

Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

Tuesday Morning, February 4, 1868.

THE STATE THEATRE.

The chief-city of the "bastard of political rapine" is turned into a theatre, and upon her boards are playing the stars, the stock-actors and the sops of radicalism. Our Joe is there, and before the vast audience of the State he takes the character of the widow of "Fat, Fair and Forty"; and with his peculiar blandishments he leads the silly and undisciplined subscribers through the intricate mazes of the grand drama, "How to Rob a State, or An Easy Way to Raise the Wind by False Checking." In this role, the vast limits of the model Republic, do not furnish a rival to him, and the unparalleled success that has crowned his performances in the past, is a sure guarantee that his future career will be marked by even greater brilliancy, if his wings are not clipped by Conservative ascendancy, in which event, it is not at all improbable that he will remove his headquarters to Moundsville, and spend the remainder of life in counting the cross-bars which checker the windows of his prison cell. This would be a fitting finale to a career that has shed such lustre upon the Legislative pages of the new State.

Next to "Bully Joe," is that other Joe, who holds the position of "colleague to Jefferson's favorite son, and who does the barking when his prompter and master grows. With great disrespect to the original character he is assigned the position of "Sneak," in Wild Western Scenes. The original thought not murder or robbery to scalp an Indian to afford an opportunity to steal his musk-rat skins; whilst his delineator entertains the notion—or professes to do so—that it is no harm to rob the white man of his rights to confer them upon the negro. His part of the play is a lach, and the skill of his trainer will fail to make him more than a heavy stock-actor. This is because of mental deficiency and intellectual paucity. A silk-purse could as easily be manufactured of a sow's ear—and the material would be more appropriate for the purpose—as a good performer could be made out of the material furnished in the second Senator from this district. The knavery is there, and tolerably well developed, but for some wise purpose Providence has withheld the sense. And here he presents a pitiable spectacle, and one which would entitle him to commiseration, if it were not for the fact that his aspirations lead him to seek notoriety even in doubtful channels. Added to his want of intellectual capacity, there is a strong out-cropping of cowardice, which was not a characteristic of the original "Sneak," and the two combined, must ever keep him in the back-ground.

The other performers from this immediate section, are the two delegates from Berkeley, and two from this county. They are all unfamiliar with the characters assigned them, and are too wooden-headed, and have too much neutrality in their compositions to become prominent. Billmyer is filling his second engagement, yet he is not risen above the menial position of certain hoister to his more arduous duties. Chambers is on the boards for the first time, and we will do him the justice to say that we have every confidence that he will not depart from the strict line of honesty in filling his role, though his judgment may be considerably warped. The Berkeley actors or sops are unknown to us. They belong to the mushroom growth of politicians which radicalism has caused to be prolific as the celebrated stink-weed. We have no idea that they will take rank with many of the more experienced and better trained thieves of some of the western counties, but as they are types of their party, they may soon get the run of the ropes, particularly if they are apt scholars.

In future numbers it shall be our aim to keep our readers posted with the progress of the play which has only fairly opened, and which has not more than reached the middle of the first act.

ORGANIZATION!

It is now nearly one month since the Conservative State Convention met and adjourned in the City of Wheeling. By that Convention there was a plan of organization suggested, which we had hoped to see taken up and acted upon by every township in the State, so that the full and entire strength of the party opposed to Jacobinism, could be drawn out at all future elections. This hope has had no realization, and we write this with the earnest desire that we may infuse some activity and energy into the conservative party of Jefferson county.

The delegates from this county who attended that Convention, and who there endorsed the plan of organization referred to, have returned to their homes, but as far as we are advised, there has been no action in this county looking to the concentration and efficient organization of the elements opposed to radicalism. Is it not true that the conservative party of this county had learned the lesson that no success can be achieved that is not merited, and that if they idly fold their arms and wait for the waters to be disturbed, that radicalism will retain an eternal lease upon the places of honor and trust in this State? The grip which that party now has upon the public purse, and by which they are wringing the life-blood from the tax-payer, will not be relaxed until by sheer force the party is borne down, and its thieving representatives are kicked from the places they now pollute, and consigned to the penitentiary, where many of them properly belong.

Unscrupulous radicalism needs a bold and defiant foe; one that will expose, and continue to expose its inequalities; one that will confront it with its enormities; one that will hold it up to the scorn and contempt of the people whose rights it has outraged; one, in short, that will by bare its fangs, its steel-

ings, its tyranny, and that will boldly proclaim that these usurpations must have an end, and at once. The question arises, is the conservative party of the State of West Virginia prepared to assume the position that is demanded of it, and ready to grapple with the minions of the base party that has held unbridled sway since the State was organized?

There should be no trifling in this matter; no compromise with the enemy; no yielding of ground for expediency; no half and half tickets, composed of favored conservatives and disappointed radicals, who only oppose their party because they have failed to get their hands deep in the public pocket as their thieving nature desired; no see-sawing from one side to the other, in the hope of gaining strength. Instead of such a course as this, let the party organize, and upon its banners emblazon its principles, and swear to adhere to them without regard to consequences, and as sure as the radical party is made up of bond-forgers, whiskey-smugglers, and bogus checkers, so sure will the good sense of the people rebuke them and hurl them from power, never again to accuse the public places of the State with their presence.

Why is it that Jefferson county to day has three radical representatives to cast two votes in the State Legislature for a resolution endorsing the unconstitutional action of Congress? Why is it that the high sheriff who is politically all things to all men, whilst his deputies are of the rank and most offensive type of radicalism? Why is it that he is afflicted with a prosecuting attorney whose knowledge of law and the duties of his position seems to consist in the skill with which he bites his finger-nails? Why is it that her circuit clerkship is filled by a member of that family whose very name has become the embodiment politically of all that is foul, and mean, and low and debased? Aye, and answer to all these questions is at hand. Simply because the Conservative party has failed in its duty to the people, and has fallen immeasurably below its high destiny in rescuing the county from the usurped control of these unprincipled political croonants. And so it will continue to be until organization is effected, and the reins tightly drawn. Of those entitled to vote under the registration laws enacted by these radical assassins, the conservatives have a majority of not less than one hundred in this county, and yet at every election the old story is repeated, and radicals are elected. We close, with the remark that the party that will not take care of itself, deserves to be defeated.

PATRIOTIC LETTER.

A grand mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute, New York on Thursday night last, under the auspices of the Constitutional Union organization, to protest against the acts of the radicals in Congress. Many eloquent and stirring addresses were delivered, and great enthusiasm prevailed. During the meeting an able and patriotic letter was read from the Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, from which we make the following extract:

By the strongest appeal to the Senate when the military despotism bill passed in 1867, the minority prevailed upon some of the majority to vote with them, and a provision was inserted that no sentence of death should be executed without the approval of the President. But for that this terrible measure would have been already staid with blood. The President, though urged by the military commanders to issue the order for execution, has refrained from doing so.

In the defence of the great mass of my rights and liberties, as a citizen of Wisconsin, I must rely upon the government of that State.

First of all, the State defends my life; Congress has nothing to do with that. The State defends my person from assault; Congress has nothing to do with that. The State defends my wife and children; Congress has nothing to do with that. The State defends my home from trespass, from arson, from burglary, and all my property from theft and from robbery; Congress has nothing to do with that. In all my dearest rights, relations, interests, family, person, liberty and life, I am defended by the laws of Wisconsin, not by the laws of Congress at all.

Nothing is more clear, therefore, than the necessity of guarding with a jealous care against all encroachments by the federal government upon the just rights of the State governments; for if they are not secured, that my most precious interests are secured. The Supreme Court is organized by the constitution for the purpose of holding, not a false balance, but a just balance between these rights, which the State government secures, and certain other rights, just as sacred, if not so dear and dear, secured to me by the federal government against encroachments by the State, against invasion from abroad, and in contrast, which may arise between me and the citizens of another State—all of which it is the duty of Congress to defend or secure.

Suppose Congress, under political excitement, pass a law encroaching upon my rights of life, or liberty, or person, or property, which, belong to the State to defend, and that a case arises in the Supreme Court to determine whether the State government or the Federal government has assumed power over the question, shall the Supreme Court hold an even balance between the States, on the one hand, and Congress on the other? Or shall that court hold its balance with one side, already loaded down by a law of Congress in favor of its own usurpations?

Upon this very question of its usurpations, Congress has nothing to do with that. In all shall Congress prevent even-handed justice, by placing a manacle upon one of her hands? Justice, hitherto represented as a majestic woman, with eyes bandaged, holding a pair of even balances, must hereafter be represented with false balances in her hand, with one eye uncovered, no longer looking straight forward in search of truth, but askant and obsequious, seeking apologies for the usurpation of central power.

In our system two forces are ever struggling with each other—one tending towards centralization, the other towards the States. Each operating without the other would destroy the system. As in the solar system, there the centrifugal force, left to itself alone, would draw all the planets to the sun, and thus destroy that system. The centrifugal force, left to itself alone, would drive the planets into infinite space, and thus destroy that system also. But the continued operation of both forces, the one balancing the other, retains all in their proper orbits.

How long could that system last if the centrifugal force should be doubled. The other force retaining the same could no longer

balance it; all would go to the centre. If the centrifugal force were doubled, it could no longer be counterbalanced by the other, and the planets would leave their orbits and wander through space.

So if the Supreme Court, which holds the balance between these political forces in our system, is to be so charmed and mislead, that unless six out of the judges shall decide against it, the decision shall always favor centralization, how long will it require to concentrate all the powers of government at Washington, and to practically destroy the States as a part of our system?

And, on the other hand, if it required six-eighths of the judges to declare the validity of any law of Congress, would not this government be in danger of losing its last authority?

There is another measure proposed in the House. It may pass that body. It has been reported by a majority of the judiciary committee.

It is proposed by law to compel the Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal of McArdle, and to make all similar appeals to the Supreme Court impossible. I can hardly believe such a law can pass the Senate. It is an open confession that radical reconstruction is unconstitutional, and that they dare not come to a decision in the Supreme Court.

Pass that bill, in addition to the rest, and the last vestige of civil law, or civil jurisdiction, is swept away, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

From here I stood this morning, upon the steps of the capitol, with the flag of the Union over me, I can look across a river, and look upon a land of absolute, unqualified despotism. If I visit Mount Vernon, and sit down by the tomb of Washington, I sit under the shadow of military dictatorship, more unlimited than can be found in any civilized country upon the globe. Constitutional liberty is already a thing of the past, and the torches here—here, in her own sacred temple.

Shall the General of the Army, urged on by the radical chief priests, crucify her on this sacred Capitol? In her own home? Under her own banner? Amid the scoffs and jeers of all the despots of the world?

Let the people answer.

HIGH TIMES IN RICHMOND!

On Thursday last, in the Boney and Banjo Convention of Virginia, when the eighth article of the new constitution was under consideration, Mr. Hise offered the following substitute for the 9th section, which was adopted:

"Section 9. And no appropriation shall ever be made for the payment of any debt or obligation created in the State of Virginia by the usurped and pretended State authorities assembled at Richmond, or any other place, in the name of the State, or for any other purpose, or for the payment of any debt or obligation for the purpose of aiding any rebellion against the State or against the United States."

While the vote was being taken on this substitute a lively scene took place, which was photographed by the Dispatch.

A RAUCOUS—LIVELY SCENE.

When Mr. FRENCH's name was called, he said he would vote in the negative, as he considered the language of the substitute as being in violation of the Republican party.

Mr. G. GIBSON, when his name was called, said that he would vote in the affirmative, as he considered the language of the substitute as being in violation of the Republican party.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

We find in the Baltimore Sun of Saturday last, the following in reference to affairs at the Federal capital, from one of its correspondents:

The action of the Ohio Legislature in withdrawing its assent previously given to the fourth amendment of the constitution of the United States opens up a new question for the consideration and decision of Congress, and as a last resort to the judicial department of the government. The resolutions of the Legislature repealing the past action of that body were presented to Congress to-day by Mr. Eggleston, who, in presenting them, said it was an unpleasant duty that he had to perform.

This is the first case of retroactive legislation of this particular character in this country, and hence the subject was referred to the judiciary committee, with instruction to inquire into the legality of the action of the State Legislature. Another important question involved is whether the President can send back to a State the record of its action ratifying a constitutional amendment upon subsequent action of such Legislature, for the resolutions adopted request the return of such record. We will probably have an early report upon the subject from the judiciary committee, and whatever may be the action of the National Legislature, the subject will certainly be taken to the court for final adjudication.

After considerable debate, the House to-day agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill repealing the internal tax on cotton, and the bill now only awaits the President's signature to become a law. The bill as passed reverses the tax on cotton, and also removes the import duty from all foreign cotton imported into the United States after November, 1868. The sentiment of the House was almost unanimously opposed to the Senate amendment, but they were compelled to accept the latter on the score of expediency, for without it they would have had to repeal the bill, and the cotton would have been in the hands of the rebels, and it is evident that the purpose of the members of the House, while conceding to the Senate in this special bill, to replace the duty on imported cotton in the general tax bill when it shall come up for consideration.

The Senate was so evenly divided upon the question of the repeal of the tax that the Senators from the Pacific States voted in the balance of power, and they threw it in the scale that would benefit themselves. Some two or three cotton manufacturers have sprung up in the State of California and the cotton used comes from Mexico, and a bargain was struck with the advocates of repeal in the Senate, that the influence of the Pacific coast would be secured, and a clause was inserted which would insure them the Mexican cotton free of duty. The secret was let out to-day by Mr. Blaine, whose exposition surprised many members of the House, and it no doubt had considerable effect in securing a concurrence in the report of the conference committee.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, conferring dictatorial powers upon Gen. Grant is still under consideration in the Senate, and a number of speeches have been made in its support, and several others in opposition to its passage. On Thursday last, after the expiration of the morning hour,

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, obtained the floor, and said the policy and measures of Congress, in regard to the South were maintained upon two points; first, that at the end of the war there were no legalized State governments in existence there; and second, that the power of Congress to institute State governments rested under the clause of the constitution guaranteeing a republican form of government to the States. Both of these propositions he denied. The State governments which were in existence at the close of the war had been organized by the consent and with the approval of the people. After a State was admitted into the Union, and her government recognized, he denied that it was in the power of any Convention or any Legislature to legislate to the destruction of all the States of the Union. The war was not made upon any State, but for the sole purpose of retaining such States in the Union. During the rebellion every act of any of these States to promote the rebellion was void, and he denied that any of these States could, as a question of law, disturb its relations to the Union. Practically they were disturbed, but when peace came that State was restored to the law in all its former relations, and with all its laws and ordinances unimpaired except those which were made in furtherance of the rebellion. He regretted that his colleague (Mr. Morton) was not in his seat as he purposed replying to some of his arguments so eloquently advanced. The views which (Mr. H.) had just announced he believed to be the same as were once held by his colleague, and he would proceed to quote from a speech of his colleague, on Sept. 20, 1865.

In that speech it was ably maintained that once a State always a State, and the doctrine of Mr. Lincoln was upheld, that the rebellion was an insurrection of the people of the States; that the people individually could be punished, but that the States could not be destroyed. His colleague had argued on this point and in opposition to the ground maintained by Mr. Buchanan that it was a rebellion of States, and there was no power in the government to coerce them.

He (Mr. H.) would read from a speech made here in July, 1864, by the President of the body (Mr. Wade). "The Senate, in the debate on the Winter Davis bill, maintained that there was no power to destroy the organization of a State; that once a State, was to be always a State. Mr. H. further quoted from the proclamation of President Lincoln in support of his line of argument. The clause in the constitution guaranteeing a republican form of government, supposes a pre-existing republican form of government, and makes it the duty of the general government to protect that government. This view was taken by Madison, Story, and all the commentators of the Constitution. There was no power in Congress to set up State governments; all that it had the power to do was to recognize the government after it had been made by the people. His colleague had, in support of his argument, quoted the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dorr case of Rhode Island. The Supreme Court, in that decision, did not recognize the power of Congress to control a State government, but proceeded on the assumption that the charter government having been recognized by the President, and representatives of that government admitted to Congress, that action was binding on them.

The Dorr government never sent any representatives up here, and therefore Congress was not called upon to decide the question. Additional cases before the Supreme Court which had been cited were reviewed by Mr. H., who contended that the inference drawn from them by the advocates of the congressional policy was not warranted. He further

alluded to the action of Mr. Lincoln in refusing to sign the Winter Davis bill, his refusal, as alleged by him, being based on his unwillingness to be tied by any congressional plan. Now, if the present position of Congress was right, he had no right to re-elect him as President. Mr. Lincoln denied the right of Congress to interfere with his plans for the restoration of the States, as he alleged it, not construction, and asserted his intention to remain unhampered, to be able to adopt any policy which might seem best. In 1865 an executive committee in Middle Tennessee had called a convention, and that convention did not form a new constitution, but made amendments to the old constitution abolishing slavery, and making other alterations.

Mr. FESSENDEN said if the Senator (Mr. Hendricks) continued to make false statements, he must expect to be interrupted. He (Mr. F.) denied that he had been inconsistent, or that the position of the Senator from Massachusetts had been correctly quoted. Mr. SUMNER.—The Senator (Mr. Hendricks) is right. That is the position I assumed.

Mr. HENDRICKS was not alluding to the position of the Senator from Maine, but to that of the Senator from Massachusetts. Perhaps it would be well to hold another caucus to decide this question. His colleague (Mr. Morton) had also spoken of Jefferson Davis not being punished. Why was he not punished? They had a court, presided over by Chief Justice Chase, who would try him; they had another court, presided over by Judge Underwood, but Horace Greeley stepped in and saved him. Whose fault was it? If Jefferson Davis was in the way of the congressional plan of reconstruction, pass a law and hang him.

Mr. DUCKALEW.—There is a clear right to do it under the guarantee clause. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDRICKS.—Of course, any law that is necessary may be passed under that clause. It covers everything. Another charge made by his colleague was that the democratic party would pay for the emancipated slaves. There was never anything so ridiculous. Mr. H. then alluded to the bill passed, as he said by a republican Congress to pay for the slaves in the District of Columbia, and the resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Conkling looking to the payment for slaves in the South.

The Senate at 5 P. M. adjourned.

that before long the party would come to him. Mr. SUMNER rose.

Mr. HENDRICKS declined to be interrupted. He knew where it would lead to. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER only wished to say that he had never doubted the power of Congress under the Constitution to carry out this legislation, and in this he differed from the distinguished gentleman of the other House.

Mr. HENDRICKS said at this time, when the Senator from Massachusetts had advocated his views, the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Fessenden,) in burning words had repudiated the right of Congress to take such action; and it was also denied by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman.)

Mr. FESSENDEN said if the Senator (Mr. Hendricks) continued to make false statements, he must expect to be interrupted. He (Mr. F.) denied that he had been inconsistent, or that the position of the Senator from Massachusetts had been correctly quoted. Mr. SUMNER.—The Senator (Mr. Hendricks) is right. That is the position I assumed.

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VALLEY ITEMS.

From our Valley exchanges we clip the following items:

—The citizens of Harrisonburg held a meeting last week for the purpose of getting a fire engine for the town.

—A Band has been organized in Harrisonburg under the title of "Eshman's Cornet Band."

—A little son of Mr. Nice of Wythe county, while skating a few days since, fell, and fractured his skull so badly that he died in a short time.

—The Ladies of the M. E. Church, South, of Staunton, have neatly carpeted their church. The altar has recently been painted and the church edifice otherwise improved.

—The students of Prof. Grubbill's Male Academy, in Woodstock, design issuing a Literary Magazine. It is to be issued monthly, in manuscript, at fifteen cents per copy.

—January 21st, was the anniversary of the birth of General Stonewall Jackson. He was born January 21st, in Clarksburg, Harrison County, Virginia.

—The examinations at the V. M. Institute have closed, a large majority of the Cadets acquiring themselves in the most creditable manner.

—The rails are now laid across South River bridge, in the reconstruction of the Manassas road. The timbers for the four bridges just above and below Woodstock, is ready for raising, and will be up in a few weeks.

—A party of fox hunters started up, a few days since, in Frederick county, a pure white fox. The party chased it far many hours, but were not so fortunate as to overtake it.

—Col. W. R. Denny, of Winchester, lectured before the Lyceum of that place on Friday evening last, on his travels in the Holy Land; proceeds to be applied to the poor of the town.

—Two boys named Chestnut, were lodged in jail in Roanoke county on Saturday, charged with stealing two horses. They confessed the crime, and said they were paid \$100 by a man named Miles Vaughn, of Giles county, to steal the horses.

—The smoke house on Miss. P. A. Stover's farm, two miles and a half above Woodstock, and tenanted by Mr. Wm. Hutchison, was burned on Monday night last, with a large lot of bacon, and many other valuable articles. It is supposed that the house was set on fire purposely.

—In order to accommodate the travel, from Lynchburg to Buchanan and Lexington, we understand that the Adams Express Co. will put on Packets, run by steam, 8 miles an hour. These Packets are to carry passengers and Express matter, and make connection with the Railroads running to Lynchburg.

—We learn from the Pinesville Herald, of Friday, that a negro named Joseph Russell, was committed to jail in that place, on Thursday for attempting to perpetrate a rape upon the daughter of Mr. H. Hypes, of Botetourt county. The young lady had gone to her father's barn for some purpose, and whilst there the negro seized her. In order to stop her cries, it is said the villain choked her so severely that the marks of his fingers were left on the young lady's throat. He confesses his guilt.

MANDAMUS AWARDED THE W. & P. R. R. COMPANY.—Judge Meredith awarded, Saturday, 25th ult., to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, (who filed their petition by Andrew Hunter, Esq.) a rule against John S. Calvert, Treasurer; Wm. F. Taylor, Auditor of Public Accounts; and Asa Rogers, Second Auditor, requiring them to appear before his court on the 3d of the present month, and show cause, if they can, why a mandamus should not be awarded the said railroad company, compelling the said parties, in conformity with an act of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to amend and re-enact an act entitled an act for the relief of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, passed February 23d, 1866," to receive into the treasury of the Commonwealth, from the said Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company in any bonds of the State of Virginia at their par value, the sum of eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three and one-third dollars, with all the interest due thereon. Said sum with the interest thereon, being alleged to amount in the aggregate to the sum of \$118,513.12; and grant a proper receipt therefor so as to give effect to said act.

—The third article of the Virginia Constitution, as adopted by the Boney and Banjo Convention, provides that the Legislature may levy a tax on incomes in excess of \$500 per annum.

Reconstruction Speech.

In the Virginia Convention on Tuesday last, BAYNE, the negro representative from the city of Norfolk, spread himself on the subject of taxation. The Richmond papers furnish the following report of his remarks:

Bayne followed Hammett in a speech favoring a relief from license tax, but the imposition of a heavy tax on all lands, whether occupied or not. He came down on circus horses, on whom he contended a heavy tax ought to be placed; but when he came to do so, he said he thought he ought to be taxed, because he made do boys and grow fat, (Bayne is selfish in this view of the circus question.)

He said that Virginia was one hundred years behind Massachusetts, because day had pigs up there, which weighed over four hundred pounds, and day called 'em hogs; and down here de pig house and de hen roost was all de same. And all dis come from de license system of de State. He wanted de lands taxed because he didn't want hogs, painters and monkeys, and things of de kind children up and endangie that he'd longer. Mr. Milbourne asked Bayne if the putting of all the tax on the lands would make the pigs any bigger than they are.

Bayne replied that he was discussing on other points. "But," said he, "in order to clear dis subject up, an' not make fan out'n it, I will state dat he has holes in de hog pens up in Massachusetts for de hog to pass his neck thro' an' eat as much as he wants, an' de take his head back, so as not to dirty his pan and destroy anything; and then, besides dat, he has on de outside a box stor like dis deak here, which protects his food from de chickens or any of de things. Now, a little pig feeds these hogs up there, an' down here it takes de master an' all de niggers to feed de hogs."

—The Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency, have amended and perfected what is known as the Randall bill, providing for the issue of three hundred millions of United States notes to take the place of the present circulation of the national banks.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday morning, January 29th, 1868, at Westminster, Md., by Rev. Dr. Dickson, THOMAS P. LANGBORN to Miss NANNIE LESLIE WHITE, daughter of Mr. THOMAS LANGBORN and Miss SARAH E. WHITE, Esq., formerly of this county.

On Tuesday evening, 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. H. Carroll, Mr. WALTER H. ROBERTS to Miss ELIZABETH KETNALL, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

On the 21st ult., at the residence of George Dell, Esq., by Rev. J. C. Kates, Mr. J. THOMAS MARRIOTT to Miss MARY ANN SAUBIER, of Berkeley county.

On the 21st ult., at the residence of Rev. Dr. W. W. Bates, by Rev. F. C. WINGARD, Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, of W. Va., to Miss ROBERTA, daughter of Dr. Thomas Stin, of Liberty, Md.

In Greensboro, Pa., by Rev. Dr. Stewart, on the 19th ult., ASBURY B. ROBERTS, of Frederick county, Va., to Miss FANNIE POBBAL, of Berkeley county, Va.

On the 23rd ultimo, by Rev. Father Kain, Mr. JOSEPH A. ENGLISH to Miss MARY C. GANFIELD, of Martinsburg.

On New Year's Eve, at the residence of Mrs. A. Shoemaker, by Rev. D. A. Kuhn, JOHN W. WOLF to Miss MARY E. BILEY, both of Loudoun county.

On Thursday evening, January 23d, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the same, GEORGE W. DERRY to Miss MARY A. E. PEYTON, both of Loudoun county.

On Thursday evening, January 30th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the same, ARNOLD TRAD, of Berkeley county, to Miss SARAH E. SAKTON, both of Loudoun county.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, 29th ult., in this town, after a lingering illness of Consumption, Miss S. LIZIE B. BILEY, wife of Mr. W. B. BILEY, aged 36 years. She passed peacefully away, and rests on her native soil.

At her residence, near Summit Point, on the 5th ult., Miss MARY ANN SMITH, in the 57th year of her age, sister of the late Paul and Joseph Smith, well known in this county.

On the 26th ult., in Winchester, Mr. NANNIE L. BRENT, (formerly Miss Nannie L. Ayres, of Berkeley county, Virginia) wife of H. M. Brent, Jr., in the 22d year of her age.

On the 16th of January, at Balcony Falls, Rockingham county, Capt. THOMAS G. HARRIS, formerly of Shepherdstown, aged 68 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMITH & WALTON.
(Successors of Richardson & Walton.)
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
ARE prepared to attend to all business pertaining to the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE, FARMS, MILLS, STORES, L

Spirit of Jefferson.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE NEW ELECTRIC.—The first number of this admirable magazine, issued since the transfer by its founders to the new publishers, is before us. A glance at its table of contents convinced us that sound judgment and good taste presided over the new publication. An examination we found the articles selected to be of the highest order of merit and on subjects of universal interest.

Should the enterprise entered upon by the New Electric be pursued in the spirit manifested by the first number, we shall be most mistaken in our estimate of the wants of the people of the South especially, if it is not recognized as peculiarly adapted to supply them. Until the time of its appearance we know of no magazine published in this country, with the single exception of The Land We Love, if indeed, as things go, that may be said to be published in this country, the chief staple of whose material, whether original or selected, was not the wickedness of the great rebellion, the base ingratitude of millions of free-born men of the South for not cheerfully and eagerly licking the hand that smites them most cruelly, and for not rushing with alacrity into bondage to their former slaves, and maintaining that their new condition was the perfection of human government.

Harper's, the Atlantic, and their recent confederate Patagon, Lippincott, &c. are potential only for mischief, and are justly chargeable with a large share of that responsibility which rests somewhere, for the distractions, distress and strife now pervading and rapidly destroying a people once in the enjoyment of the best elements of national greatness and power. Such publications as we now have under review are really popular blessings and deserve the support of every one who would see the public mind placed under the most healthful influences.

The New Electric is published simultaneously in New York and Baltimore, at \$4 per annum, by Messrs. LAWRENCE TURNBULL and FRANK MUNDON, whose Baltimore office is at 49 Lexington street. Each number contains 128 octavo pages, and is printed in clear type and on the best paper.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FREEZING.—On Thursday night last ISAAC FISHER, an aged colored man, better known as Dr. Fisher, came very near death by freezing. He had been in town during the day, and late in the evening returned to the premises of Mr. Geo. W. Eichelberger, where he has been making his home since the war—he being an old servant of the family. No one knew or thought of his absence, as he is accustomed to come and go at his pleasure and it was not until Friday morning that it was found he had not slept in the cabin during the previous night, and when found in the barn-yard, near the stable door, he was so nearly frozen to death as to be speechless and unable to move a muscle. Under the application of restoratives he was to some extent restored, but is yet unable to walk or articulate so as to be understood. The supposition is that in riding from town, in the extreme cold, he had become so benumbed as not to be able to stand on his feet when he dismounted from his horse, and consequently had to remain in the position where he fell. The wonder is that that life was left in him.

ANOTHER.—On the same night, as we are informed, the well-known stage driver, NED SMITH, started from Berryville, to go to the residence of Mr. Isler, about three miles from town. He was either thrown or fell from his horse, and was not found until about 9 o'clock next morning when his condition was exceedingly precarious. He left Berryville between 9 and 10 o'clock.

PAINFUL RUMOR.—For some days past, our town has been slightly agitated by a rumor affecting the integrity of a young lady of Northern birth who has been engaged in the unthankful calling of instructing the "wards of the nation" under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau. For the credit of the Bureau and the good name of the young lady in question, whose pious zeal in behalf of the spiritual interests of her charges has been a consuming fire, we may express a hope the rumor is without foundation. The report is that this young lady has left our town for the "hub," in charge of a considerable sum, collected for the purpose of erecting a school house for the freedmen, and the last account had of her was about embarking for far-off Africa as a missionary. We do not credit the rumor, yet these are very uncertain times.

MUSICAL.—The Winchester Cornet Band gave three concerts in that place last week, from which they realized \$150. We understand it is their intention to visit Charlestown shortly.

SPECIAL NOTICES. TO CONSUMPTIVES. The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreadful disease, Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cure that nothing, and may prove a blessing. Call on or address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 182 Broadway, New York.

INFORMATION. Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or broken face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing HOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, May 14, 1867. 182 Broadway, New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the evils of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who send it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN R. OGDEN, 45 Cedar street, N. York, May 14, 1867-17.

Berkeley Items.

From the New Era we clip the following items: The first lecture of the course before the "Gerardtown Lyceum," delivered on Friday evening by Dr. Smith Kiechelberger, Esq., was a most gratifying success. The weather was pleasant—the audience large and intelligent—the lecture a "feast of reason." The subject—the negative of the proposition, "Had the human race a common origin," was a comparatively new one to an American audience, and was forcibly presented. The difference between the various races was forcibly demonstrated, and the attempt made in some quarters to render the African a "noble and equal" to the white man, was scathingly condemned. The lecture was characterized by clear statements, cogent reasoning and apposite application; and during the entire delivery the speaker riveted the close attention of his large audience. At its conclusion the Lyceum unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Mr. B. for "his able and interesting and instructive address," and hopes to hear from him frequently.

A most painful accident occurred on Thursday evening last, causing the death of the infant child of Mr. Seibert Cuswa, who resides a short distance from town. It seems that the mother had left the room for a few moments to attend to some out-door duties, leaving the child in its cradle near the fire. She returned to find the cradle in flames, and the child dead from burning and suffocation. It is supposed to have originated from a spark coming from the fire near which the cradle was placed.

The "free citizen" of the adjoining Republic of Africa, by name James Kailock, better known as "Simple Jim," who was accidentally shot in the head by a tow yard by a cable during the holidays, was recently dead from the effects thereof. Another instance of the danger of carelessly handling fire arms. May it be the last.

From the Union of the same town we gather the following: Probably the most daring burglary committed in this place for some time, was perpetrated on Thursday night of last week. The Major had his clothes on a chair by his bedside, and a lamp burning on the mantle within two feet of him; his life was weakened by a noise, just in time to see a man's arm closing the door of the room. She immediately roused the Major, and told him there was some one in the house; he instantly jumped out of bed, saying, "he thought not," but at once missed the chair and clothes, and heard some one running down the steps, he immediately gave chase, but the villain was too quick for him and had taken to the front door carrying the clothes with him. In the morning the clothes were found hid in a pile of lumber near Swartz's Mill. The thief got a valuable watch and a pocket book containing about seven dollars, and some promissory notes, his actions show clearly that money was his object, but the Major's prudent habit of trusting to the large vault of the National Bank for his security, rather than to his pocket book, gave the thief but little booty.

On Sunday night, John W. Strine's bed-room was entered by two daring burglars, and a pocket-book containing over \$400 taken from under his pillow. Mr. Strine awakened after they had got out of his room, and shot twice at the villain as they ran, but failed to hit the mark. He sincerely wishes he had cried both of them, so that we could see who these devils are. Mr. S. thinks they used chloroform on him whilst in the room.

On Sunday night, the 19th inst., the house occupied by James Walker, was burned down, including all the furniture in it. Mr. Walker and family retired to bed, leaving no fire in the hearth, but was awakened in the night by the heat, and discovered the house on fire. The supposition is that it was caused by a spark flying between the logs, though unnoticed at the time, yet slowly and surely ignited the log.

The Charleston Radical Convention have fixed the compensation of its members at eight dollars a day, and twenty cents mileage, to be paid in State bills, on which there is a discount of twenty per cent.

The municipal election held at Wheeling, West Virginia, on Tuesday last, resulted in favor of the Democrats by an average majority of five hundred gain over the vote of the year previous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. B. V. 1867.

BECKWITH'S ELECTRIC LINIMENT. FOR the cure of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Strains of the Joints, Numbness of the Limbs, Swelling of the Feet, Sprains, Bruises, and all the Nerve Affections, Incurable Stiffness of the Neck, Chills, etc., etc.

Read the Certificates: We hereby certify that we have used Beckwith's Electric Liniment for Rheumatism of the Neck, and received entire relief from its application. We confidently recommend it to the public. MRS. T. H. WILLIS, 101 W. Va. Mrs. M. A. HANSON, 101 W. Va. MILDRED C. WATERS, Rev. C. M. CALLAWAY, 609 West Lombard Street, Baltimore. Middleway, Jeff. Co., W. Va., 7

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, & C. At Fair Prices. It has been ascertained that the Mercantile who offers to sell his goods below cost must either cheat himself, the purchaser or the person from whom he purchases. The undersigned has not obtained the eminence of a public benefactor to the extent of selling goods at wholesale prices or thirty per cent less than they can be bought anywhere under the sun. He makes no such claim, but offers his goods, fairly and honestly, at a REASONABLE profit, as any in the market—making only a reasonable profit. He is a Retailer, and he is determined to sell as low as corresponding articles can be had in Baltimore, at Stewart's old stand in Charlestown. December 17, 1867. M. B. FRYER.

KEEP IT BETWEEN THE PEOPLE. THAT L. DINKLE is dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware of all kinds; also, a Repairer of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds. Call on or send for a list of goods, as well as low as corresponding articles can be had in Baltimore, at Stewart's old stand in Charlestown. December 17, 1867.

CHEAP GOODS. KEARSELY & SHEPHERD now receiving their second supply of FALL GOODS, at greatly reduced prices. December 17, 1867. KEARSELY & SHEPHERD.

AGENTS WANTED. HAGER-TOWN Agents for 1868, for sale by H. ASQUITH & BROS. December 17, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THOMAS & ADAMS, PHOENIX CARRIAGE WORKS, BERRYVILLE, CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

THE undersigned has on hand at all times, and is prepared to order any style of vehicles, in the line of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SHIFTING TOP Phaetons, Rockaways with Single and Double Seats, Spring Wagons with Shifting Tops, and Sleighs.

We carry on the whole branch of the business, and buy the very best material in large quantities, and of first hands, and we therefore feel able to serve our customers, and make it to the interest of the people of Clarke and adjoining counties, to call and see us before dealing elsewhere.

THOMAS & ADAMS, BERRYVILLE, VA. Sept. 10, 1867-6m.

CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!! JUST received from Baltimore, and will be sold at reduced prices, O. G. GERMANTOWN, from \$300 to \$250; PHOENIX CARRIAGES, from \$200 to \$220; BEST LEATHER TOP BUGGIES, with Clog Hairs, from \$200 to \$220; Several Second Hand CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and ROCKAWAYS, at very low prices. Agent for Wm. McCann. Nov. 26, 1867-3m. (Circular Journal copy)

GREAT REDUCTION IN READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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THOMAS & ADAMS, BERRYVILLE, VA. Sept. 10, 1867-6m.

Prices.

CALICOES, 9, 10, & 12-1/2 cts. COTTONS, 9 to 25 cts. COFFEE, 23 to 28 cts. DRESS GOODS AT COST!

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HARPER'S FERRY TRADE.

HARPER'S FERRY CLOTHING AND GENERAL FURNISHING STORE.

For Gentlemen, Youth and Children. THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has just received, and will continue to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of the best made up

CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, all kinds of ready-made clothing, such as Suits, Hats, Caps, Collars, Ties, Valises, Satchels, &c., &c., &c.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has just received and opened a well selected stock of the best made up

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, SATCHELS, TRUNKS & BAGGAGES.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has just received and opened a well selected stock of the best made up

COOK AND HEATING STOVES.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has just received and opened a well selected stock of the best made up

HARPER'S FERRY DRUG STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased the right and entire control of the

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BALTIMORE CARDS.

M. Hirsch & Co., JOBBERS IN LADIES AND GENTS' Furnishing Goods.

FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, & C. 275 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE.

A. Goodman, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF Men's and Boys' Clothing.

265 Baltimore Street, (Up stairs), BALTIMORE.

LEWIS SNELLEBERG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Ladies' & Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, HOOP SKIRTS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

No. 38 North Eutaw Street, (Between Lexington and Fayette Streets), BALTIMORE, MD.

January 7, 1868-3m.

A. P. HOBBS, A. R. STELZER, A. F. HOBBS, JR., L. W. WATSON, W. W. VA.

SMITH, BARNETT & CO., GENERAL REAL ESTATE, Foreign and Domestic Agents.

No. 6, ST. PAUL STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

HAVING established ourselves in the City of Baltimore, with connections in Northern, Western and Southern States, and also in Europe, we will buy and sell, import and export, all kinds of goods, and especially in the States of Virginia and West Virginia.

