

Spirit of Jefferson

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Spirit of Jefferson
BENJAMIN F. BEALL,
 EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

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 In large variety to select from, and made up by no Hotel in the country. Everything which connotes to the comfort of guests, is furnished with an unflinching hand, and the Howard House affords accommodations to the traveling public equal to any other first class Hotel in the United States.

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 are all unexceptionable. The Proprietors solicit the patronage of the public.

Single will be at the Depot on arrival of trains, also at the entrance on their arrival, to convey guests and their baggage to the House.

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Dealer in and Manufacturer of
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Geo. W. B. Bartlett,
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Tobacco, Snuffs & Cigars.
 330 BALTIMORE STREET,
 Second Door West of Howard,
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 May 12, 1868.

Malby House,
A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR
 BALTIMORE, MD.
 July 30, 1867-17.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
WHITE & TRAPNELL,
Attorneys at Law,
 Charlestown, W. Va.
 WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson and adjoining Counties, and in the District Courts of Virginia and West Virginia. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them.
 January 12, 1869-6m.

THOS. C. GREEN, (DAN'L B. LOCAL)
GREEN & LUCAS,
Attorneys at Law,
 Having associated themselves as partners, we will practice in Jefferson and adjoining Counties. Offices at Charlestown, Shepherdstown and Lewisport.
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G. M. BELTZHOVER,
Attorney at Law,
 SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA.
 Particular attention given to collection of Claims in Jefferson and adjoining counties, and all other business entrusted to him.
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EDWARD C. FREEL,
Attorney at Law
 PRACTICES in the Courts of JEFFERSON, BERKELEY and MORGAN Counties, and in the District Courts of Virginia and West Virginia. Particular attention paid to cases in Bankruptcy.
 Office in Hunter's Law Row, next door to the Carter House.
 July 30, 1867-17.

ISAAC FOUKE,
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 Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.
 PRACTICES in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan Counties, Va., Virginia, and in those of Loudoun, Frederick and Clark Counties, Virginia, also in the United States District Court in cases in Bankruptcy.
 Office in Hunter's Law Row, next door to the Carter House.
 July 30, 1867-17.

WM. H. TRAVERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.
 WILL practice in the District Courts of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Particular attention paid to cases in Bankruptcy.
 July 30, 1867.

ANDREW HUNTER,
SOLICITOR IN MATTERS OF BANKRUPTCY.
 Having specially prepared for the business, and not being excluded from the United States Courts; will prosecute, diligently, all applications for the benefit of the late Bankrupt law, committed to him.
 He will regularly attend the Federal Court at Charlestown, and elsewhere as the case may require.
 Charlestown, July 16, 1867-17.
 (See Messager left at his residence, or at the Drug Store of Ainslie & Bro., will receive prompt attention.)
 December 24, 1867-6m.

DR. J. V. SIMMONS,
 Being permanently located in Charlestown, Va., offers his services in every branch of his profession. Frezizing or Narcotic Spray used in extractive Teeth.
 Terms very moderate.
 July 23, 1867-17.

Spirit of Jefferson.
BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR.
 CHARLESTOWN, VA.
 Tuesday Morning, April 13, 1869.

MISSOURI CORRESPONDENCE.
 KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 31, 1869.
Mr. Editor:—Some time has elapsed since I last dropped you a line. In that interval much has transpired, but it has been of such a general nature that the reader could read. Our local items, such at least as would be interesting to those outside of their influence, portook strongly of the season, and ribbed themselves in a Leathean iceberg. But now as "the revolving suns have brought back the mild season of spring to our hills," and the news from the great human hive have risen from their lethargy, and are roaming the fields of energy and industry in search of the honied treasures of life, it was strange indeed if everything around should not wear a livelier aspect, whose brightness mirrors a season of interest to the studious observer. I will not, however, weary you with a detail of all these, but will select a few which will from their novelty likely be more entertaining.

A few nights ago, my curiosity led me to hear a lecture from the celebrated Miss Anna Dickinson. It was my first opportunity of seeing and hearing the female biped discourse from the rostrum. I was all ears (except now and then as she approached the front of the stage an insatiable desire to learn whether her hoof was cloven, led me to use my visual organs). To say the least, however, the lecture was good. It was a beautiful theoretical millenium, in which Justice and Mercy were the leading spirits and woman their representative. She said "it was time to stop preaching and the apostrophe fighting." An open declaration of war. "To fight whom?" The men of course. This will hasten the millenium. The laws of the land, said she, made by these generous and unassuming men, discriminate in favor of the male. This the first woman legislature would remedy by erasing every statute from the book, which denied woman her equal rights with man. Broadway and Fifth Avenue had sentimentally termed woman a flower—sweet—beautiful—ornamental. She thought the resemblance very appropriate under the present state of affairs, and all would be well if all women were roses, geraniums and violets, but we must remember that there are a great many hollyhocks in every garden. What must become of them? No one would care for them. They must either work out their own destiny or perish. Why then should any avenue of industry be closed upon them—seeing no mate is found for them. Would we wish to consign them to a life of penury?

She said the mode of raising girls now-a-days, in ease and idleness, as if marriage and riches were a natural consequence—teaching them that labor and toil were dispensable—had forced painted idleness in throngs upon our streets, to blazon out their little life in a round of vicious pleasure. Why not educate women to take care of themselves? They were frequently were compelled to do so, and often at their husband's expense. What would it be for her to enter upon the duties of that sphere, and how much more successfully could she contend with her competitors in that sphere. She saw no reason why they should not be Lawyers, Doctors, Post-Mistresses, &c. Wherever they had been tried, they proved to be successful. She had heard of one project to ameliorate woman's condition. That was Governor Andrew's. He proposed to send a regiment of the farlorn to Death, where it was said the men were herding together, living squalid lives, for the purpose, as he termed it, to teach the children. But how could there be any children in a territory where there were no women, it would take a wise head then here to solve. She thought women would make good preachers of the gospel. They had all the troubles now of the church, and she thought they ought to have the salary too. She wanted women to go to work every where to redeem their sex from the tyranny of man. She had hope. The star was brightening.

This is a fair synopsis of the discourse. It was well delivered, and at times she was eloquent. Practically, however, I do not deem her scheme advisable. It reminds me of the artificial rain project of Mr. Gammon, which sounded eloquently in the ears of Lord Edington, but which worked a practical injury to his finances. We would not like our wives (if we had one) to be summoned upon juries and we left at home to nurse the offspring and cook our dinner. And especially we would not like her locked up all night in the jury room for not agreeing on the verdict, which most certainly would be the case—for no twelve women a part thereof would be likely to agree. Nor would she like to dig down our hills, build our roads and railroads, plough, sow and the like—physically she is unfitted for such. She really has now more to do in her sphere than she is willing to do. The great complaint all over the country is for house-servants. Music teachers are in demand here and lady teachers can easily procure situations where they will be well rewarded. Woman really has no reason to complain. Man has not only lifted from her, shoulder the burden of labor, but he has removed her in a great measure from the arena of temptation and made her a household goddess. He looks to her for purity and refinement, and all the virtues of the social life. If she finds no contentment in those fields of labor allotted her, she will find it nowhere else. If she will place herself on an equality (social) with man, in our every day life, then she must prepare to breast the storm of difficulties and harden the nerves of her delicate sensibility. She cannot maintain her present pre-eminant social position, unless she stands aloof from the sterner realities of life.

Yesterday I visited Leavenworth for the second time since my sojourn here. I took a stroll through the city and was much pleased with the beautiful and superb residences that greeted me at every turn—much superior to those of our city. The Cathedral there, not yet fully completed, is a magnificent structure—surpassing in beauty of interior that of Baltimore. One is now in course of construction here, which our Catholic brethren boast will surpass that of Leavenworth.

anything happens, my life is insured for ten thousand dollars. The chief engineer said he felt as if the boat would burn on this trip, and he kept his hose in complete readiness for any emergency. The chambermaid said she had not had three dreams of fire in succession for nothing. An old Gipsy woman kept talking on the way down to the young people, and telling them that something awful was going to happen before we got to Leavenworth. I recollected a bad dream I got some weeks before. Many regrets were expressed about the masquerade. Many gratified expressions were made for the safety of all on board. Some said: "What if we had been awakened in the night?" "What if we had not been able to keep near the stairs?" "What if the Ruth had swung off after touching, as the other had commanded by the same captain did when thirty lives were lost?" Several ladies had nervous chills, and insisted that they should choke to death. Our cordials then flowed freely.

The negroes built great fires on the bank, and kept up a hideous howling, and danced and sang like demons. A boat came alongside, but refused to help us off. She was bound up the river, but showed great selfishness. One man had escaped from the wreck in the yawl, and this was dispatched to Vicksburg, fifteen miles, for aid. At one o'clock the long look-out for rescue boats came. We went on board in haste. The most of the negroes took the first that arrived, which were small and poorly manned. We had scarcely swung out into the stream when the Mississippi passed us, and created a swell that caused our craft to dance like an egg shell. Then ensued a scene of terror such as I never witnessed before. It was a panic of the most dreadful kind, and our dangers were greater when upon the burning steamer. The coolness and courage of James Homan, our pilot, saved us at the time of the fire, and again when we were on the Plain City, whose helm he took, and brought us out of the midst of "perils of waters." We reached Vicksburg after two in the morning, hungry and sleepy, and satisfied with steamboating. On the few trains saved eight out of ten were rifled when we landed. We passed through "perils of robbers" also. Thank God, we saved every life.

Demons on Shipboard—The Middle Passage Outdone by an Emigrant Ship.
 A few days ago the ship James Foster, Jr., of the Black Ball line, arrived from Liverpool with many of her passengers prostrated by ship fever. She sailed from Liverpool with about 150 emigrants, of which number 22, including some of the crew, died of bad treatment and insufficient food during the voyage. On Saturday an investigation was instituted at Castle Garden, before Commissioners O'Gorman, Kapp and McElroy, and Superintendent Cassery. Mr. Charles H. Marshall, one of the owners of the ship, was present with counsel. One of the passengers, an intelligent English plumber, Robert Blackmore, testified that the first provisions were issued the day after sailing, and that they were never in quantity or quality such as the contract required. The only good article was the bread. Although having no measures or weights to determine, the witness was sure that the allowance was only about half of that stipulated. It was better at first, but decreased in quantity and was deteriorated in quality as the voyage progressed. Each passenger should have received three quarts of water a day, but they did not get half that quantity. All the provisions and the coals were served out by the carpenter, who when asked for a kick or a blow, sometimes he would not give out food until bedtime, and oftentimes the passengers were compelled to go to bed supperless. This witness once went to the captain and asked for something to eat, and was answered "Not a d—d bit to save your life." A petition, reciting their grievances, was also drawn up by the passengers and presented to the captain, who took no notice of it. Shortly before arriving at this port witness went into the hospital and was treated by the sick nurse, who refused to give him anything to eat, and some cordials in the reticule I took in my hand. These were in constant demand among the nervous and exhausted shipwrecked company, who were now scattered all about a large field, and exposed to the sharp wind and intense cold of a March night. There were three negro huts, one of which took fire and burnt down. The others were so full of smoke that it was uncomfortable for some time. At last they were taken possession of, and their modern chimneys were soon filled with the blaze of cheerful fires. The furious, fatal element from which we fled in dismay, was now most agreeable to our shivering persons.

The fire was raging in the cargo of the Ruth with unstrained energy and presented a scene of unsurpassed sublimity and terror. I drew negroes in their boats from across the river—our island was almost a wilderness, with no inhabitants and no provisions for the hungry, three hundred now covering on its shores—and was seen for twenty miles away. The visitors took the path of wreckers, and stole everything they could find unprotected. On the board powder, (which was thrown overboard), hay, cotton, oil cake, petroleum, pork, and everything combustible—in all over 1,800 tons—130 head of horses and mules, 600 tons. Nothing was saved excepting a few trunks and valises. Parties lost money and jewels in their state rooms and trunks, and trunks worth from five hundred to four thousand dollars. Most escaped with barely what they had on at the time the alarm was given. It was amusing to mingle in the groups and hear the incidents, experiences, surmises, theories, and superstitions, regrets and hopes with which they beguiled the weary hours.

PORTICAL.
PASS UNDER THE ROD.
 COMPOSED BY MRS. DANA.

I saw the young bride, in her beauty and pride,
 Bedecked in her sunny array,
 And the bright flash of joy mantled high on her cheek
 And the future looked blooming and gay,
 And with woman's heart she had her heart
 At the shrine of idolatrous love,
 And she anchored her hope to this perishing craft,
 By the chain which her tender hands were fast,
 But I saw when those heart-strings were beating
 And the chain had been severed in two,
 She had changed her white robes for the sables of
 Grief,
 And her bloom for the paleness of woe!
 But the Healer was there, pouring balm on her heart,
 And wiping the tears from her eyes,
 He strengthened the chain he had broken in twain,
 And fastened it firm to the side!
 There had whispered a voice—'twas the voice of
 her God—
 "I love thee, I love thee—pass under the rod!"

I saw the young mother in tenderness bend,
 O'er the couch of her slumbering boy,
 And she kissed the soft lips as they murmured her
 name,
 While the dreamer lay smiling in joy,
 O! sweet as the rapture encircled with dew,
 "What if the coming evening of life promised fair,
 So fresh and so bright to that mother he seemed,
 As he lay in his innocence there,
 And the tale of her sorrow was told,
 "Pale as marble, an silent and cold,
 But pale and colder her beautiful boy!
 And the tale of her sorrow was told,
 But the Healer was there who had struck her heart
 And taken her treasure away!
 To allure her to heaven he had ceased it high,
 "And the mourner will wearily obey."
 There had whispered a voice—'twas the voice of
 her God—
 "I love thee, I love thee—pass under the rod!"

MISCELLANEOUS.
Preocious Infant.
 A Child that Commenced talking at the age of Three Months.

From the following letter, written and vouched for by Dr. Sudduth, one of our most respectable and successful physicians, our readers will see that we have in our midst one of the many wonders of the world. Several parties, since the knowledge of this came to light, have visited the family, and all agree in pronouncing it true in every respect and beyond their comprehension:

Mr. Editor—I wish to make known to the public one of the most remarkable, indeed wonderful, instances of infantile precocity, in the line of talking. I never heard of it, I doubt, indeed, if any other like it is to be found in any of the records of strange things. I was called upon a few days ago to attend a sick child, daughter of William and Mary Jane Heasley, living in the southwest part of St. Charles township. I found the child, aged a few days under five months, very ill. After administering some medicine to the child, I was started to hear it say, very distinctly, "Mamma baby don't say, Mamma baby." Completely nonplussed, I inquired of the mother how long the babe had talked. As though it was no unusual occurrence, she coolly said it commenced a few days before it was three months old! Deeply impressed with this unheard-of and premature development, I watched the child with the deepest interest. It does not prattle, as is usual with infants when first trying to talk, stumbling upon and straining at words. It speaks clearly and coherently, a regular sentence that clearly expresses its thoughts or ideas. It seems to think, and then expresses its thoughts calmly and clearly. It seems to note the anxiety and wishes of others. A little four-year old brother was out of the house, and several members of the family inquired where he was. He soon came back when the baby seeing him, said to the mother, "Otty has come home." It will lie quietly in its cradle while its mother is at work, and when hungry it will say, "Baby wants dinner," or "Mamma, take baby up," as plainly as a child five years of age. It may as well mention that the mother of the child commenced talking at eight months old. Altogether, I consider it a phenomenon worthy of public record. Nor do I think it any less incomprehensible that this talking wonder is a girl.

Smokers.
 Robert Hall is said to have preached his most eloquent sermons after smoking a pipe in his vestry; the same with Dr. Parr, who sometimes smoked twenty pipes in one evening; and "never wrote well except under the inspiration of tobacco." According to Bishop Kennebec, Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher of Malmesbury, repaired to his study every day after dinner, and had his candle and ten or twelve pipes of tobacco laid by him; then, shutting his door, he fell to smoking, thinking and writing for several hours; and, although such an excessive smoker, lived to the good old age of ninety and two. All know how the great Sir Isaac Newton smoked; and how on one occasion, in a moment of abstraction, he placed the little finger of his "lady love" into the hot bowl of his pipe, in place of a tobacco stopper. Thomas Carlyle smokes, as do Lord Lytton, Tennyson, Louis Napoleon, and many other eminent men. Campbell, Byron, Moore, and Lord Eldon, were moderate smokers, and frequently bore testimony to the comfort of tobacco smoking; so was Lord Palmerston, and the use of the weed did not shorten his days. We wish we could say as much for Charles Lamb, "the gentle Elia," who toiled after it as some men toil after virtue. To say all that can be said in favor of tobacco would require volumes.

London Magazine.
ORCHARD SALE.—Mr. George L. Kite purchased the other day an orchard covering one acre of land, containing thirty-nine trees, for \$650. Two years ago the fruit in this little orchard was worth half that amount. There is no branch of farming that will pay better in Edge county than fruit raising, if properly attended to.—*Popo Courier.*

Manufacture of Butter.
 In winter the dairymen have many difficulties to encounter to make the best quality of butter, because many plants and grasses which make good butter when fed, green make undesirable butter when fed dry. There is in this respect, much difference of opinion. It is an undoubted fact that food gives the color; and other things being equal, the better the food the better the color. Carrots are excellent winter food for cows, and produce butter of good flavor and color, and every farmer who keeps a dairy should reserve a liberal supply of these roots for winter feeding.

But "the butter has come," as it is said, and the next step is to work (salt and prepare) it for the table or market. To get out all the butter milk and curd is absolutely essential if you would have butter of the first quality. If these substances are left in, they will form a scum which will pervade the whole mass, and it will first become rancid, rancid. Many modes are practiced by butter-makers to get these ingredients out, a common one is to wash it in pure cold water, or to give it several drenchings with water, as it is worked over. This method is not to be recommended, as the water has a tendency to absorb and carry off some of the nice delicate flavor or aroma of the butter, which should remain. Other work it, roll and knead it, with the hand, turning off the buttermilk as it accumulates; but this method is objectionable. The hand should never touch the butter after it leaves the churn, as it tends to soften it, and is not effectual in accomplishing its object of releasing the milk. The best method of getting out the buttermilk is by the use of the butter-working, which is a marble or hard wood top table of circular form, with a groove around the edges to carry off the milk, whey, and curd, and slightly inclined. The butter is placed on this table, and then worked by a cylindrical brass turning on a spiral joint, which forces out the butter into a thin mass, thoroughly separating the salt, and leaving the buttermilk dry and in proper condition for the table or tub. By the use of this instrument a hundred pounds can be worked in an hour.

I should recommend a mixture of salt and saltpetre to preserve butter. The quantity per cent varies with the market, and it is once to the pound. Butter can be kept without the use of salt. On the continent of Europe it is rarely salted, and I think not in Italy. It is preserved fresh by putting it in large-mouthed jars, putting in a little water, cooking tight, and setting away with the neck of the jar down. Some put in wine instead of water. The success of the method consists in effectually excluding the air. As butter takes its flavor from the food of the cow, it is often found that cabbage and turnips give their taste to it. This result can be obtained by feeding these products after milking, and the flavor will pass from the system, or be modified before new milk is formed.—*Health and Home.*

How One of the Members of the Cabinet was Appointed.
 The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Journal tells the following story:
 So far as the appointment of Mr. Creswell to a Cabinet position is concerned, it appears that General Grant held consultation whatever with him on the subject previous to sending in his name. Secretary Creswell tells the following story in reference to it:—I had a conversation with General Grant a few days before the 4th of March. I called to see him at his army headquarters, not on any particular business, but purely as a matter of conversation. Some time after the pleasant, but he showed me no particular marked attention. As I was about to leave, he called me aside and said, "Mr. Creswell, let me see what are your initials—J. N., is it not?" "No," said I; "John Andrew Jackson Creswell." General Grant took a pencil from his pocket and wrote the name in full on a scrap of paper. "I was very curious," says Mr. Creswell, "to know what the General meant, but I did not ask him. I thought it very strange that he should be so solicitous about my name, and when I went home I told my wife all about it." "Why," said she, "he is going to give you a Cabinet appointment. I merely laughed at her remark. I regarded it as a first pleasant surprise, but persisted that General Grant meant nothing that and nothing more. March 5th came, and I was standing in the office of the Rabbit House, in this city. About 1 o'clock one of my friends struck me on the shoulder, and said: "Creswell, you have been nominated Postmaster General." This was the first intimation I had of the President's intentions, and I was indeed very much surprised. There is every reason to believe that the nomination of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Hoar were to these gentlemen the most complete surprises. Mr. Stewart's manner in the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, where he was when his name was announced as Secretary of the Treasury, impressed those who were present with this belief.

Mr. Creswell was not thought of for any position before the last moment. It was quite evident that some one was to be taken from the Southern States. Aware of this fact, the politicians went to work. A name after name was mentioned, the war began. Before the 4th of March came, there was hardly a man south of Mason and Dixon's line, whose appointment was not put out in question, owing to the sectional feeling of him from one quarter or another. Mr. Creswell was almost the only prominent man left, and him the President decided to fill to his Cabinet at the eleventh hour.

—*Arene Hoosay* says in his latest essay on female beauty: "Irish girls have most beautiful hands. English girls have too fleshy and plump hands. The hands of American girls are too long and narrow. The fingers of German girls are too short and their palms too broad. Next to the Irish girls the daughters of Poland deserve the palm, so far as the hand is concerned. The hands of French, Italian and Spanish girls may be called indifferent, though there are some beautiful hands to be seen in France and Italy than in Spain. The Parisiennes bestow a great deal of care on their hands, and the consequence is that they are soft and their palms too broad. Next to the Irish girls the daughters of Poland deserve the palm, so far as the hand is concerned. The hands of French, Italian and Spanish girls may be called indifferent, though there are some beautiful hands to be seen in France and Italy than in Spain. 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Journal of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BRILL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Published Morning, April 14, 1869.

TO DELINQUENTS.

We have one more word to address to those who owe us for subscriptions and advertisements. You are aware that we have been for some time under a pecuniary strain, and we have plainly told you that your assistance was necessary. You have for some cause, best known to yourselves, disregarded our several appeals, and left us to struggle along without your help. You have between this time and Friday next to come to our rescue, and comply to you have it in your power to pay us. The question is, will you do it? The matter is with you.

STARTLING.

A few days ago, Mr. Sprague of Rhode Island, stated in his place in the Senate of the United States, that he knew of an instance in which a member of one of the Congressional committees had been offered in hand three thousand dollars to report in favor of a certain measure, with a prospective realization of one hundred thousand dollars, if the report met with a favorable reception. In this statement, simple as it seems, there is a world of meaning, and the silence with which it was received, shows the extent to which corruption and bribery have entered into the legislation of the country. A few years ago such a statement would have called for immediate investigation, and scarcely a single Senator would have remained quiet in his seat. In the year 1857, three members of the House of Representatives, all hailing from the State of New York—Messrs. Matteson, Gilbert and Edwards—were expelled from their seats for entertaining propositions, for which they were to receive pecuniary consideration for voting for certain land grants. This was a period when the legislation of the country was comparatively free from corruption, and before radicalism had assumed full sway in every department. At that time, Mr. Paine, of North Carolina, rose in his place, and made the statement that he was cognizant of the fact that these bribes had been offered and accepted, the cry went up from every part of the House, to name the parties involved.—How different was the reception with which Mr. Sprague's statement met only a few days ago. Not a single member of the Senate thought it necessary to inquire who the grave legislator was, who had been offered such a heavy reward for his services in committee. No investigation was called for, and not one of the sixty Senators present seemed to feel interest enough in the matter, to even ask who the legislator was, or whether he had favorably entertained the alluring proposition.

From this, some idea may be formed, of the depth of infamy and pollution to which the government has fallen, and a further idea may be gathered of its downward tendency to ruin and disintegration. Whatever may be the motives which actuate Mr. Sprague, the country is indebted to him for these exposures.

REVOLUTION RECOMMENDED.

To such an extent have the innovations upon the Constitution, the corruptions in the Government and the outrages upon the laws, been carried on by the Jacobins at Washington, that even the most loyal of the organs of that party are becoming nauseated and rebellious. The New York Herald was the first paper to bring Grant out for the Presidency, and has adhered to him with more steadfastness than is its wont. It has been recognized as the leading advocate of the measures of the Abolition party. But the Herald losing all patience with the robbers and brigands who rule at Washington, insensible to honor or shame, now openly recommends forcible revolution to put an end to the evils that lance the veins of the country under the false pretense of governing a Republic. The "rings" have wormed into Congress until its principal branch stands like a rotten log in our pathway. They gathered from the debris of the war, from the wreck of our commerce, from the national debt, and from the many evils that the last eight years have engrained upon us all the elements of financial and consequent political corruption, and have rolled them under the wings of that august old hen, the Senate of the United States. Upon this body the Herald begins its assault, and has some weighty words upon the subject, which we reproduce: "The Senate is in conflict with the people, who fancy that they placed the Senators in their seats to make such laws as the States North and South desire. Instead of taking this view of it the Senate has become so corrupt, that, in its business, it imagines that it is simply a party instrument placed in power to control the vast wealth of the nation and make such laws as the subtle brains of the men behind the scenes may suggest as necessary to increase the plunder. Death sometimes occurs because the remedy is applied too late. It is often so in the history of nations. The people have too often waited until the will of the revolution was forced from them by the very weight of intolerable government. The people of the United States have the sense to profit by historical precedent and reason from it. They will not wait until the Senate, after destroying the executive power, usurps also the legislative and judiciary, and enthrone itself upon the ruins of our constitution. They will at once decide that it is better for the nation to overturn the Senate than to have the Senate go on in its usurpations until it overturns the nation. Both these measures would be revolutionary; but a lesser revolution at once is better than a great revolution in the future. The former would be effected while the people have yet some religious, political and financial morals which the ravenous Senatorial legislation has not yet touched. By waiting a few years longer there may be but little of this left, and the way may be well prepared for a revolution out of which no hope is to emerge but a desperate struggle of years, and by the retracing afterwards of the retrograde step with which the Senate now threatens us.—We say the people in preference to the Senate, and down with the Senate rather than down with the people!"

TO WHAT ARE WE DRIFTING!

The admonitions of this journal have too clearly indicated the tendency of the times, for any one to ignorantly blind to mistake the meaning of our prophecy; or, if not true, the inevitable decree that our Nation, like those preceding it, is fast drifting into the maelstrom of destruction. How, terrible in its consequences, disastrous in its results, has now been ended for four years and more, and what do we witness? That portion of the country that gave life to the nation and the only vital principles to the Constitution, upon which a Republic can exist, is still fettered, bound hand and foot—ruled with a rod of iron and lashed with the tongues of scorpions. Can this be so, and how long is it to continue? Concession, humiliation or compromise is but regarded as weakness or base subservience, and the measure of aggression upon vested rights is meted out accordingly. But it is not simply of State, individual or personal rights violated, that we now desire to speak, but the tendency of the whole legislation of the Government is to anarchy, ruin and destruction to the Nation. "If this be treason, make the most of it," but what will you respond to the following admonitory comments from the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday: "The Imperialist, a new journal which yesterday made its appearance in New York, proclaims that Democracy is a failure, and advocates the establishment of a monarchical Government. We are glad to know that before this great change takes place Congress proposes to immortalize the republic by getting up a gigantic lottery scheme. A bill has been introduced in the Senate, and has passed to a third reading, which gives to certain individuals the right, privilege and franchise of devising such ways and means as they may desire for the distribution of money or property for the term of twenty years from the date of the passage of this act." Of course the object of this lottery is strictly moral, loyal and patriotic, as is every other measure of the present Congress to whom this valuable franchise is given are greatly concerned that the monuments in course of erection at the National Capitol the memory of Washington and Lincoln have never been completed. They are grieved at this latest example of the proverbial ingratitude of Republics. They propose, therefore, to pay one hundred thousand dollars per annum for twenty years, the first two hundred thousand dollars to be credited to the Lincoln Monument Association, and the balance to the Washington Monument Association. As Mr. Lincoln is held in fresher and more fervid remembrance by loyal people, and his name will be more likely to be remembered than that of Washington, his monument is, properly enough, to be credited with the first instalment. All that the devisers of this lottery scheme ask is the privilege of carrying on the lottery business in this country for twenty years to come, and it seems as though they are about to obtain it. The monuments to Washington and Lincoln may never be built, but for long years after the coming Emperor has been enthroned, we shall have in the periodical drawings of the grand national lottery, refreshing, and perhaps remunerative, reminders of the latter days of the model Republic."

In the first branch of the City Council, (says the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday) the President presented a communication from Robert T. Banks, Esq., Mayor of Baltimore city, calling the attention of the members to the accompanying letter of M. G. Harman, President of the Valley Railroad, and advising that a committee be appointed to whom the matter of conferring with the delegates be referred. The letter is as follows: "OFFICE VALLEY RAILROAD Co., Staunton, March 29, 1869. To Hon. R. T. Banks: My Dear Sir—The counties of Roanoke, Botetourt, Rockbridge, Augusta and Rockingham, have appointed delegates to go to Baltimore on the 21st day of April next, to confer with the Mayor and City Council and citizens of Baltimore, and urge the subscription of one million of dollars by the City of Baltimore to the stock of the Valley Railroad, provided the counties and towns on the line of the road subscribe one million two hundred thousand dollars. This being done, a first mortgage in the road for thirteen hundred thousand dollars, will nearly, if not quite completely, be paid from Harrisonburg to Staunton. We propose that the delegations from all the counties shall meet at the Eatow House at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 22d of April, 1869. Please make the necessary arrangements and oblige me, and oblige Yours, very truly, M. G. HARMAN, President. After the message and letter had been read, Mr. Crout moved that a joint special committee be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting to be held at the Eatow House at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 22d instant. The motion was adopted, and the Chair named Messrs. Crout, Carter and Arthur as a committee from this Branch.

YELLOW FEVER—CONTAGION—INFECTION. Dr. Mudd, who had much experience at the Dry Tortugas, says: "I found that the disease does not generate the poison which gives rise to the plague.—The difference between contagion and infection which I have discovered is that one generates the poison from which the fever springs, and the other does not. Contagion, such as small pox, measles, &c., generates the poison which spreads the complaint of yellow fever, typhoid fever, and other such infectious diseases. It required contact with the poison, and if a thousand cases of fever were removed from the place of the disease no danger whatever need be apprehended."

GONE AT LAST.—Under the death head will be found an announcement of the death of the oldest person in our County, Mrs. Catherine Nell, in the one hundred and third year of her age. Some weeks since, we gave a sketch of the life of this extraordinary woman. How great have been the world's changes since she appeared upon the stage, which may be appreciated at a glance, upon the simple suggestion, that she was three years older than the Great Napoleon would have been, had he been living on the day she died. [Hagerstown Mail.]

EXTRA SESSION.—President GRANT, in view of important interests not yet acted upon had issued a proclamation convening the United States Senate in extra session. The session was to have commenced yesterday at 12 o'clock. The House adjourned on Saturday.

SPRAGUE.

His Last Speech.

The irrepressible Senator from Rhode Island has again spoken. This time he falls below the standard he had set up, and instead of ventilating the Senate and its corruptions, he has only given himself a good airing.—Having pompously advertised himself, much was expected from him, but the millionaire Sprague did not meet expectation. The job was too extensive for one of his mental calibre, and at a point where success was so greatly desired, he founders and gives his political opponents the advantage. On Thursday last, the ramp Senate had up for consideration, a bill to amend an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and upon this the Rhode Islander went in, and so far as any report of his speech has reached us, he never got out again.—The following synopsis of his remarks, we take from the Baltimore Sun of Friday: Mr. Sprague said it was not his purpose to address himself directly to the question before the Senate. He complained that dis-organisations were made in favor of impurities. The Senate was not concerned with the business interests of the country, and what he complained of was that the interests of the people were being constantly tampered with for the object of raising government revenue. Everything was done for the government—nothing for the people. Mr. Sherman did not wish to interrupt his friend, but every section of this bill had been framed after consultation with those whose interests were to be affected by it. Mr. Sprague.—Such is not my information. Complaints come to me from every quarter. The attendance in the galleries to-day is significant. Whether those who occupy these seats are here from curiosity, or from deep interest in the welfare of the country, I do not know. A public man becomes satisfied that he has heretofore been wrong in view he has taken it is his duty to retract them, and he had conceived it to be his duty to come here and give the Senate and the country the benefit of his anxious thoughts and deep reflections, which had now become a part of his country. It is no reason why Senators should not change, unless they wish to continue to represent themselves all power. Do the people of the United States reflect that there is no check on this body? Look at the Executive.—What a spectacle was there presented. Was there not an entire riot, a contest of the whole country when the President of the United States was brought to the bar of the Senate to be tried for what the Senate deemed an undue exercise of power? And what has been the spectacle of the last few weeks, when this body has held to its power with a tenacity unsurpassed in the annals of tyranny? We have had a more than a hundred branches of the government they must feel satisfied that the powers exercised by them are far in advance of the powers exercised when the constitution was first made. We have in the country two great religious societies not only controlling religion, but politics and the social life of the people. He pointed the reflective mind to the growth which was otherwise than that originally contemplated when the constitution was formed. Two great railroads stretching across the continent are here before the Senate contending for vast powers, and he asked the people of the United States if they were a pleasant spectacle to them to see Senators ranged on one side or the other of these great corporations? Look at the trades, look at the two classes in New York, the rich on one side and the poor on the other. Will they not respond to the words I am uttering? The times had sadly changed since he came into the arena of public and private life. Everything that was great and powerful was throwing its overshadowing influence all over the country, and the people of the government in arrogating to itself all power is followed as fast as it can by the people.

He had intended to elucidate these points, which had been prepared in words such as he was himself not capable of framing; by those who could do better; but for the ideas and thoughts, he would not take the trouble to say to any man in the Senate, nor in the country. The words which he uttered to-day had perhaps been uttered before, but they had not taken the hold of the popular heart that they did now. Never before had the future of this country appeared so gloomy to the people of the United States as now. They were weighed and pressed down all over the second place to what to do, and they looked to the Congress for relief. They listened to his words, and they felt, from the foreshadowing of the remedy, that there was hope for them. He did not desire to create a sensation; he did not care to come before the gaze of the people of the country. He would have been glad to have gone and hid himself from sight, rather than to witness the impending ruin which was surely to come upon this country unless the policy of this body was reversed. It had always been his nature from boyhood to seclude himself and to keep his views and reflections from every one, and he might have continued, as a member of this body, to keep silent and apparently inactive, but he was going on around him. But he could not do it; he could not keep still and see the ruin which was so surely to bury this country.—Things were not half so satisfactory as they were a year ago. Letters were coming to him from all parts of the country soliciting employment. I am supposed to be such, and I am under the objective point for all these applications. How is legislation accomplished here? People who have claims to push through get attorneys to help them, who come here and familiarize the legal minds of this body with them, and they are put through, despite the business men, and with no regard to business interests of this country was now like Spain under Philip the Second, when it was just going to ruin.

He had a word to say to the press, a greater power in the land than all the other powers combined. With this great power in your hands you should wield it for the prosperity of the country. You are represented here by silent and apparently uninterested correspondents, and I speak to you both. You assume to be the champions of liberty. You cannot be bridled in the interest of any one. The young men here are about me, and who represent you, have a hard time living on the miserable pittance you give them, but of course, nothing could be done for them. If you are to be any thing else than a name, why do your utterances? Why try to undertake my arguments? If you are true, let us know it. If you are the tools of the jobbers and the ring, let us know it.—Once for all, I wish it to be understood that I am not going to run a newspaper or organize a party. I shall devote my talents to the practical question of finance and for the alleviation of the condition of the people.

If I were the President of the United States, the only man who does represent the whole people, I would do like Lincoln did; I would initiate a system of ascertaining the will of the people, and so arrange affairs that democrat nor radical, nor conservative nor

RECONSTRUCTION.

Important Message from the President.

Washington, April 7.

The President sent the following message into Congress this afternoon: To the Senate and House of Representatives: While I am aware that the time in which Congress proposes now to remain in session is very brief, and that it is its desire, as far as is consistent with the public interest, to avoid entering upon the general business of legislation, there is one subject which concerns so deeply the welfare of the country that I deem it my duty to bring it before you. I have no doubt that you will concur with me in the opinion that it is desirable to restore the States which were engaged in the rebellion to their proper relations to the Government and the country as early as possible, and that the people of those States shall be found willing to become peaceful and orderly communities and to adopt and maintain such Constitutions and laws as will effectually secure the civil and political rights of all persons within their borders. The authority of the United States which has been vindicated and established by its military power, must undoubtedly be asserted for the absolute protection of all its citizens in the full enjoyment of the freedom and security which is the object of a Republican Government. But whenever the people of a rebellious State are ready to enter in good faith upon the accomplishment of this duty in entire conformity with the constitutional authority of Congress, it is certainly desirable that all causes of irritation, should be removed as promptly as possible, that a more perfect Union may be established and the country be restored to peace and prosperity.

The Convention of the people of Virginia, which met in Richmond on Tuesday, December 31, 1867, formed a Constitution for that State, which was adopted by the Convention on the 17th of April, 1868, and I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of providing by law for the holding of an election in that State at some time during the month of May and June next, under the direction of the military commander of that district at which the question of the adoption of the Constitution shall be submitted to the citizens of the State; and if this should seem desirable, I would recommend that a separate vote be taken upon each part as may be thought expedient, and that, at the same time, the military commander of that district shall be an election for the officers provided under such Constitution; and that the Constitution, or such parts hereof as shall have been adopted by the people, be submitted to Congress on the first Monday in December next, for its consideration, so that if the same is then approved the necessary steps will have been taken for the restoration of the State of Virginia to its proper relations to the Union. I am led to make this recommendation from the confident hope and belief that the people of that State are now ready to co-operate with the National Government in bringing it again into such relations to the Union as it is thought, as soon as possible, to establish and maintain, and to give to all its people those equal rights under the law which were asserted in the Declaration of Independence in the words of one of the most illustrious of its sons.

I desire, also, to ask the consideration of Congress to the question whether there is not a propriety in authorizing the Constitution framed by a Convention of the people of Mississippi for that State, and once rejected, might not be again submitted to the people of that State, in like manner, and with the probability of the same result.

U. S. GRANT. Washington, D. C., April 7, 1869.

VALLEY ITEMS.

From our Valley exchanges we copy the following items:— An order has been issued abolishing Winchester as a military post. — Edmund H. Sears has been appointed Postmaster at Staunton, Va., vice A. T. Maupin, removed. — The chicken cholera is raging to a terrible extent in Page county. One gentleman has lost over one hundred chickens, while another lost all the chickens and turkeys he had.

— Little Isaac, aged about eight years, a son of Mr. George H. Comer, living about three miles from Luray, has studied through Parkes Arithmetic, and has done his work thoroughly. — Out of all the officers recently appointed for Warren county only two will consent to take the iron clad oath. So the county is left without officers, and stealing goes forward unchecked and unpunished. — The people of Page county are earnestly engaged in the effort to build the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, which is to run, we believe, along the Shenandoah river from Harper's Ferry, through the Page Valley, to Port Republic.

MARRIED. In Baltimore city, on Tuesday, March 23d, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Monroe, Mr. SAMUEL T. COWLEY, of this place, to Miss ELIZA J. McCLELLAN, of Baltimore county. On Wednesday last, the 7th inst., on the Bridge at Harper's Ferry, by Rev. J. C. Stewart, Mr. WM. B. MORRIS to Miss ISABELLA WOODWARD, both of Charlestown.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Thomas C. Johnson, Esq., Berkeley county, by Rev. W. G. Cook, Mr. DANIEL FADELEY to Miss SALLIE T. JAMES—both of this county. On the 10th inst., at Baltimore, E. M. STORM to LAURAN LALLEY—both of Harper's Ferry.

DIED. In this town, on Thursday morning last, April 8th, 1869, Mr. JOHN FREDERICK BLESSING, in the 48th year of his age. The Ladies are especially invited to attend, as the inside of the store will be reserved for them. A credit of four months will be given on all sums over \$5, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sum of \$5 and under, Cash. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. JONAH T. TRUSSELL, Auctioneer, April 13, 1869.

One American Knitting Machine, And hundreds of other things to sell to-morrow. The Ladies are especially invited to attend, as the inside of the store will be reserved for them. A credit of four months will be given on all sums over \$5, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sum of \$5 and under, Cash. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. JONAH T. TRUSSELL, Auctioneer, April 13, 1869.

FOR RENT. THE HOUSE AND LOT in Charlestown, on the corner of Liberty and Lawrence streets, recently occupied by Mr. JAMES M. SHAW. This is one of the most desirable small residences in the town, and the property is in excellent condition. Apply to the editor of the Journal for terms, &c., or to the editor of the Spirit of Jefferson.

DWELLING-HOUSE FOR RENT. HAVE for rent a neat and comfortable HOUSE AND GARDEN. The House has Three Rooms, and a Kitchen. Apply J. H. EASTERDAY, 500 POUNDS OF BACON FOR SALE. On accommodating terms, if early application be made. This Bacon is of my own curing. ROBT. M. MILLER. Hallowtown, April 13, 1869.

JUST RECEIVED. A new and complete stock of GOODS, in my line, which I will offer at the lowest prices for Cash. April 13, 1869. W. EBY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POULTERER'S FRIEND.

THE experience of the past season has enabled us to improve our Poulterer's Friend to an extent which makes it a sure preventive of Gapes, Do not commence feeding in small doses as early as possible until the chickens have the gapes, but commence feeding in full doses as early as possible. CHICKEN CHOLERA. If we receive letters daily informing us of the great success of our Powders in arresting the ravages of CHICKEN CHOLERA, we would soon commence feeding at once, every other day. For sale by Country Merchants generally, who are supplied with certificates and show cards. CLOTH-FORTHY & CO., 225 Broadway, New York. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of Poulterer's Friend. For sale by AINSWORTH & WASHINGTON, Charlestown, Va. April 13, 1869.—6m.

Valley Fire Insurance Company, OF West Virginia. OFFICE—KEARNEYVILLE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, W. VA. OFFICERS. Col. ROBERT W. BAYLOR—President. THEODORE HOMER—Secretary. JOHN P. KEARNEY—Treasurer. DIRECTORS. Col. Robert W. Baylor, Theodore Licincher, Dr. James Logic, Col. George A. Porterfield, Daniel Goodlander, John W. Granfman and Henry B. Hays, of Jefferson County, and W. Keatland and Andrew W. McClary, of Berkeley.

THIS COMPANY now having been organized, is prepared to take risks, at fair rates, on Buildings of all kinds, Merchandise, Manufacturing Establishments, Furniture, Barns, and other property. Applications for insurance will be promptly attended to in the office, or by applicants, or our General Agent, or any of our Local Agents throughout this and adjoining States. W. W. McCLARY, General Agent. April 13, 1869.—Jy. Free Press copy.

AUCTION! AUCTION! WE will sell at Public Auction, at our Ware-Rooms, (Maj. Hawk's Factory) on SATURDAY, APRIL 17th, 1869, ONE GOOD FARM WAGON, ONE TWO-SEATED WAGON—good as new; One Two-Seated Carriage, OYE-TUMBLE-SIDE ROCKWAT CARRIAGE—NEW-Baltimore Make. ONE TWO-SEATED CARRIAGE, ONE SET OF WAGON HARNESS. One Revolving Saw, for churning wheat, One Large Hay Fork, Three Ploughs, Three Harrows, Two Cultivators, Two sets of Plough Casts, One Saddle.

One Building Lot. Containing One Fourth of an Acre; TWO FEATHER BEDS—good ones; One New Piano, A fine instrument—Rosewood—elegantly carved, and many other articles, which will be sold to the highest bidder, commencing at 11 o'clock, P. M. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, P. M. Real Estate and Personal Property Agents, J. D. PORTERFIELD, Auctioneer. April 13, 1869.

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One Reaper & Mower Combined, (EXCELLENT) NEARLY NEW, ONE IRON DRILL, (NEW YORK) RICKFORD & HOFFMAN; ONE THRESHING MACHINE AND POWER, IN GOOD ORDER—OHIO PATTERN. Two three-horse Plows, Double and Single-Shovel Plows, One Harrow, One Roller, One Mower, One Six set of Wagon Harness complete; One Water Car and Barrel; One Cradle, One Corn Cutting Box; Forks, Shovels, Picks and Hoes; Two Fifth Chains, One Log Chain; Breast and Halter Chains; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS OF SALE. All sums of Ten Dollars and under, Cash. On all sums over Ten Dollars, a credit until the first of August will be given, on Philadelphia notes, and approved security. \$5-\$9 Property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. ARMSTEAD OREM. April 13, 1869.

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One American Knitting Machine, And hundreds of other things to sell to-morrow. The Ladies are especially invited to attend, as the inside of the store will be reserved for them. A credit of four months will be given on all sums over \$5, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Sum of \$5 and under, Cash. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. JONAH T. TRUSSELL, Auctioneer, April 13, 1869.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR GOLDEN SHEA FES. This work abounds in thrilling sketches, moral tales, strange occurrences, gems of thought, strains of eloquence, stirring incidents, rich reporters and choice specimens of the purest literature. Please call on all offices now. Price very low. Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Cincinnati, O., Philadelphia, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Spirit of Jefferson

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER CITIZEN GONE.—Yielding to the inevitable decree of a Providence...

WAREHOUSE IMPROVEMENT.—The rapidly increasing business of Mr. Charles M. Stieff...

ANOTHER PERFORMANCE.—We state with pleasure that our citizens are soon to be entertained with a Dramatic Performance...

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AN EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

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Mr. Jefferson on Appointing his Relatives to Office—Letter to his Kinsman, George Jefferson.

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your copy of March 4, and to express to you the delight with which I found the very just, disinterested and honorable point of view in which you saw the proposition it covered...

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PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale.

UNDER authority of two Deeds of Trust to be underigned, as Trustees, the first executed on the 1st of February, 1857, by D. B. Beatty and J. H. Bell...

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REAL ESTATE.

PUBLIC SALE

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LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS...

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MISCELLANEOUS

THE PRINTER AND THE PRESS. The printer's work is a noble one...

MISCELLANEOUS

Punctuation Puzzle. The following article forcibly illustrates the necessity of punctuation...

He is an old and experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found opposing the walks of inquiry...

A bet of \$25, made at Pittsburg, Tenn., in May, 1862, between Thomas W. Knox and Albert D. Richardson...

Subject Billings expresses our views on the subject of autographs, precisely. He thus replies to an anxious correspondent...

We never furnish autographs in less quantities than the party. It is a business that grows more and more...

A moralist took his daughter to see the Siamese Twins. "Observe Prudence, my dear," he remarked to her...

Nothing on earth can smile but human beings. "Genuine fish," he said...

Two lawyers in Lowell were returning from court when one said to the other...

"I've a notion to join Rev. Mr. —'s church—been debating the matter for some time. What do you think of it?"

"Well, why?"

"Because you could do no possible good, while it might be a great possible injury to the church."

"An exchange says: 'The other night a sleigh returned to one of our lively stables, with a lady's fur collar in it. The driver who sent it to the residence of the man who hired the team. The lady of the house said it did not belong to her, but she would call and ask Mr. — how it got in the cutter.' There was trouble in that family."

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUNG MEN. Who are desirous of preparing themselves practically for the various professions...

SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE

No. 5 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD. The most complete and thoroughly equipped College of Business in the country...

Spencerian

The standard of Business Writing is adopted and taught in its purity...

STUDENTS

Can enter at any time, as there are no vacations. Special individual instruction to students.

THE CELEBRATED

Officially adopted and used in our institutions, and are everywhere used in its purity.

Five kinds. Samples for \$5. Per Gross, \$50. Prepared to any address.

No. 333, fine smooth points, adapted to school purposes, also for general writing.

For further particulars send for Catalogue. Address: THE BYRANT, STRATTON & SADLER, SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Baltimore, Md.

NO HUMBURG HERE!

CLOSING OUTSALE OF MY ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS, REGARDLESS OF COST.

SACK OVERCOATS—All Wool Gray Linen Sack Overcoat \$7. Fine Black Cloth \$7.50

FRIBOY OVERCOATS—All Wool Gray Linen Sack Overcoat \$8. Very Heavy Black Cassimere \$8.50

MEN'S BUSINESS SACKS—Heavy Fancy Cassimere \$4.50. Gray Linen \$4.50. Black Cassimere \$4.50

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MISCELLANEOUS

ROSADALIS, THE GREAT Blood Purifier, CURES Scrofula in its Various Forms.

It is a Perfect Renovator. It is a Perfect Restorative.

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MISCELLANEOUS

WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is a Perfect Restorative. It is a Perfect Restorative.

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MISCELLANEOUS

DISSOLUTION. THE firm of Snyder, Link & Osborn, has this day been dissolved...

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership...

TO OUR OLD CUSTOMERS. AS the firm of Snyder, Link & Osborn, is about to close...

MARBLE WORKS. CHARLESTOWN MARBLE WORKS, Main Street, Opposite the Carter House, CHARLESTOWN.

DIET & BRO. MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD & FOOT STONES, HEADSTONES, STATUES, AND CARVING.

FOUTZ'S Horse and Cattle Powders. This preparation, long and favorably known...

MECHANICAL. DAVID H. COCKRILL, ARCHITECT & BUILDER, CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA.

DAVID E. FOITZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD. For sale by Druggists and Grocers throughout the United States...

GREAT EXCITEMENT! HAMBURGER'S CHEAP CASH STORE. GOODS SOLD BELOW THE LOWEST! LOOK AND SEE THE PRICES!

THE WILCOCK & GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. WE claim for the WILCOCK & GIBBS' the first directly driven...

NO HUMBURG ABOUT IT! THE STOCK MUST BE SOLD! AND THE STOCK WILL BE SOLD! LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!

TO THE LADIES. MRS. A. MITCHELL & CO. would most respectfully announce to the Ladies of the town and vicinity...

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NO HUMBURG HERE! THE undersigned, having just returned from Frederick City, with an extensive stock of superior material...

LADIES' WORK. For the accommodation of the trade, we will keep on hand, at all times, a complete assortment of READY-MADE WORK...

WATER-PROOF COMPOSITION. He has constantly on hand a supply of this valuable article, which has been used during the past winter with entire satisfaction...

FOUTZ'S Horse and Cattle Powders. This preparation, long and favorably known...

MECHANICAL. DAVID H. COCKRILL, ARCHITECT & BUILDER, CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA.

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TO TRAVELLERS

WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC R.R. TIME TABLE. Leave Harper's Ferry at 7:10 A.M. and 1:25 P.M.

WINCHESTER ACCOMMODATION. Connecting with Mass. Ex. 1858. Leaves Winchester at 5:11 P.M.

BALTIMORE & O.R.R. COMPANY. SCHEDULE