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Although there is a manifest softening down of the leaders of the Rump, the result perhaps of the late Northern elections, there are still found many who favor the impeachment of the President. There have been various rumors in regard to this question within the past week, and it is no easy matter to form a correct opinion as to what will probably be done in the premises.

The latest sensation on this subject is contained in the following telegram to the Baltimore Sun of Saturday: "Rumors are again rife that a majority of the judiciary committee will report in favor of the impeachment of the President—that both Messrs. Woodbridge and Churchill have changed opinions, etc. This is generally credited here, but I have reason to believe there is no foundation in fact for the rumors.

There is considerable activity among the advocates of impeachment, and they are laboring diligently to get a majority in favor of the adoption of articles in the House that the matter may be sent to the Senate, and there to be held in terrorem over Mr. Johnson, with the view of forcing his prompt execution of the reconstruction laws in the spirit of the framers, as well as of the letter of the acts, and in the hope of eventual conviction by the Senate.

Still later, under date of the 24th, the Sun's correspondent says: "Impeachment is the absorbing topic here, and there is more interest manifested than on any former occasion, probably growing out of the fact that upon apparently reliable information the majority report of the judiciary committee will favor the adoption of articles of impeachment.

Your correspondent has no positive evidence that any of the committee has undergone a change of opinion since the statement of the chairman, (Mr. Wilson,) at the close of the July session, from which it appeared that five members opposed and four favored impeachment; but to-night it is unqualifiedly asserted that Mr. Churchill, of the committee, has changed position, and will concur with Messrs. Boutwell, Williams, Lawrence and Thomas, in their report recommending that Mr. Johnson be impeached.

MOSEBY'S LAST RAID.

The inimitable cavalier, Mosby, has made another raid, and this time he has shattered the nerves, confused the ideas, and upset the manners of the bulls and bears of Gotham. Being in New York last week, by invitation he visited the Gold Board to witness the operations of the money changers, where he was identified as the dashing rider, when, in an instant the house was thrown into confusion worse confounded."

The Vice President became very indignant at the insult to himself, as well as to Colonel Mosby, arose, called the board to order, read the note, and stated that it was an insult to which he would not submit; that the gentleman by his side was Colonel John S. Mosby, and he had a right to have him in the desk. Amid great applause, Mr. Colgate tried to justify himself, but the board would not listen to him, and as Colonel Mosby arose to leave the room, the members crowded around him, of all political opinions, shook him by the hand, and welcomed him to the room.

VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.

The Washington Evening Express, a non-party journal, thus refers to the recent popular rebuke administered to Congress, touching the matter of negro suffrage. Will it heed the voice of the people, or not? We shall see. The Express says: "It is now conceded that the suffrage amendment striking the word 'white' from the Constitution is defeated in the State of Minnesota.

It is therefore discarded by every State to which it has been submitted this fall. This is a significant fact, and we think somewhat of a rebuke to the Congress that has sought to force it upon the people of the South; for while they have proposed to compel the people of the South, where negroes are in abundance and in the greatest ignorance, to submit to their voting, their own constituency repudiate the proposition, though their colored population is sparse and partially educated. In Kansas the vote is especially significant. It is filled with the most advanced republicans. It also contains a considerable number of colored emigrants. The canvass was most animated, yet the verdict is emphatic against a sweeping enfranchisement of ignorant men. We have little doubt that a different vote would have awaited a proposition, however, for intelligent suffrage, and we think the wisest thing Congress can do is to abandon its absurdity of universal or qualified intelligent suffrage."

DEATH OF A VIRGINIAN.

Hon. CHARLES W. RUSSELL, formerly of this State, died in the city of Baltimore, on the evening of the 22d. Previous to the war Mr. R. was a practicing lawyer in Wheeling, and at one period was the counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Politically he was an old line Whig, but upon the dissolution of that party he identified himself with the Democracy, and was chairman of the Virginia delegation in the National Convention which met at Charleston in 1860, and afterwards adjourned to Baltimore. When the Convention divided, Mr. R. went with that wing of the party which nominated and supported John C. Breckinridge in opposition to Stephen A. Douglas. On the passage of the secession ordinance by Virginia he was elected a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States then in session at Montgomery, and afterwards a member of the regular Congress at Richmond. Among the many able men of whom that body was composed, none commanded a greater influence or was more respected for his ability, earnestness and business capacity than Charles W. Russell. Indeed, upon all questions of a legal character, affecting the interests of the new government, he was the recognized leader in the House, and his opinions carried with them a weight not accorded to the views of any other member. For the past year Mr. Russell has resided in Baltimore, where he died on Friday evening last, surrounded by his family. Truly a good man has fallen.

President's Message.

Mr. Johnson did not recognize the legality of the meeting of Congress on Thursday last, and withheld his annual message to the regular time for the assembling of Congress—next Monday, the 24 of December. The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:—

It is understood that the President will devote a considerable portion of his message to the questions of finance and the collection of the revenue. He has in his possession evidence to show that upwards of one hundred millions of revenue from whiskey alone have been lost to the Government during the last year by the inefficiency and corruption of officials in the collection of the revenue, and a very large amount has been lost on tobacco from the same cause. It is the determination of the President to correct these abuses, and prevent these frauds, and to do so, the present system of collection will have to be changed, as will also many of the officers charged with this duty.

Mr. Davis' Trial.

It is altogether probable that the trial of Ex-President DAVIS is now in progress in Richmond. Mr. D. arrived in that city on Friday evening last, and is the guest of one of his counsel, Judge Ould. The last dispatch in regard to his trial is as follows:—

RICHMOND, Nov. 24.—As Judge Chase will not arrive until tomorrow afternoon, the Davis trial will not commence until 2 o'clock in the day. Judge Chase will deliver the charge to the grand jury. It is not known whether he will remain during all the trial. Mr. Davis' counsel say they are entirely ready to go on, and the government officers give no intimation of any postponement on their part. A letter was received to-day from General Robert E. Lee, who has been summoned as a witness by the government, saying he will be in Richmond to-morrow. Messrs. O'Connor and Shea, for the defence, arrived to-day, and Messrs. Brady, of New York, and Reid, of Philadelphia, will come when the trial has commenced. Messrs. Evans and Dana, for the prosecution, also arrived to-day.

Mr. Davis attended St. Paul's Church this morning.

To be Remembered.

The National Intelligencer, in remarking upon the duty of Congress, which convened last week, has stated some facts which we believe to be incontrovertible. It may be vain to hope that Congress will heed the admonition, if it be dealt to the voice of the recent elections. Nothing, perhaps, short of a complete revolution and a strong hand like that which swept the Rump Parliament out of existence, would be argument potent enough to induce a change in its action. The Intelligencer says: "It is evident to all that the present proscription of trade in all its branches is chiefly owing to the bad policy of Congress, both politically and financially. People look perhaps vainly to Congress for relief, the first step towards which must be in the rehabilitation of the proscribed Southern States.

"When Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidency the gold premium was at thirty per cent, with a declining tendency, the prospect being very fair for the restoration of peace and commerce. Now, after various fluctuations, sometimes rising to forty-six, it stands at about forty. It is the more remarkable that gold should have risen since April, 1865, when it is considered that during the interval the public debt has been reduced, and the floating and short-date obligations of the Government brought by financing, into a manageable shape; while the interest on the debt has been punctually and fully paid as it fell due. Gold would at this day be at par, or very near it, if Congress had done justice to the people of the Southern States, and thus restored tranquility and industry and confidence in our future. The uncertainties now hanging over our political affairs are at this moment the chief cause of the high premium upon gold."

The "LITTLE GLEANER" is the name of a handsomely printed and entertaining little paper which has reached us. It is devoted to that difficult task of furnishing an instructive and interesting literature for children—a task which the editors of the Little Gleaner seem to have undertaken with a just appreciation of its importance, and the responsibility which it imposes. If our youthful readers want to procure something to read that will prove useful and entertaining, and at the time well suited to their capacities, let them send for the Little Gleaner. Its terms are \$1.00 per annum. Address, Editors of the Little Gleaner, Fredericksburg, Va.

LAND SALE.—The Register learns that Miss Maggie E. Moore has sold fifty acres of her undivided interest in the home place, adjoining the farm of Wm. Burr, near Brown's Shop, on the B. & O. Railroad, to Robert C. Burkhart, for \$70 per acre, cash.

THE RUMP.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Rump, or what at present represents the American Congress, assembled in Washington on Thursday last. No business was undertaken, but quite a number of witty members took advantage of the occasion to lay their constituents know that they had arrived safely at the capital. After a few hours spent in the House over the admission of the delegates from the kingdom of Brownlow, both Houses took a recess until yesterday. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows of the first day's doings:—

"Congress opened to-day to full audiences in both chambers, though the event created but little interest in the city outside of the Capitol. On the House side, especially, the galleries were well filled, everybody expecting that something would be said or done with regard to the subject of impeachment. The House was opened, as usual, with prayer by Rev. Dr. Boynton, the chaplain, upon whom the election, or something else seems to have had a moderating effect, as his prayer was more in the nature of a real prayer to the Throne of Grace than his prayers on these occasions have at times been. When the business of the day commenced there were but few vacant seats on the floor, the members all seeming to be determined to be present at the opening of the session. Maryland was fully represented, except by Mr. Stone, who is detained at home by a recent severe affliction in his family.

The first business in order was the administering of the oath of office to such members who were either absent at the special session or have been recently elected, and all went well enough until the Tennessee delegation was called, when Mr. Eldridge objected to Mr. Stokes, and produced the famous Duncan letter as proof of disloyalty. This was followed by a motion of Mr. Brooks to make the whole delegation a subject of investigation, and the republican members were thus made to partake of the medicine administered by them at the July session in the Kentucky case. The radicals squirmed a good deal at this unexpected blot, but they got out of it gracefully and got in all the members except Mr. Butler. A long discussion ensued upon the different motions relating to the Tennessee delegation, and in all of it Mr. Shellabarger alone seemed to have courage enough to say that he would adhere strictly to the test oath, and would admit no man of any party who could not take that oath.

The time when the impeachment reports may be looked for has now been definitely settled by the announcement of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, to-day, that the reports would be made on Monday. Before the House was called to order to-day the subject of impeachment was the interesting topic of conversation. Mr. Impator, Lawrence, Williams and others, earnest advocates of impeachment, had a long consultation upon the subject, and Messrs. Julian and Ashley both declared that the House would order impeachment without reference to what the report of the majority of the committee might be, and it is well understood that a desperate effort will be made to have the house adopt the minority report. In view of this the radicals are determined to be prepared to get matters into their own hands, and hence Mr. Kelsey's resolution declaring the effect of impeachment, which simply provides for the termination of the official functions of a President and Vice President so soon as impeachment shall be ordered. It is not seriously believed, however, that the democrats and moderate republicans, all of whom oppose impeachment, can be overwhelmed by the radical element.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens Ashley and the House to-day shortly after it was called to order, and received the congratulations of his friends. He appears very feeble, and moves about with apparent great difficulty. He had nothing to say during the discussion of the Tennessee case, but seemed to take a lively interest in all that was being said and done.

There seem to be indications that members will persistently ride their special hobbies this session, and force them through. Some of these hobbies are, however, calculated to benefit the country, and the faster they are driven the better. Mr. Robinson's hobby is Fenianism, and he opened upon it to-day in a resolution censuring Minister Adams for not taking better care of Americans arrested in Europe as Fenians. The subject was evidently distasteful to the republicans, who wanted none of it at this time.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, has a hobby in the shape of the repeal of the cotton tax. That too, was broached to-day, and it will occur no small part of the business, first of the ways and means committee and afterwards of the House. Mr. Ingersoll, who last year made several efforts against a reduction of the currency, introduced a resolution to-day showing that he has not forgotten his hobby, and that he intends to urge it forward again this session.

Mr. Cobb, of Wis., endeavored to have a resolution passed directing the retirement of the committee to inquire into alleged whiskey frauds in New York and the conduct of certain revenue officers, but it was objected to. The resolution will be introduced, however, at some future time, and some startling developments are promised when this investigation shall be made. I have authority for saying that the inquiry will not be confined to New York, but that it will touch heavily upon certain parties in this vicinity, whose names have been to-day used in its relation to this business. The inquiry will extend also into the removal of Col. Nessmore as deputy commissioner of internal revenue.

Mr. Colfax stated to-day that he would announce his committees on Monday. He no doubt desires to get rid of the task, on account of the manner in which he is besieged for eligible positions.

THE WESTERN PORK TRADE.—The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday says: "At Louisville packers are buying freely, and have their agents out through Kentucky and Indiana securing hogs. At St. Louis all the hogs offered are taken, but the quality is light. At Chicago the receipts have been the largest ever known, and the demand has been active at \$5.75 to \$6.50, but the hogs are very light few of them fit to make mess pork. At that point some think that the packing will run up to a high figure, but we are informed that the prevailing belief is that the season will be short and brisk. The rates at St. Louis are about the same as those current at Chicago, and the average of the hogs about the same; but at this place and Louisville the price is 50 cents higher, gross, because the hogs are so much better."

FENIANS HANGED.—The Manchester Fenians were executed on Saturday morning, in accordance with their sentences. This intelligence created great excitement among the Irish population in New York, and a large meeting was held in that city on Saturday night protesting against the infringement of the rights of the Irish born American citizens.

POLITICAL BREVITIES.

"Maek" writes under date of November 15, from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial, a Republican paper, as follows: "Among the witnesses summoned before the impeachment committee was Colonel Hillyer, formerly of General Grant's staff, now a Federal office-holder in New York. What he testified to, or was supposed to know detrimental to A. J. I cannot say; but he yesterday met Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, (a member of the committee) on Pennsylvania avenue, and addressing him, said he supposed it would be necessary for him to revise the report of his testimony. 'No,' Eldridge said, 'that would be all right.' 'Well,' said Hillyer, 'there's one thing you might have got out of me if you had put the question to me, and you came mighty near doing it when you were examining me about Grant.' 'What's that,' said Eldridge. 'Why,' replied Hillyer, 'I heard a conversation between General Grant and the President some time ago—the only time I ever heard them talk politics. Grant seemed to be very earnest about it, and bringing his hand down heavily on the table, said he (Grant): 'Mr. President, demagogues may talk as they please, but this is a white man's government, and none but white men should have a voice in it.'"

"Now, the above is no figment of a Copperhead imagination. It is precisely what was related to me yesterday by Mr. Eldridge, with permission to print it, just after the conversation between him and Colonel Hillyer.

Hon. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, whose curious and emphatic signature appears on all the greenbacks, writes a brief letter in response to a friend, in which he says:—

"I have not the patience to read anything advocating the sneaking expedient of paying the national debt in depreciated currency. The Secretary of the Treasury is sound on that subject, and in his forthcoming annual report will address an argument to Congress and the country that I am sure will please you and those who are neither knaves nor fools."

In a letter to James H. Harris, of North Carolina, a colored candidate for Raleigh for delegate to the constitutional convention, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, takes ground in favor of the repeal of the cotton tax so promptly as to apply to this year's crop, and also to the enfranchisement of any Confederate disfranchised by the reconstruction acts who are now laboring "to restore peace, and give equal rights to all." He further says:—

"Do not, my dear sir, fear Congress. We will not retreat a single inch. Congress will stand like a rock in defense of its policy of reconstruction. Depend upon this."

The war being over, we can no longer carry elections by reading bulletins of Union victories and exhorting the people to "rally round the flag." And those who are pushing Gen. Grant for President will land just where the Whigs did with Scott in '52, if they are allowed to have their own way. They utterly mistake the time of day.—Greely's Tribune.

Thus speaks the New York Philosopher of the "Black-head Brigade." There is more truth than poetry, all shrewd politicians will admit, in the old Philosopher's prediction:—"Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The Chase men sneer at the attempts made by certain Republican candidates to bring out Gen. Grant as the Republican candidate for President. The Columbus (Ohio) Journal says:—"Why must we always go casting about for 'available' material instead of fearlessly taking our representative men for office?—Can we hope for a complete and enduring success—do we deserve to succeed—if we abandon principles for men?"

The Baltimore American says there is a very general disposition in Congress to revive all the Confederates who cordially assist in the reconstruction of the South. Such men as ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia; ex-Senator A. G. Brown, and Judge A. J. Moore, of Mississippi; Gen. Barringer, of North Carolina; and Generals Longstreet, Jeff. Thompson and Barkeville will probably figure among the list. Mr. Stevens openly expresses the hope that all may be restored to citizenship who help in the work.

Wilson, of Massachusetts, has written a letter to a negro candidate for the convention in North Carolina, in which he tells him that Congress will adhere to its plan of "reconstruction," and advises the negroes to persevere in their efforts to obtain political control of the States. He says to them, however, "let confiscation be, as it should be, an unspoken word in your State. It has no meaning here."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes that the majority report of the House judiciary committee will be against the impeachment of the President. A minority report, favoring impeachment, signed by Messrs. Boutwell, Thompson, Lawrence and Williams, will be rendered. In short, the committee stands now as it did before the recess.

Satrap Schofield has "dispensed with the Virginia Legislature." There will therefore be no session of that legislative body the coming winter. The people will be required to do without laws until Sambo and Cuffee make a new Constitution and constitute themselves a legislature.

A radical paper announces that all the tried statesmen are with the Republican party. Yes, and many others who have not been tried, but ought to be; for instance Butler, for stealing spoons. A bill before the Tennessee Legislature, to "Encourage and Protect Loyalty," provides that it shall hereafter be an offense for any person or family to have a picture of Jefferson Davis or Gen. R. E. Lee in their possession. It is stated that the Democrats of New York city propose to raise the sum of \$250,000 to start a daily paper, which is to advocate the claims of Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for the Presidency.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The adjourned meeting of this prospective organization was held at the Masonic Hall on Friday evening last. The committee to prepare a constitution, appointed at the previous meeting, reported that they had made progress in the task committed to them, but deemed it advisable not to submit the constitution until the sense of the association could be had upon the respective merits of the two plans—known as the simple interest and premium plans, in the distribution of the funds that may accumulate in the treasury of the association. After full explanations of the two plans by Messrs. Trappell and Travis, the committee was instructed to report a constitution embodying the features of the premium plan. The committee appointed at the first to ascertain the sense of the community with regard to taking stock in the association, reported that there had been about 225 shares subscribed of \$260.00 each. These shares are to be paid in weekly instalments of fifty cents each. The meeting then adjourned over to meet again last night, and was in session at the time of going to press. That the association will succeed, is now a matter beyond any reasonable doubt, and that its labors will add greatly to the development of our town, in its material prosperity, is almost equally certain. Under these circumstances, we appeal to our citizens who have not already done so, to subscribe for as many shares as their pecuniary resources will enable them to meet weekly.

STEALING.—At this period of the year, we have long noticed, petty stealing in country communities becomes as common a mania among thieves, as hydrophobia does among dogs in midsummer. The depredations of the last week have been numerous, and we learn that the pig-styes are being invaded in all directions. A very fine hog was slaughtered and carried off from the farm of Mr. F. W. Drew, belonging to Mr. Stewart. A fine shoat was stolen from Mr. Fouke, in town, and a big porker knocked in the head in the pen of John Welton, who came upon the rogues too soon for them to secure the spoils. Mr. Geo. Lindsey has also lost one or more, and many other farmers no doubt, in the neighborhood. Corn stealing is also getting quite too common, and an authorized patrol by some of the magisterial functionaries, from this time until after the approaching holidays, might prove of great service, as the community is left exposed without law if not without gospel.

A HUMBAG.—We learn that a young poppinjay, who claims to be a lineal descendant of the immaculate Onderdonk, whose name and infancy is coextensive with the records of the country, recently visited his native home in the mountains of our neighboring county of Clarke. He was fully "booted and spurred," with a rifle on his shoulder, a double-barreled shot-gun on his back, a brace of pistols tucked around his waist, with a pair of revolvers sticking from his boots. This modern buccaner was accompanied by an epauletted Major, and the twain, it is said, imagined a "bush-whacker" as lying in wait in every whortleberry patch surrounding the Mecca to which they were journeying. Their appearance created the utmost disgust with the sturdy mountaineers of that region, and some are said to have intimated to them that such a blunt preparation was altogether unnecessary, as their putrid carcasses would not be fit food for the vultures even of that region.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday next, it will be recollected, has been set apart by the President, and the Governors of most of the States of this union, but now broken, persecuted and ill-fated Republic, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God that during the year that is passed He has spared us from the ravages of war and pestilence, and has caused the earth to bring forth abundant fruits. The particular observances to be held in the town we have not learned, but hope the chaste and appropriate Proclamation of the President will be generally respected.

THE REV. MR. BRATTY, an estimable and eloquent divine of New Orleans, who has been sojourning with his family in our town during the summer, has accepted a call from the Presbyterian congregation of Martinsburg, to take the charge recently made vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Hughes.

SHEEP-KILLING by dogs still prevails in different parts of the county, and we have learned of numerous flocks being severely depredated upon the last week. It is a serious loss to our farmers, and will tend very much to dishearten those already engaged in the growing of wool, or others from embarking in it.

PRESBYTERY.—A called meeting of Winchester Presbytery will be held in Shepherdstown, on Sabbath next, for the purpose of installing Rev. E. W. Bedinger. The services will be conducted by Revs. A. C. Hopkins, J. R. Graham and S. Billings.

DIRECTORS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Directors in the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company: G. W. Seavers, W. L. Bent and E. E. Cooke, proxies; Dr. Daniel Conrad, Lloyd Logan, and Andrew Hunter, directors.

BURNED.—On Saturday evening as some little boys of the town were playing around the straw-stack of Mr. John Burns, near town, the pile was set on fire and entirely consumed. At this season of the year it is quite a loss, as Mr. B. always converts his winter provisions to the most advantageous use.

PORK.—The mild-weather has very much retarded hog killing, much to the discomfort of our farmers, as they begin to reckon the corn consumed as probably more valuable than the pork to be sold. No fixed price, as yet, is established, though six to eight dollars per hundred, seems to be the minimum and maximum.

CORN STALKING is being most industriously prosecuted by our farmers, and the season for cribbing was never more favorable. The "freedom" generally have advanced the price per bbl to 26 cents, and in some instances demanding 30 cts. The crop does not turn out as large as expected, and in adjoining counties we learn of much greater disappointment than in our own. But little has been sent away as yet, being too green for shelling and too bulky for transportation in the car. The depot price on yesterday was \$3.50 per bbl.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday, 18th, 1867, at the parsonage, Dunfield's, by the Rev. S. H. Billings; Mr. SPENCER MORRIS, of Botetourt county, Va., to Mrs. MARGARET SMITH, widow of the late John Smith, of Jefferson county, Va., and eldest daughter of Mrs. Vina Lee.

Please record the above in your paper, as it is one of my old slaves. I want the Yankees to see that we can respect the negro when they are right. She has lived with me ever since the surrender and is in every way reliable, not carried away by negro leagues and Yankee gow-gaws. \* \* \*

MORE KINDNESS.—Last week Mr. HAMBURGER, the clothing man, took the measure of our head, and fitted it with a new hat, thus showing his own good sense and appreciation of editorial brains. Hamburger says some people call him "Hamburger," but our opinion is he'll do to tie to. At any rate, his hats are of the latest style, and most complete finish.

Capt. BROWN, of the tobacco store, has sent us some specimens of Gravelly smoking tobacco. Good for Brown! We wish him and his fair b—alance next week.

OPPOSITION.—Quite a spirited opposition, we learn, has been going on in the transportation of passengers by stage from Summit Point to Berryville, between Messrs. Nisewarner and Harford. One or both of the lines carrying passengers for ten cents. Horse flesh is most too high for this too last long, and the energetic proprietors will soon find themselves minus their money and but laughed at for their folly.

SOMETHING RICH.—Brown's oysters, fried, stewed, or as you want them. His saloon has numerous visitors. A few evenings since some one remarked that it was a place of great resort. Middlekauff replied that "John Brown was hung in Charlestown, and it was no more than right Galt should have a swing." This brought out Mr. Sliter, who called for oysters for the whole house—on the Shepherdstown plan.

PUBLIC SALE of the choice stock, large variety of farming implements, grain, household and kitchen furniture of Maj. James L. Hooff, will take place on Thursday next.

LAND SALE.—The farm belonging to the Tate heirs, heretofore known as the "Haines tract," containing about 200 acres, has been sold to Capt. John Henderson, of this county, and Dr. English, of Georgetown, at \$62.50 per acre. The improvements are quite indifferent, though the land is regarded as very good and most eligibly situated.

SOLD.—The fine dwelling in this town, heretofore advertised for sale through our paper by R. H. Lee, Esq., has been purchased by Maj. Jas. L. Hooff, for the sum of \$4,250.

Baltimore Markets.

SATURDAY, November 23, 1867. GOLD.—189. FLOUR.—The market to-day closed quiet, without any quotable change. We quote: Super 8.62 to \$10.25, Extra 9.50 to \$11.00, Family 12.00 to \$13.00. Rye Flour, \$7.50. Corn Meal, \$6.25. Buckwheat, No. 1, per 100 lbs, 4.25 to \$5.00. GRAIN.—Wheat—market unchanged, with quotations as follows: White 2.15 to \$2.50, Red 2.22 to \$2.45. Corn—market inactive, but prices unchanged.—White 1.32 to \$1.35 for old, and 1.15 to \$1.25 for new; old yellow \$1.38. Oats, 70 to 75 cents. Rye, \$1.55.

A Significant Coming Down.

The New York Evening Post, a leading and influential radical journal, has moderated its views upon the question of suffrage.—This coming down looks like a general changing in on the extreme Radical suffrage question. They find disfranchising white men and giving negroes votes is not popular. The Post says:—

"As to the suffrage in the third place, let it be given to the colored man on the basis of universal applicability, which shall disfranchise none who are ordinarily entitled to the franchise, and which shall fix a qualification either now or progressively within the reach of all. As to what that qualification shall be for male adults, we can conceive of none better than intelligence or education, of which the best outward or practical test is the ability to read and write. By that qualification (to which the Constitution itself should be submitted) many blacks and some whites will be excluded from the vote, but ought they not to be excluded? Is a man who cannot read the Constitution of the society in which he lives, who cannot sign his name to the ticket he deposits, fitted to exercise a control in its government, to judge of the character of candidates, to decide on the merits of measures? Is not ignorance as great a disqualification as minority of age, or alienism, or inability of mind, which are all regarded everywhere as disqualifying incidents of individual rights? Can any rational man give a good reason why capacity of ripeness for the franchise should not be preferred to any accident of birth, or any odious test of race, color, or foreign origin? A few years ago it was contended that none but native Americans should govern America, but that bigoted prejudice has passed away, never, we hope to be revived. But the pretext that none but white men shall govern America, is of the same flimsy nature."

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—The conservative convention to meet December 11 promises to be a large body. A convention of farmers and one of conservative editors meet here the same day. A meeting of conservative colored men here to-night adopted resolutions deprecating the efforts of white and colored politicians to alienate the two races, and resolving to form a club, with the object to promote harmony in the community. The speakers took the occasion to donny being copperheads.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21.—To-day at noon the adjourned session of the Forty-third Congress commenced at Washington. There was a full attendance in each branch, with a large number of spectators in the galleries. The impeachment subject, which was prominent in the public mind as one of anticipated action, was not reached at all, but it was announced that the majority and minority reports of the judiciary committee thereon would be made on Monday.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner obtained leave to introduce a bill "for the further security of equal rights" in the District of Columbia. It strikes out the word "white" from the charter of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. This bill was passed at the late session, but not having been returned by the President in time for final congressional action failed to become a law. A first approach to any branch of the Edmunds' bill, which offered a resolution, which, under the rules, pledged the faith of the government to the payment of the 5-20 bonds in gold. Several bills reported at the last session, among them one to vacate the offices at Alexandria, were called up and indefinitely postponed. The Senate then adjourned until Monday next.

In the House a protracted debate ensued, in consequence of objections to the admission of the Tennessee delegation, the first objection by Mr. Eldridge, and Mr. Stokes on account of disloyalty, and the next to the whole delegation by Mr. Brooks, on the ground that there was not a republican form of government in Tennessee; that 45,000 white men in that State had been disfranchised, and that the members elect were chosen by 55,000 freedmen. He wished to apply the action of the last session, to the Tennessee members of the House, as regards the Kentucky members. Mr. B. particularly objected to the admission of Mr. Butler, (radical,) of Tennessee, on the ground that he had been a member of the secession convention of that State. After the rejection of the motion to refer the whole of the credentials, and to exclude three of the delegation from taking the test-oath, it was finally determined that the credentials of Mr. Butler be referred to the committee on elections, and that, pending the investigation he be not sworn in as a member.

The order pending, when the House took its recess in July, that the judiciary committee report forthwith on the impeachment question, coming up, it was postponed in accordance with the intimation that the committee would be prepared to submit the evidence, &c., on Monday next.

Several bills were introduced, one to prohibit a further reduction of the currency, and another for terminating the functions of the President or Vice-President when articles of impeachment are preferred, and the House adjourned till Monday.

Speech of General Sherman.

General Sherman delivered a speech at St. Louis, on the 18th inst., to the officers of the army of Tennessee. The part of his speech which alludes to the condition of the South, is as follows:—"I have often been asked by my fellow soldiers, when troubled by the reports of the disturbed condition of things at the South, whether after all, our labors had not been in vain? Whether we might not again be called on to repeat the scenes of 1863 and 1864? Or whether the rebels, defeated in battle, might not in the hurry-burly of time and politics regain their 'lost cause' and their 'lost pride?' On these points I feel no great solicitude, but whether it can convey to your minds the same conviction I will not say. History rarely goes backward, and the events in the past are usually as sure as the granite rock on which we stand. Surely, no man ever had a more glorious cause than we. And never, in my judgment, did war so completely fulfill its natural office. When we laid down our arms and each man returned to his chosen vocation, not an armed rebel remained to question the national authority, and if perfect subordination and tranquility have ensued, we must look for the cause in the nature of things or in the civil administration of our government."

Near the conclusion of his speech, after describing the future destiny of the country, he remarks:—"If our friends at the South will heartily and cheerfully join with us in this future course, I, for one, would welcome them back, our equals, but not our superiors, and lend them a helping hand. But if, like spoiled children, they will cling to the dead past and shut their eyes to the coming future, I would only call their attention to that wave of emigration that has swept over our land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and must soon turn back and sweep South. They may oppose, but their opposition will be as vain as it was for them to try and stop the Army if the Tennessee, which swept the length and breadth of their land. The next war of Northern invasion will not desolate their land, but will fructify and regenerate it. And now, in conclusion, my friends, I will say that since the war closed, nothing has given me more satisfaction than to see the spirit you have all manifested since you cast aside the soldier's garb."

WEALTHY COLORED MEN.—The following paragraph is going the rounds of the press:—"There are two colored men in Georgetown, D. C., named Lee and Conner, who are said to be worth fifty thousand dollars each; the first keeps a feed store, and the second is a teamster. The persons referred to are Alfred Lee, the feed dealer, a resident of Georgetown, who is well known throughout this District, where he is much respected, and whose property may be safely set down at a figure near or \$100,000 than \$50,000, and John Conner, (not Conner,) a teamster, also resident in Georgetown, where he has many friends among the whites, whose fortunes do not reach the latter amount." Besides these there are several other respectable colored men in business here who have accumulated fortunes by industry and prudence. Alfred Jones, a well known feed dealer, of this city, is one of these, and he has, probably, made more money here than any other colored man except Alfred Lee.

It may be added that the prominent colored men above named have personally refused to be used to waste business of dabbling with local politics, and the records of ward meetings will be searched in vain for any mention of their sayings and doings.—Wash. Star, 21 Nov. 26, 1867.

HANDSOME FRENCH CHINA SETS. Gift and Coral French China Sets. Gold Band. Plain White. A general assortment of Queens & Glass Ware. Also, Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machine, for sale by FRESH BROTHERS of Queen & Glass Ware. Nov. 26, 1867. W. EBY.

Notice of FAMILIA GROCERIES now receiving with a general assortment of goods in my lines which will be sold at lowest cash rates. Nov. 26, 1867. W. EBY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. A series of religious meetings will be held in the Lutheran Church in Smithfield, commencing on Friday night, 23rd inst., at 7 o'clock.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, a prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy which he has cured of a lung affection.

INFORMATION. Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair, and to cure of dandruff, itching scalp, and a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, etc., on the cheeks, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, as combined without charge by addressing:

MARRIED. On Thursday inst. 21st inst., at Harper's Ferry by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. LEWIS F. MORELAND, of this county, to Miss SALLIE B. O'REILLY, of Clear Spring, Md., formerly of Clarke county, Va.

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POSTPONED TRUSTEE'S SALE. By virtue of a Decree of Trust executed to the undersigned on the 15th day of January, 1867, by Samuel Ott and wife, to secure a Bond for \$400, to Daniel Hebbelweber, with interest from January 1, 1869, who sold on the

Frame Dwelling. In good repair, with other convenient improvements, at present occupied by the family of Daniel Hebbelweber, in the village of Rippon, Jefferson County, West Va., the VALUABLE LOT of 73 SQUARE FEET OF LAND, on which is a comfortable TWO STORY

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c. Fortunately, we happened to be in market just as a heavy decline took place in all kinds of GOODS, and we purchased our stock at a very low price.

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COLLEEN GOODS. For GENTS - CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND TWEEDS. For LADIES - Breakfast Shawls, Children's Socks, Bonnets, Hoods, Tights, &c.

LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS. A variety of Kerosene Lamps, Metal Top and Glass Chimneys, and the best No. 10 Kerosene Oil - just received at the Drug Store of

SEASONABLE GOODS! ALWAYS anxious to supply our customers with every article needed in the changing seasons, we are daily making additions to our large and complete stock of goods.

DIED. At the residence of the late Mr. ZOR CHURCH, on the morning of the 23rd inst., Mr. JOHN CURRIE, in the 75th year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. DANIEL B. LUCAS, Attorney at Law. PRACTICE in the Courts held at Leesburg, Berryville, Winchester, Shepherdstown and Martinsburg.

EDWARD C. FREEL, Attorney at Law. PRACTICES in the Courts held at Leesburg, Berryville, Winchester, Shepherdstown and Martinsburg.

TAX NOTICE. THE tax-payers of Averill Township are hereby notified that I will meet them at the Store of John W. Granahan, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

ATTENTION FARMERS! THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at his residence on "Vinton" Farm, one and a half miles South of Charlestown, on

PERSONAL PROPERTY. Three valuable Work Horses, One good Blood Mare, One valuable three-year old Colt - Gelding, Two fine young Mares - one 3 year Spring and the other 2 years old.

PUBLIC SALE. THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at his residence on "Vinton" Farm, one and a half miles South of Charlestown, on

PERSONAL PROPERTY. Three valuable Work Horses, One good Blood Mare, One valuable three-year old Colt - Gelding, Two fine young Mares - one 3 year Spring and the other 2 years old.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. A lot of good quality Ready-made Clothing, consisting of Suits, Coats, Pants, &c.

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