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THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

VOL. 18.

Veto Message of the President-His Objections to the Bill-Its Unconstitutionality

President Johnson yesterday sent the following Message into the United States Senate: To the Senate of the United States:

I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate, and has been passed by the two Houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Burean for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for other purposes." Having with much re-gret come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate with my objections to its becoming a law. I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view in time of war. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I share with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their prosperity, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor; but the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view. The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would, by its nature, apply with most force to those. parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau with greatly enlarged powers over dawn of peace, and after the abolition of and control of four millions of emancipated the rebellion. The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life. The country is to be divided into districts and subdistricts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be, found. The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States includes protection to all employers, agents and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill. In eleven States it is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees, discriminated against by local law, custom or prejudice. In those eleven States the bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, to imprisonment or fine, or both; without, however, defining the civil rights and immunities which are thus to be secured

by the bill, by the very nature of man, must be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and The trials having their origin under this bill are to take place without the intervention of a jury. and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offences are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. No previous presentment is required nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be not what the law declares, but such as a court-martial may think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error to any of the courts. in which the Constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country. While the territory and the classes of actions and offences that are made subject to this measure are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, and will form a part of the permanent legislation of the

to the freedmen by military law. This

military jurisdiction also extends to all ques-

tions that may arise respecting contracts.

The agent who is thus to exercise the office

of a military judge, may be a stranger, en-tirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and

exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power

over which there is no legal supervision, by

so vast a number of agents as is contemplated

I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind, with the words of the Constitution which declare that "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land and baval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in the time of war or public danger," and that "in all criminal prosecution, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State away land from its former owners without or district wherein the crime shall have been any legal proceedings being first had; contracommitted." The safeguards which the ex- ry to that provision of the Constitution which fathers to establish as securities for the pro- life, liberty, or property, without due process gress who is chosen from a single district or their courage and their despair. tection of the innocent, the punishment of of law. It does not appear that a part of the State. The President is chosen by the peo- lands to which this section refers may not be ple of all the States. Eleven States are not trais are eschewed, and hair frizzed like the justice, are to be set aside; and for the sake owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, at this time represented in either branch of paper curley-kews one used to see at the end of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would necessarily follow

States: If any portion of the land is held by

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States: If any portion of the land is held by from an almost countless number of agents such persons, it is not competent for any audifferences of opinion in the community, and established in every parish or county in nearly thority to deprive them of it. If, on the individuals may be guilty of transgressions a third of the States of the Union, over whose decisions there is to be no supervisions or control by the Federal courts. The power that would be then placed in the hands of the President is such as; in time of pence, certainly ought never to be entrusted to any

one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a

CHARLESTOWN,

purpose for which it was passed, although at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involv- forbearance, so they will distinguish themfor the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and practically, its eradication has received the assent and conthe country anything to justify an apprehensien that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuance of hostilities and of African servitude, will now, in the If I am correct in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargment of the powers of the Bureau for which provision is the United States containing freedmen and The third section of the bill authorizes a

freedmen, their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the | with taxation, that each State shall, have at expenses to be defrayed from the Treasury | least one Representative, and fixes the rule of the whole people. The Congress of the for the number to which in future times United States has never heretofore thought each State shall be entitled. It also proitself empowered to establish asylums beyond vides that the Senate of the United States the limits of the District of Columbia, except | shall be composed of two Senators from each for the benefit of our disabled soldlers and State, and adds, with peculiar force, that no sailors. It has never founded such schools | State without its consent shall be deprived for any class of our own people, not even for of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The the orphans of those who have fallen in the defence of the Union, but has left the care of education to the much more competent and cause their people were then contumaciously efficient control of the States, of communities, of private associations and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of rooms for the thousands, not to say millions, of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence. Asylums for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution .-Nor can any good reason be adduced why a permanent establishment should be founded for one class of our people more than for another. Pending the war, many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The be a self-sustaining population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious although the self-sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious although the self-sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious although the self-sustaining condition, and the self-sustaining condition, and the self-sustaining condition, and the self-sustaining condition, and the self-sustaining condition. The principle is firmly fixed in the self-sustaining condition. idea on which the slaves were assisted to freemust have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their prospects. The appoint- taxation without representation. Great burment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the ex- try, and we may best demand that they shall pense of the numerous officers and their clerks. to be appointed by the President, will be great | voted by a majority of the representatives of in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to all the people. I would not interfere with increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau, as now established, for each House for itself of the election returns the year 1866, amount to \$11,745,000. It and qualifications of its own members, but may be safely estimated that the cost to be in that authority cannot be construed as incurred under the pending bill will require cluding the right to shut out in time of double that amount, more than the entire sum expended in any one year under Administration of the second Adams. If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition or even resistance might be provoked; so that to give effect to their jurisdiction, troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force would be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would, therefore, be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county or parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. had established a State Government of their The condition of our fiscal affairs is encourag- own, and as they were not included in the ing, but in order to sustain the present mea-sure of public confidence it is necessary we own act, had amended their Constitution so ing, but in order to sustain the present mea-

pratice, not merely customary economy, but as as to abolish slavery within the limits of their far as possible, severe retrenchment. In addition to the objections already stated, Tennessee, for example, should not fully enthe fifth section of the bill proposes to take other hand, it be found that the property is of the law; but these do not constitute valid liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be objections against the rights of a State to her, but in ball dress, and not unfrequently appropriated to public purposes until, by due representation. I would in no wise interfere in white bonnets with opera cloaks pendant process of law; it shall have been declared with the discretion of Congress with regard orfeited to the Government. There is still to the qualifications of members, but I hold further objection to the bill on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief, it will tend to Union, the admission of every State to its somewhat as Detective Baker found himself share in public legislation when, however in-

VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866. sent there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States and of the States. His be attended by a spirit of disquiet and composed, that may be committed by indimagined. He is in a portion of the country plaint. It is unwise and dangerous to purviduals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of whole communities. The country Competition for his services from planters, very large section of the country against anompetition for his services from planters, has returned and is returning to a state of peace and industry, and the rebellion is, in fact, at an end. The measure, therefore, the country as with the Constitution of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States. If passing from general considerations we examine the billin detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was eminently objections. In time of war it was eve many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged. I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged, that the act of March 1865 has proved deficient for the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain jority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.—
The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not "been that the exceeding great demand for labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that jority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.—
The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not "been fully vested in all their constitutional relations, and it appears that his worst fears were verified. He there found, it is asserted, under of the bill under consideration refers to certain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the consent or the maintain jority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.—
The bill under consideration refers to certain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger the being acquiescence in legislation.—
The bill under consideration refers to certain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger the being acquiescence in legislation.—
The bill under consideration refers to certain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. The bell under consideration refers to certain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby the bell under consideration refers to certain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be re March, 1865, has proved deficient for the ther is sufficient consideration given to the not, let us at once act together to secure that ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves. It is no more than justice to them to believe that as they have received their freedom with moderation and ed in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, selves by their industry and thrift, and soon fully restored, and are to be deemed as en- steps of a legal character are threatened to show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self-sustaining, capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead

currence of most of those States in which it at any time had an existence. I am not, forts, establish for themselves a condition of the sad story that the young lady is herself a natural child, respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

In this connection, the query presents it-In this connection, the query presents it-self, whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, the Executive is already fully armed with the posed to its influence. power conferred by the act of March, 1865, practically transfer the entire care, support Bureau with greatly enlarged powers over these States in which the ordinary course of indicial proceedings has been interrupted by the announcement of an episode in these views, there who, appointed at Washington are to be less insurrection or to overcome obstructions. cated in every county and parish throughout In accordance with the Constitution, I return the bill to the Senate, in the earnest refugees? Such a system would inevitably hope that a measure involving questions and tend to a concentration of power in the Exinterests so important to the country, will general and unlimited grant of support to ecutive which would enable him, if so disnot become a law unless upon deliberate conthe destitute and suffering refugees and posed, to control the action of this numerous sideration by the; people it shall receive the class, and use them for the attainment of his sanction of an enlightened public judgment. own political end. I cannot but add another ANDREW JOHNSON. very grave objection to this bill. The Con-WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1866. stitution imperatively declares, in connection

attending Congress by loyal Representatives,

soliciting the allowance of constitutional

are to be mainly effected by its privisions .-

be borne without murmur when they are

peace any State from representation to which

it is entitled by the Constitution. At pres-

The President of the United States stands

WHAT PRESIDENT LINCOLN TOLD COL. J. B. We have already stated that immediately after their interview with President Johnson, the Virginia Legislative Delegation were construction Committee. We give the following, in part of their examination, as we find original act was necessarily passed in the abit in the Richmond Dispatch : Mr. Grattan, being asked whether a jury sence of the States chiefly to be affected, becould be found in Virginia who would find

Jefferson Davis guilty of treason, said no; that in which she was in the habit of attendbut afterward qualified the remark by saying | ing, and consequently one where she was changed, and some at least of the States are that as Richmond had always contained a personally unknown-and there committed might be found. When Mr. Grattan gave right of representation. At the time, howthis opinion, before qualifying it as above, is little doubt but that she will pass her whole ever, of the consideration and the passing of this bill there was no Senator or Representa-tive in Congress from the eleven States which Mr. Joynes rose and said he differed in opinion with him. No other member of the committee spoke. Subsequently Mr. Bald-The very fact that reports were and are made win said, during his examination, in answer against the good disposition of the country to the same question; that dinety-nine Viris an additional reason why they need and should have representatives of their own in ginians out of every hundred had agreed with Mr. Davis in opposing the Federal Congress to explain their condition, reply to Government; that their cause had been his cause; and that it would consequently be a all rational speculation must admit itself bafaccusations, and assist by their local knowledge in the perfecting of measures immethat, as men of honor, under instruction from diately affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and the court, they would give a verdict in accordance with their oath as jurors, however Congress would have full power to decide

painful it might be. Mr. Baldwin was further interrogated as to his interview with Mr. Lincoln in April 1861, and answered as follows:-That he had a private interview with Mr. Lincoln, the American people that there should be no and that they had talked freely concerning the state of the country. Mr. Lincoln asked dens have now to be borne by all the counwhy the Virginia Convention did not adjourn? His reply was that; although there was a Union majority in the Convention, they would not adjourn while ignorant of the plans for the adjustment of our sectional difficulties! He had also said that if he had Mr: Lincoln's power he could settle the disaffection in fifteen minutes, by withdrawing the troops from Sumter and Pickens, and by calling a convention of all the States. Mr. Lincoln had replied that he would do this: ent all the people of eleven States are ex-cluded—those who were most faithful during Mr. Howard said that he felt certain that Mr. Lincoln never had promised to withdraw the troops from Sumter, as an inducement to the war not less than others. The State of the Virginia Convention to adjourn, for he Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities would have been swept from his seat by the engaged in rebellion, was restored to all her indignant people of the North. Mr. Bald-win replied that his memory was good, and constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and bethat such was his impression; but that he was alone with Mr. Lincoln on that occasion. traved people before the war was brought to a termination. They had placed themselves and there was no one now to rebut his testiin relations with the General Government, mony, he would not give it as anything more than an impression left upon his mind.

A Word about the Toilette.

A Washington correspondent of the Bos-State. I know no reason why the State of joy all her constitutional relations to the and go to a ball or call on the Chief Magistrate of the nation in a sack coat as often as in a frock; and the old orthodox dress coat is towards the country in a somewhat different no more seen. The ladies dress gaudily, and perience and wisdom of ages taught our declares that no person shall be deprived of attitude from that of any member of Con- with a royal disregard of taste worthy of

> Warren, in "Dickory," wears exactly the head of a Washington belle. They come to a public table at a public hotel, not in din-

from their shoulders. Let me not be mistaken. The ladies are measure of war, the question immediately presents itself whether we are still engaged in war? Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce, credit and industry of the country, by declaring to the American peocountry, by declaring to the American peocountry by declaring to the American peocountry, by declaring to the American peocountry, by declaring to the American peocountry, by declaring to the American peocountry by declaring to the American peocountry are still be a subordinate, insurgent or rebellious its peocountry in an attitude of loyalty and barmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legel test. It is plain that as the country in an attitude of loyalty and barmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legel test. It is plain that as the country is about the freedmen in a state of subordinate, insurgent or rebellious its peocountry is about the freedmen in a state of subordinate, insurgent or rebellious its peocountry is about the freedmen in a state of subordinate, insurgent or rebellious its peocountry is about the freedmen in a state of subordinate, insurgent or rebellious its peocountry is about the freedmen in a state of subordinate, insurgent or rebellious its peocountry is about the freedmen in a state of subordinate, insurgent or rebellious its peocountry is about the freedmen in a sta

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NO. 26.

From the London Letter.]

HIGH LIFE SCANDALS.

Upon him the angry father proceeded to in-Congress that, in my own judgement, most from the effects of which it will probably be of those States, so far at least as depends some months ere the unlucky youth can hope upon their own action, have already been to recover. There are rumors that ulterior titled to enjoy their Constitutional rights as be resorted to on both sides; but I am told members of the Union. Reasoning from the | that exertions are being made by the friends Constitution itself, and from the actual sit- of either party to hush up the matter, at uation of the country, I feel not only entitled, least so far as to prevent further disclosures, but bound to assume, that with the Federal are likely in the end to prevail. The pub-Courts restored, and those of the several licity, however, which the unhappy affair has States in the full exercise of their functions, already attained is such that it is sure to be

Social scandals, however, are not confined establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and to watering places, and "society" in the heart hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the of Belgravia has just had its smooth surface real life somewhat similar to the imitaration tive widow here, moving in circles of considerable distinction, having evidenced symptoms of laxity in his duties, and a tendency to "give himself airs," was sharply taken to task by his mistress, and pithily informed that unless he was prepared to turn over a new leaf he had better pack up his clothes and leave the house. He answered that in that case he might as well pack up his wife's clothes also. And to the surprised question of "What wife ?" he coolly replied : "Your daughter, ma'am; we have been married these three days!" An investigation elicited cited to appear before the U. S. Senate Re- that he had spoken no less than the truth.

The infatuated young lady had sanctioned the application of a license, and, under pretense of taking her morning walk, had met her mother's menial at a church in the immediate vicinity of her residence—but not large number of Union men, such a jury what it is scarcely exaggerating to call an "unnatural act of folly," and one which there future life in repenting. Such incidents really baffle all discussion. When we can find it possible that the inevitable batriers to such a contingency; built up by the life ong observances of femitine delicacy and respect for position usually prevalent in our domestic circles, can be thus utterly demolished in an instant at the impulse of ill-regulated passion. painful thing to give such a verdict; but fled, and the amazed investigator must console himself with the philauthropical reflection that "it is well it is no worse."

STAND BY THE EXECUTIVE:

The Chief Magistrate of the Republic professes to schemes of the Radicals in Congresa; but are the peoschemes of the Radicals in Congress; but are the people doing their full duty in the emergency? In sensitiment, they are with him, but not in action. They fail to support his policy with hatearnest expression of popular opinion that strengthens executive influence and disarms the mad ambition of demagogues and factions. Let the masses of the North reflect upon the condition of the South; debarred representation in the North Tailor. tation in the National Legislature, denied the optation in the National Legislature, denied the opportunity for recuperation from the prostrating effects
of civil strife, subject to anxiety and suspense as regards their political future, provoked and discouraged by the taunts and menaces of the dominant
party, made to realize the humiliation, the degradation of a vassalage dependent upon the whims
and caprices of an arrogant, exacting and unscrupulous faction. It is impossible that, under such circumstanced, the spirit of intersectional concord, spon
which depends the welfare of, the country, can be developed and encouraged in the conquered territories.
The people of the North know that their Southern
countrymen are willing and anxious to resume their The people of the North know that their Southern countrymen are willing and anxious to resume their natural and legitimate functions within the Union. Nothing is wanting to effect the completerestoration of order, harmony and good will except the consent of the Radical factionists to an equitable adjust ment upon a Constitutional basis. But it is evident, for it has been too well attested, that the prejudices, the hatreds, the jealousies, the partisans selfishness the hatreds, the jealousies, the partisans selfishness of the Radicals will yield nothing to the suggestions of prudence, reason, justice or patriotism. They laugh at argument, expostulation or entreaty; they must be made to cower beneath the lash of popular must be made to cower beneath the lash of popular opinion and the strong arm of Executive authority firmly extended for the maintenance of constitutional right. We call, therefore, upon people to give expression to their sentiments in popular assemblages everywhere throughout the North. As the South is withheld from its rollical arena, and forbidden to lift a voice in its behalf in the national Congress, let the masses of the North became the champions of their cause, which after all, is the common cause that all patriots must vindicate for their own welfare and their country's safety. There should be in every city, town and village an organized movement in opposition to the Radical intrigues. There should be mass meetings held at all the centres of population in assertion of the right of Southern that he is willing to trust to the people the settles meni of the great issues of the day, let the people, with an emphasis that cannot be misunderstood, assure the President that he can depend upon their co-operation and support.

-" What are you about?" inquired a ldnatic of a cook, who was industriously stripping the feathers from a fowl. "Dressing a chicken," answered the cook. "I should call that undressing," said the crary chap, in reply. The cook looked reflective.

- It is better to love a person you cannot iliarry than to marry a person you cannot love. This is a short text for a long sermon, which human experience will continue to preach, "until the last syllable of recorded

- An amiable London gentleman kicked his wife to death a few weeks ago.

-The custom of advertising is a custom that brings custom .- Prentice.

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One Square, Three Months, 5.00 One Square, Six Months, 5.00 One Square, One Year, 15.00 Ten bines or less, constitute a Square. Yearly Advertisements by Special Contracts

HARD OF HEARING-A LOVE STORY

A young Jonathan once courted the days ter of an old man that lived down East, who professed to be deficient in hearing but, forsooth, was more capacious than limited in hearing, as the sequel will tend to show

In the meantime, the old man, who hypocritical, so far as hearing was concer feigned total indifference to the conversa between his wife and Jonathan, but contrary to the anticipations of both he distinctly heard every word that passed, and by the dawn of another day, the old man was to be found in his barn lot feeding his pigs. Jonathan also arose early from bed in the morning, and spied

the old man feeding his pigs, and resolved to ask him for Sally.

Scarcely a minute had elapsed after Jonathan had made his last resolution, ere he hid the old man good morning. Now Jonathan's heart beat—now he scratched his head, and gave birth to a pensive vawn. Jonathan declared that he'd as soon take thirty-nihe stripes" as to ask the old man, "But," says he, aloud to himself, "here goes-faint heart never won a fair girl," and addressed the old man-thus: "I say, old man, I want to marry your

Old Man-" You want to borrow my halter. I would lend it to you Jonathan, but my son has taken it off to the mill."

Jonathan put his mouth close to the old man's ear, and speaking in a deafening voice

"I have got forty-five pounds of money "You have got five hundred of Aurora Floyd, effected last autumn by honey! What in the mischief can I do with Miss Cross and her loving groom. The sto-ry goes that the footman of a certain attrac-neighborhood has use for." Jonathan, who was not yet the victim of despair, put his mouth to the old man's ear, "I have got gold." and balled out,

To this the old man replied, "So have I; Jonathan, and its the worst cold I ever had in my life." my life." ... So saying, the old man sneezed wash-up.

By this time the old woman came out and having observed his unfortunate luck, she put her mouth to the old man's ear and screamed like a wounded Zeno, "Daddy!" I say, daddy, you don't un-derstand him. He wants to marry our

Old Man-" I told him our calf-halter was

Old Lady—"Why, daddy, you can't understand; he's got gold, he's rich!" Old Man-" He's got a cold and the itch eh? What's the rascal doing here with the

So saying, the old man aimed a blow at Jonathan's head with his walking staff; hap-pily for Jenathan he dodged it. Nor did the rage of our hero stop at this, but with an angry countenance, he made after Jonathan who took to his heels; nor did Jonathan's luck stop here. He had not gone out of the barnyard, not far from the old man; The run him a close race, ere Jonathan stubbed his toe, and fell to the ground, and before the old man could take up he stumbled over him.

Jonathan sprang to his heels, and with a speed of a John Gilpin, he cleared himself.

And poor Sally! She died a nun. Never

FATES OF THE APOSTLES. Matthew is supposed to have suffered mar-tyrdom, or was slain in the city of Ethiopia. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired saids Luke was hanged to an olive tree in

John was put in a boiling cauldron at Rome, but escaped death. He died a natural death in Ephesus, in Asial note jever and James the Great was beheaded in Jeru-James the Less was thrown from a pinna-

cle and beaten to death, the start and . Philip was beheaded. Bartholomew was skinned alive.

Andrew was crucifled and pounded while

lying. mid to fiel sow tall a nuob tanw all Thomas was run through with a lance. Jude was shot to death with arrows. Simon was crucified. Matthias was stoned. in-ei perroll tadt to Barnabas, stoned to death. bot mogest bad T

Paul was beheaded by the tyrant Nero id A SAFEGUARD AGAINST THE CATTLE PLAGUE .- Official reports in England show that vaccination has, so far, proved a certain safeguard to cattle against the plague which has raged so fearfully in the British Islands. The disease continues there, vaccination hav-The disease continues there, vaccination having been pratised by only a part of the cattle owners. The danger to cattle in America, therefore continues. Would it not be well for agricultural societies in the different States to urge the immediate vaccination of cattle and sheep. The war actually lessened the number of cattle in the Southern States, the confiby a plague, to which fievertheless, it is e ed, and which may spread to our shores a moment. Every precaution should be t entation assertion of the right of Southern to guard against such a terrible misfortune and now that a sure; theap, and every thank at tainable safeguard has been discovered; it

words.—Beware of impure words. Filth conversation is a fruitful means of corrupting. conversation is a fruitful means of corrupting. It is a channel by which the impurities of the heart may be communicated to another. And we know who hath said, "Evil communications corrupt good manners." Words are index to the state of the heart. Hence, and Christ, "By thy words shalt hou be condemned; and for every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give an account in the day of judgement." There are those whose to versation is filthy and disgusting. They should themselves avoid every indepent expression, and check the most appearance of anything in their children. Avoid foolish talking and jesting. Children let your words be pure. words be pure:

Tuesday Morning, February 27, 1866.

GRAND POPULAR DEMONSTRATION. "The Federal-Union, it must be preserved."

ANDREW JOHNSON. "I feel that I can do right, and, God willing, I hetend to do right."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The people of the county of Jefferson who are in favor of the immediate restoration of the Union, and who recognize the policy to attain that end, submitted by the patriotic statesman, Andrew Johnson, as wise, judicious and eminently right, are earnestly invited to attend a meeting to be held at Har-

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 3B, to express their opinion in his favor, so that his hands may be strengthened in the course he has so patriotically entered upon, and that the popu ar veice may have a full opportunity to give him assurance how thoroughly they approve of his plan, and their determination to stand by him to the end.

The meeting will be called to order at 2 Eminent speakers will be present to ad-

dress the meeting. Signed by MANY CITIZENS

OF HARPER'S FERRY. OUR STATUS.

The House bill for the transfer of Jefferson and Berkeley to West Virginia has been delivered to the Senate, and refered to the Judiciary committee, which reported it to the Senate, with amendments. What these amendments are we have been unable to ascertain certainly, we hope that they provide for a reference of the subject to the voters of the too Counties: and if this turns out to be correct, and an election should be held, under the laws of Virginia, as of right it should be, we know that this county can and will give over a thousand majority against the transfer. But whether the Senate order this or not. we feel satisfied, from the principles laid

down in the veto message, that the President

will not sanction this annexation against the

will of the people who inhabit the two

counties. Let us have the election—that is

all we ask; and that we think we have the

President Johnson deserves well of the country. He has fulfilled the hopes of the people, and they will and do sustain him. From all parts of the Union the cry comes up "well done, good and faithful servant;" and the glad shouts of the people are heard on all sides-"the President stands by the constitution and we stand by him."

The message announcing the veto, which we publish in this paper, is a document of great power-assigning the objections to the Freedmen's Bureau bill in a manner, se clear that all can understand them, and so forcible that none can withstand them. people have reason to be thankful that they have an Executive who is neither to be led away by the passion of the hour, nor to driven from his policy by the threats of the great radical majority in Congress; who is determined that this Union must and shall be preserved, the constitution respected, and those who are now attempting to destroy the one and spura the other, must be made to get out of the way. God speed him in his

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. We publish elsewhere the speech of Mr. Johnson made in Washington on the 22d and commend its perusal to our readers The eccasion of this speech being a holyday one, somitting of a different style of treating his subject than a formal State paper, the President took advantage of it to speak plainly of, and to name plainly, the men who are doing their utmost to destroy the Union; and he and the consequent probable changes to be shows that his heart is right, and that his courage is high, and that he intends to carry out his policy of reconstruction at all hazards. or to lose his life in the effort. These marked men must stand out of the way of the Union or heavy will be the hand laid upon them.

SOMETHING INFERNAL.

Some years ago, old Thad being sick unto death with the burning of his Iron Works and the loss of his mules, departed this life. He went down, what was left of him, to the place set apart for all vile sinners. When he knocked at the infernal door, the old Head of that Bureau inquired, who was there?-Thad responded in the voice and noise o his earthly self. The old Boss refused to-le him come in. Thad was shaking in his shoes : he had no where to go. After a while the old Boss handed him out a bag of brim stone and a box of lucifers, and bade him g and set up for himself. Thad obeyed. He took his bag and box and located himself in the largest moon of the capital; and there he built up his pile and set it agoing: He soon drew round him a let of choice spirits. Many came to him from all parts of the country, especially from the land of the Puritan. Thad told them what had occured "down the and that the old Boss was affaid to Let him keep company with the dun colored: Washington to make a little h-lall for himself, dies, we publish an ode with the above title. and he was going to do it. And he has kept The authorship has been attributed to John His word, notwithstanding the efforts of some forty or more good men who have tried their utmost." to damn the old fellow."

-Three thousand negro troops are to be ustered out of the service during the week ot Charlestom South Carolina. General Bennett advises them to direct their attention to the cultivation of the seil, as the demand for bour in that departmentris greater than the

SPITE OF SENATOR WADE. This most violent Radical introduced, the other day, into the Senate a joint resolution. to the effect that the President of the United

States shall not be again eligible during the term of his natural life for that office : and in the event of the death of the President, the Vice President shall not be again eligible.-As this resolution immediate'y followed the veto, it is evident that the Ohio Senator was actuated by snite, and a fear of the ponularity. the veto and the message would give the President with the honest and true hearted masses of the people of all sections of the

In the remarks which Mr. Wade addressed at the time of offering his resolution we find no statesmanlike reasons assigned for his proposed amendment to the Constitution. Hatreit of the noble patriot of the White House seems to have guided his tongue as it has Alled his heart. Listen to these words that he attered with that peculiar manuer that proves his entrestness:

The present Chief Magistrate, for some months after he came into office, expressed the opinion that treason was a crime and intist be punished. He stated this to all the itelegations which visited him But not one has been punished. Something is wrong. Is that the way to make treason odi us? He has put in high places many of the most dehant rebels. He has recognized a man as Governor who was open in his effects to destroy the Union. We have heard much about his plan. Wha i- 11? To bring these Revel States into full communion. He (Mr. W.) jaid down the rule that any one who

wanted these whitewashed trajfors to come in and deliberate with us, is no better than a whi ewashed traitor himself. At Jeff roon Davis were in the same place he would ask no more nor no less. He slighted to the traitors on the floor of Congress in the hast. and said they could be counted in the field, but there, or the help of their sers, the Democratic party, they had all their own way. If they had not committed the blunder of withdrawing they might have to ed down all supplies for the army and the Dennocratic party had even attempted to do it after their masters lett. He intended to call this amendment up at an early day, and have the sense of Congress upon it. Let them have the nerve and resolution to carry it through.

This language is not that of a Senator or a gentleman. It is a coarse and unmanly attack upon the Executive for doing what he deemed his duty, and will bring upon its author, as it deserves, the censure of all hightoned men. It deserves more than censure : and the people would sustain the President if he caused the arrest and punishment of the vindictive and black hearted Senator from Ohio. It is time that this sort of talk should he stonned : that the Senator, nor any other ' member of either House, should be allowed to fling such gross insults upon the great Head of the government, who, from his position, cannot call the offender to personal ac-

THE 22D IN NEW YORK.

Many thousands of the people of New York gathered together in the Cooper Institute, on the evening of the 22d, to express their confidence in the President, and their approval of his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. A striking characteristic of this githering was the absence, from all prominent participation, of the most notable of the party political leaders. It seems to have been really an affair of the people. The resolutions sustain the President most thoroughly -approving his veto, and his general policy and they also approve the course of Senator Morgan and Representatives Raymond and Darling, of New York, "in sustaining the attending the Washington National Monti-

President." tell upon the wh le country, as it is addressed to the parriotism as well as the common sense of the people, and is a powerful appeal to both, for support of the Exceu ive. This public endorsement of Mr. Johnson by his distinguished aid, the Secretary of State will operate strongly in political and private circles, and will establish the administration upon a foundation, in the minds and hearts of the great masses, so secure that the com-

bined efforts of the opposition cannot shake it. And if Mr. Johnson has abandoned the Republican party, as some of its extra-loval members assert lie has, then Mr. Seward has done the same thing; and without the lead of the ketter, that party cannot live through

Postmaster General Dennison, of Ohio, was also present, and made a speech, "recapitulating the arguments used by the President in his veto message, which was advised and supported by every member of the Cabinet." This explicit statement made by one of its members, will put to rest the many speculations as to the want of unity in the Cabinet: made in its construction.

These demonstrations, which are being made in every section of the loyal States, will prove to the President that the people have determined with him, that "this Union must and shall be preserved."

THE FREE PRESS.

"One could not tell from the columns of the Free Press, printed at Jefferson County. in this State, that it was a West Virginia atfair at al . It ignores the name West Virginia. The paper is simply printed at Charlestown, Jefferson county. The "conservative" papers seem to be "lying off" for the good time coming when they can put Virginia at the head of their columns again:"

We clip the above from the Wheeling Intelligencer. If that paper had taken the trouble to read some of the admirable editor rials which appeared in the Free Press during the last Fall, it would have been at no loss to know where it stood: that it was, in common with more than three fourths of the voters of the county, thoroughly and earnestly opposed to the annexation of this county to

The Spirit is published at Charlestown, Virginia, and will continue to be so published until the end of its existence, we hopebut if not, until its place of publication i

"THE BROKEN MUG."

In obedience to the wishes of several la-Esten Cooke: It will be found on the fourth page. This mug was a veritable mug, that went with the owner throughout the war, and, unlike the Confederacy, it owes its "smash up" to a want of good generalship. The inevitable "nigger" had nothing to do with its catastrophe.

-There was a fight between negfo soldiers and citizens in Columbus, Georgia, recently in which m negro was killed and several citi-

EPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, February 22. There was mass meeting at Grover's Theatre to-day in support of the President's policy. The edifice was crowded to its fullest capacity, and many were unable to obtain admittance A large number of persons were also addressed from the outside stands. Among the speakers were Montgomery Blair, S. S Cox, Judge-Kinney, Representatives Smith and Trimble, of Kentucky; Rogers, of New Jersey, and Sepators Hendricks, McDougall and

A series of Teschitions were adopted which were presented to the President by a com mittee appointed by the meeting after it had adjourned. After bire committee had presented the resolutions, 'the President proceeded to address a large crowd assembled at the Executive Mansion. There were calls of order, and guiet being partially restored, the President spoke as tollows :

Fellow-citizens-for I presume that I have the right to address you as such-and to the committee who have conducted or organized this meeting, so far I have to tender my sigcere thanks for the compliment and appirobation manifested in their personal address to myself and in the resolutions they have

At this point the fireman's procession attracted the attention of a portion of the cowd and created such a disturbance that the President was unable to proceed for several minutes. Mr. Fendall, chairman of the committee, in vain endeavored to restore order. and Hon. Green Clay Smith, then took the stand and succeeded in making himself heard by bringing the crowd to something like

The President then proceeded :

Fellow-citizens, I was about to tender my thanks to the committee which waited upon me and presented me with the resolutions as I understand, complimentary to the policy pursued by this administration since if came into powe .. I am free to say to you on this occasion that it is extremely gratifying to me know that so large a portion of my fellow citizens approve and endorse the policy that has been adopted and is intended to be carried out. (Applause.)

That policy has been one which was intended to restore the glorious Union of the States to their original relations to the government of the United States. [Protonged applause.] This seems to be a day pe unarly appropriate for such - manifestations-the day that gave birth to him who founded this government-the Father of his Country; cf him who stood at that period at the head of the government, when all these States entered the Union. (The fireman's procession again succeeded in treating sufficient disturbance to make the President unable to be heard.] The President good humbredly remarked, "Don't interfere with them. They

are right and always were right: He said, continuing his address! this day. I say is peculiarly appropriate to endoise founded by the father of his country.-Washington, whose name this city bears, is embalmed in the hearts of all who love free government. [A voice: so is Andrew Johnson, 7 Washington, who; in the language of his eulogist, was first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen:-No people car claim him for no nation can a propriate im. His reputation and life are the common inheritance of all who love free government. I to day lad the pleasure of mental Association, which is directing its efforts to complete the monument erected to Sceretary Seward made a speech that must his memory. I was glad to meet them, and so far as I could to give them my humble influence. A monument is being erected to him who founded the Government almost within a stone's throw of the spot from which

Laddress you. Let it be completed. Letthe pledges which all these State asso e ations and corporations have placed in that monument, of their faith and their love for this Union, be preserved Let it be completed, and in this connection let me refer to the motto apon the stone sent from my own Stafe, God bless her. IA voice, " and bless you." A State which has strugg ed for the reservation of the Union, in the field and in the councils of the nation; now struggling in consequence of the interruption that has taken place in her relations with the Federal Government growing out of the rebellion. but struggling to recover-her relations with the Government and to take her stand where

she has stood since 1796. Inscribed upon the sone sent here to be placed in that monument of freedom, and in commemoration of Washington. I stand by that sentiment, and she is now will no to stand by it. It was the sentiment enunciated by the immortal Andrew Jackson -" The Federal Union-it must be preserved."-Wild shouts of applause. The Federal Union-it must be preserved: [Renewed applause..]

Were it possible to have the old man whose statue is now before me, and whose portrait is behind me in the Capitol, and whose sentiment is inscribed on the stone deposited is the monument-were it possible to come minicité with the illustrious dead, and he could be informed of br made to understand the working and propress of faction, rebellion and treason, the bones of the old man would stir in their coffin, and he would rise and shake off the habiliments of the torb. He would extend that long arm and finger of his-he would reiterate that glorious sentiment. The Federal Union must be preserved." [Applause.]

But we see and wisness what has transmited since his day we remember what he did in 1833, when treason; treachery and infidelity to the government and constitution of the United States then stalked forth. It was his power and influence that then crushed the treason in its infancy. It was then stopped only for a time. The spirit continued here were men disaffected to the government both North and South; we had peculiar institutions of which some complained and to

which others are attached. One portion of our countrymen advocated settled beyond all dispute, in the Western posed it in the North, and it resulted in two extremes. One in the South reached the cure and preserve their peculiar institutionand, in what I may say on this occasion. I want to be understood. There was another portion of our countrymen who were opposed to this peculiar institution at the South, and with went to the extreme of being willing to

[Applause:] I am talking to you to day in the common phrase; and assume to be nothing but a citizen, and one who has been fight up for the seats. By this rule thay assume that there constitution and to-preserve the government. must be laws passed; that there must be religion to parties have been arrayed against cognificat, in respect to a State in the Union each other, and I stand before you to day as with all its pelitical rights restored Leftere the I did in the Senate in 1860, in the presence spective Houses of Congress, under the con-The bales of cotton, bought lately by one that Lowell (Maschaetts) manufacturing that Lowell (Lowell (Maschaetts) manufacturing that the feed of the clutch."

Caleb Cushing has contributed \$3,000 and the lower that the feed of the clutch."

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DENT'S PULICE.

| efforts could go, to carry out the sen timent | the struggle that any State had the right to | THE PRESIDENTIAL VETO-COMMENTS OF go out; you said that they had neither the | THE PRESS.

ment to preserve salvery, and the other for breaking up the government to destroy slavery. The objects to be accomplished were different, it is true, so far as slavery is concerned, but they agreed in one thing and that was the breaking up of the government. They agreed on the destruction of the governnient, the precise thing which I have al-

ways stood up to oppose. Whether the dis-North, I stand now where I did to en, to vinuicate the Union of these States and the con- to go out, and that they had no power to go stitution. [Applause.]

When rebettion or treason manifested it-self in the Smith, I-stood by the government. I said I was for the Union with slav-ery, or I was for the Union without slavery. I say that when they comply with the in either alternative I was for my Govern ment and the constitution. [Applause] The government has stretched forth its strong arm, and with its physical power has put down treason in fille field. Yes, the section of country which has arraved itself author the government, has been put down by the

Now, what do iliese people say? We said to compremise twe can settle this question with the South in eight and forty hours .-How? Distand your armies, acknowledge the constitution of the United States and obey the laws, and the whole question is set-

nanimity and say: "We were mistaken-we

made an effort to carry out the doctrine of

secession and dissolve the Union-that we

Well, their armies have been abandoned They come forward now it a spirit of mag-

have tailed, and having traced this thing to its logical and physical consequences and results, we now ugain come forward and ho-knowledge the flag of our country, and obedience to the constitution and the supremact of the laws," (Cheers.) I say, then, when you have vielded to the lawn; when you acknowledge your allegiance to the government. I am ready to open the doors of the prison and r store you to your old relations to the government of our fathers.

[Prolonged applicase] Who, I ask, has suffered more for the Union than I have? I shall not now rereat the wrongs and sufferings inflicted upon me, but it is not the way to deal with a whole people in the spirit of

I know much has been said about the exercise of the pardoning power. So far as the executive is concerned, there is no one who has labored harder than I have to have principal conspicuous and intelligent traitors brought to justice, to have the law vindicated and the sweat fact vindicated that treason is a crime, than I who stand ber re you to-day. Yet, while consc out, intelligent you."] traitors are to be punished, should whole States; communities and people be made to submit to and bear the penalty of death:

I have, perhaps, as much hostility and as but we should conform our action and our conduct to the example of Him who founded our hely religion. Not that I would liken this to it, or bring any comparison for I am not going to detain you long. But, gentlemen. I can't into power under the constitution of the country and by the approbation of the reople; and what did I find? I found eight millions of people who were; ili fact; condemned und r the law, and die penalt was death. Under the idea of re.enge and resentment they were to be annihilated and destroyed. O. how different this from the example set by the holy founder of our religion: Whose Divihe arm touches the horizon and embraces the who'e earth. Yes, He who founded this orest scheme came into the world and found our race condemnded under the law, and the sentence was death. What was His example?

Instead of putting the world or nation to death he went for h with grace and attested by his blood and his wounds, that he would die and let the nation live [Applause.] Let them repent and let them acknowledge their allegiance. Let them become loyal and will ing supporters and defenders of our glorious stripes and stars, and the constitution of our country. Letitheir leaders-the conseints intelligent aratters softer the penalty of the law ; but for the great mass who have been forced into this rebellion and misled by their leaders, Leay, leniency, kindness, trust and confidence [Enthusiastic clicers]

But, my countrythen, after having passed through the re ellion and given such evidence as Thave, though men crouk a great deal about it now, flaughter -when I look back through the battle fields and see many of these bravemen, in whose company I was in parts of the rebellion where it was most difficult and doubtful to be found, I efore the smoke of battle has scarcely passed away, before the blobd shed has scarcely congealedwhat do we find? True the rebellion is put down by the strong arm of the government in the field; but is that the only way in which we can have rebellion? They struggled for the breaking up of your government; but before they are scarcely out of the battle-field. and before our brave men have scarcely res turned to their homes to renew the ties of affection and love, we find ourselves almost in

the niidst of another febellion'! One war to suppress one rebellion was prevent the separation of the States, and there's by change the character of the government and weaken its power. Now what is the struggle? There is an attempt to concentrate the power of the government in the bands of the few, and thereby bridg about a consolidation which is conally dangerous and objectional le with separation. [Enthusiastic a plause.] We find that powers are as urved and attempted to be exercised of a most 'extraordinary character. What are they? We find that the government can le revolutionized and be changed without going into the battle field.

Sometimes, revolutions the most disastrous to the people are effected without shedding blood. The substance of our government may be taken away, leaving only the form and shadow now what are the attempts -what is being prepared? We find that, in fact, by an irresponsible central directory. nearly all the forces of the government are assumed without ever consulting the legislative or executive departments of the government. Yes, by a resolution reported by a point at which they were prepared to dissolve | continuities upon whom all the legislative | rageous man would attack another. I only the Government of the United States, to se- power of the government has been conferred, dread him when he would go in disguise, his That principle in the constitution which i footsteps noiseless. If it is blood they authorizes and empowers each branch of the let them have courage enough to strike like legislative department the Senate and House of Representatives, to be the judges of the election and qualification of its own members has been virtually taken away from those debreak up the government to get clear of it. pariments of the government, and con erred they can act, under the constitution, and allow members duly elected to take their

two parties, one for destroying the govern- and it has been settled that a State has neither the right for the power to go at of the Union; and when you have settled that by the executive and military power of the government, and by the public judgment, of three round and assume that they are not

and shall not come in. [Laughter and fibers. I am free to say to you as your Executive that I am not prepared to take any such position. I said to the Senate, in the very inc ption

of the rebellion, that the States had no right out That question has been settled, and I cannot turn round now and give the direct lie to all I profess to have done in the last

I say that when they comply with the con stithtion-when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted when they yield obedience to the law - I say extend to them the right nand of fellowship, and let peace and union be restored. Thong cheers. 1 But then, gentlemen, as we swing round the circle, I have folight traitors and treason in the South, Topposed Davis and Toombs and the Sidells, and a long list of others whose names I need not repeat; and now, when I arh round at the other end of the line. find men-I care not by what name you call them - a voice call them traitors -who still stand opposed to the restoration of the union of these States, and I am free to say to you that I am still for the restoration of this Union. I am still in favor of this great government of ours going on and following out its destiny. TA voice, give us the names.

A gentleman calls for their names. Well, appose I should give them. I look apon hem—I repeat it, as President or as a citizen as much opposed to the fundational principles of this government, and believe they are as tauch laboring to prevent or destroy in as were the feen who fought against us. A voice: "What are the names" Chaddens Stevens, of Pennsylvania. I say Charles Summer. I say Wendell Phillips. dustrious, thriving, intelligent and useful and others of the the same stripe, are among class, but into a body of lazzaroni and pauthem. (A voice: "Give it to Forney."

Some gentlemen in the crowd savs give it Forney. I have only to say that I do not w. ste my ammunition on dead dacks. I sand for my country: I stand for the constitution, where I placed my feet from my entrance into public life. They may traduce me; ther may slander me; they may vituperare; but let me say to you that it has no

effect upon me. [Cheers.] And let me say in addition, that I do not intend to be builted by my enemies. [Ap planse, and a cry of "the people will sastain

I know, my countrymen, that it has been nsinnated, and not duly insinuated, but said decidedly-the insinuation has been given in high places that if such a usurpation of

What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty of? None, Horte: The itsurnation I have been guilty of has always been standing between the people and the encroachments of power; And because I have dared to say in a canversation with a fellowcitizen dud a Senator, tob: that I thought amendatent to the Constitution might not be so frequent. That their effect would be that it would lose all its dignity. That the old instrument would be lost sight of in a

Because I Happened to say, in a conversation, that if it was amended, such and such amendments should be adonted it was a asurpation of power that would have cost a king his head, at a certain time. And in connection with this subject it was explained by the same gentleman "that we were in the midst of earthquakes-that he rembled and could not yield." [Laughter]

Yes there is an earthquake coming-there is a ground swell coming of popular july-ment and indignation. That's true. The American people will speak by their in-stinets, and they will know who are their friends and who their enemies.

I have occupied all positions under this government; beginning with an alderman and running through all branches of the legislature: [A voice : "From a tallor up."] Some Gentleman says that I have been a tailor. Now that did not discomfort me in the feast, for when I used to be a tailor, I had the reputation of being a good one, and making close fits. Always punctual with my customers, and always did good work. (A roice, "No patch work.") No, I don't want any patchwork-I want a whole suit. - But

we will pass by this little facetiousness. My friends may say, You are President; you must not talk about such things. When principles are involved, my countrymen, when the existence of my country even is imperilled -I will act as I have on former occa-

sions, and speak what I think!

I was saying that I had held nearly all po sitions-from alderman, through branches of Congress to that which I now occury; and who is there that will say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge that he did not redeem, or ma'e a proutise that he did not fulfil - who will say that he has ever acted otherwise than in filelity to the great mass of the people? They may talk about believed ing and usurpation, but when I am believided I want the American people to be the witness. I do not want, by innen loesby judirect remarks in high places, to see the man who has assassination brooding in his bosonf exclaim. This Presidential obstacle must be gotten out of the way! I make use of a very strong expression, when I say that have no doubt the intention was to incite ssassination, affl so get out of the way the obstacle from place and power. Whether by assesination of not, there are individuals n this government who want to destroy our

institutions and change the character of the Arethey not satisfied with the blood that has been shed? Does not the murder of Lincoln appease the vengeance and wrath of the ons soments of this government? Are they stil unshaken? Do they still want more blood? Have they not honor and courage enough to obtain their objects otherwise than by the hands of the assassin? I am not atraid of assassing attacking the where a praye and coumen. I know they are willing enough to wound, but are afraid to strike.

. If thy blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Chion and the preservation of this government in its original purity of character, let it be shed but when it is shed let an altar to the Union be efceted, and then, if it is necessary, take me and lay me upo i it, and the blood that now warms and animates my ex stence shall be poured out as a fit libation to the Union of these States. But let the opconents of this government fementer that when it is pineted out the blood of the mar-

is still if a south a friend rue. Litter I of all the Constitutional provide it as in the south of popularity of the south well in the south as in the south as the constitution of the south as the south of the sou

The Press is generally plain-spoken on the subject of the veto message of the President; but the tone of the leading papers, both Democratic and Republican, sasain the President. Tleury Ward Beecher, eccentric genius us lie is, has aunounced himself broadly and squarely in layor of the Veto: and his endorsement, so far as the number of his followers is concerned, is quite valuable. We give be low extracts from a few of the leading papers-especially those of New York :

From the New York Post, (Rep.) "Congress will see at a glance that these are no trivolous but very solid objections, and while insisting upon the measur: itself, will no doubt modify die sections at which they are levelled. The clauses of the bill granting legal powers to the Commissioners were horrowed from a very bad precedentthe Fugitive Slave law-and can be easily changed so as to render the agents of the covery of the Arlington estate, now held by The thilitary provisions of it may also be restrained and softened; while those sections which turn the burean into an eleemosynary establishment and provide for education, &c., out to be forthwith stricken out. The operation of the whole scheme ought also to be limited as to time.

We say that the eleemosynary and educational clauses ought to be stricken out at once. because on no principle of law, justice, huthanity, or common sense are such provisions to be approved. The freedmen, like every other class of citizens, must be protected in their rights; that is the one duty and one function of government; that the sentiment of the whole North demands; that the general government must do until the sentiment of the insurrectionary States compel their local governments to do it; but the freedmen are entitled to no privileges, and above all, tonone which revolution: ze the entire theory and practice of our institutions, and which would convert them, not into an active, in-

The more Freedmen's Bureau we have the less we shall have of private effort which is destined to do infinitely more. The more Freedmen's Bureaus we have the less we Congress May preserve whatever is valuable and infleed fatal objections, which we are York News, (sensational.) glal the President has had the sagacity and firmness to expose. (Rep.) 1

"The President takes a very proper stand n demanding that the sateguards established by the Constitution shall not be broken down, and that the formalities deemed necessary to power had been exercised, he would have a protect the innocent, to punish the guilty, since. No resignations of members of the and to administer equal and exact justice. shall not be disregarded. He cannot afford to take the risk of the acts of injustice that would follow the callow and imperfect idrisprudence of the agents appointed to fill these sage was prepared by Secretary Seward, and innumerable places established in bue-third a part by Mr. McCulloch, but the general of the States, and over whose decision there is to be his supervision by the Federal Courts. He veroes the bill because it is at variance with the Collstitution and with the condition of the country. Here it is well to remember that the passage of the bill last March was expressly urged on the ground that it was a war measure, and the gravest doubts were then entertained whether it could be sustained as a measure of peace. Custom has habituated Congress and the country to a doubtful policy, and now the objections of a year ago have grown obsolete and dull. Such is the

> inevitable result of the measures by which the few steat power from the many. * * * It is worse than folly to demand suffrage for the blacks and then feed and clothe and educate them at public expense. If they are infants or incapables, they cannot be suitable citizens, and it is an insult to the manhood of the African race to suppose that

it needs these props and supports.'

[From the New York (Dem) Expre s] The ability and dignity of the message will strike all who read it, however much they may differ with the President. Its reasoning is complete, and will carry conviction to all fair minds. Fanatical and begoted men who denounce without hearing; and Herald: who condemn the President in advance, of course, speak with t'eir minds made up against him. The true men of the land who love justice and mercy, who respect good tath and reason, who believe that war is over, and that peace and good will should be cultivated in place of strife, will, of course,

stand by the President. [Frein the Tribune] We deeply regret this, (the veto,) and think he will live to regret it even more keenly. For this Veto will be understood by all that is brutal and ruffianly at the South as giving license to any abuse and oppression of the Blacks that White malignity and rancorous hate can devise. It will be understood as a proclamation to the meaner Whites to wreak their malice or their last upon the hapless or betrayed Blacks. There are thouands of innocent persons now living whom this Veto cons gas to a painful death before

the close of the current year. Mr. Johnson has made a grave mistake. He has relieved these who elected him of a great responsibility by taking it on his own shoulders. Hereatter, whatever wrongs may be inflicted upon or indignities suffered by the Southern blacks will be charged to the President, who has left them naked to thereby precluded a true and speedy restoration of the South and inflicted more lasting misery on her whites than on her blacks. Of the papers of Baltimore, the Sun;

tain the veto. The American is left solitary and alone in its opposition thereto, though we believe one of its editors is an appointee

The National Intelligencer takes a view of the thessage as to its financial effect. On

The message itself exhibits a regard for constitutional order, for the restoration of to the Union, for the preservation of the meeting and appoint, or elect, if our old offipublic credit, and for the economical administration of the Government, which will impart more firmness and stability to our mone-

When it may be considered as settled that the President's policy of restoration wilt prevail, our government securities may defy all rumored plots and contrivances for depreciating their value, either at home or abroad. The concluding paragraph shows that the Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening the revolutionary cabal.

A conflict between the Executive and Congress may firse, but that will not necessarily be attended with momentary depression, for

From the Washington Star. Mr. Wade preceded in very intemper language to advocate his amendment, whole particles of its introduction, being dently to enable him to give early vest to be tiled-up with against the President, implication—almost in so many words spoke of the President as no better than a rebel and a traiter. He overshot the mark sensibly by the violence and passion of his utterances, and not only got no sympathetic response from his friends in the galleries. but on sitting down, ready to be congratulat-ed by his radical brothers, no member of the Senate advanced to do him honor. He se med, in fact, to have unmasked the radical batter es sooner than designed, and the cold shoulder given him by his party associates showed that, in their opinion, he was doing infinite mischief to their side of the house.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

I hear that further efforts on the part of the friends of Mrs. General Lee for the reproperty, have been abandoned, there being no chance whatever that the efforts would be successful, . It is not the intention of the Government to sell the property.

THE SOUTHERN STATES. It is rumored that the Joint Committee on Reconstruction have agreed upon a report, which assumes that the eleven second States are out of the Union, and are foreign States. They propose to admit Terriessee into the Union by fegislative act, as Texas was admitted. Of course all foreign States thus admitted, instead of bringing a dowry, bring a debt, which the Federal Government is bound to pay.

GENERAL GRANT'S OPINION. General Grant's position upon the admission of the Southern members, as expressed in a late conversation, is, that those who are loyal, and who are elected by loyal constituents, and can take a test outh, should be received. This, he said, would admit six, and possibly seven in all. On being told that there were eight from Tennessee, at once he replied that some from that State should not be received. He heartily approves of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, except that he now doing so wonderfully well, and which is | thinks that only army officers should be employed by the Bureau, in order to save expense. He is in favor of trying the editors shall have of free men among the late slaves. of the Richmond Examiner for treason. Ho is firm in his opposition to the withdrawal of in the new bill, and yet avoid the serious troops .- Washington Correspondence New

THE CABINET. It is now definitely ascertained that Mesars Harlan, Stanton and Speed opposed the President's veto message! while Messrs. Mc-Cuiloch, Welles and Seward have been in favor of it all aloug, and Mr. Dennison gave in his adhesion to the measure but a few days Cabinet have been sent in yet, nor is there any immediate probability of any.

THE VETO MESSAGE. Rumor says that a portion of the veto mesdraft of the message was the work of the

President himself. THE SENATE VOTE

Senator Johns a came over from Baltimore this afternoon in a special train to vote. But Senators Wright and Foot were both sick and unable to attend. It was hoped until the last moment that Messrs. Morgan and Stewart would vote for the bill. But Mr. Morgan especially disappointed all his old friends. Mr. Norton surprised no one. THE VIRGINIA TERRITORIALIZERS.

The petition presented from citizens (?) of Virginia, praying for a territorial form of government for that State, are very well understood here. Some of the signers of these documents are aspirants for office under the hoped-for territorial governmen. Their aspirations are vain. The President will not suffer his progress in the work of restoration to be impeded, even should Congress and the Reconstruction Committee evince a disposition to palter to the desires of this baker's dozen of newly-fledged Virginians. (?)

THE JACORI TO PLOTTING MISCHIEF. The Radicals are turning heaven and earth to alienate Johnson and Grant .- New York

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. 1866 .- The following circular letter to commanders of military departments has been issued by Gen-

HEAD QUARTERS ARMIES OF THE

United States, Washington, Feb. 17, 1866. You will please send to these headquarters as soon as practicable, and from time to time hereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterances of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of different sec-This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from

, By command of Lieutenant General GRANT. T. S. Bowers, A. A. G.

these headquarters only.

LOCAL MISCELLANY, M NOO "FIRE BUREAU."- Coveress is having its their enemies. Time will show that he has Freedmen's Bureau, Educational Bureau and other kinds of Bureaus, would it not be advisable for our citizens to follow the example of that august body and organize a Fire Bu-Guzette, Commercial and TRANSCRIPT sus- feau. We think it of much more importance (to our community) than either of the above mentioned Bureaus, and should be attended to at once, and not put off until balf the town is burned up, in order to be admonished of the necessity of the organization of a Fire Company. We understand the engine we have here could at a triffing expense, be made available and to answer our purpose.cordial relations of the lately al enated States We would suggest that our cilizens hold a cers will not act, men who will take this matter in hand and see to it that we have some fary affairs than they have for some time ex- protection and preventative against fires .-Let it be done at once. "There's danger in

delay!" LECTURE. DANIEL B. LUCAS, Esq., will deliver an address before the Young Men's Christian Association of this town, at the next, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

The President is surrounded by a set of flatterers, who studiously deceive him as to the temper of Congress as well as public opinion in the country, and as Mr. Johnson has not that intuitive perception of the cur-rent of popular sentiment which distinguish-ed Mr. Lincoln, the obstacles the flatterer has to overcome to take possession of Mr. Johnson's confidence are not very serious .-Wash. Correspondence New York Tribune.

THE METHODIST CHUCH PROPERTY .-Bishop Early, of the Methodist Episco-pal Church South, had an interview with President Johnson, on Saturday last, in reference to the church property of the Baltimore Con-ference, which is said to have been quite interesting and most satisfactory. The President received from Bishop Early the papers relating to the matter, and stated that he would hand them over to the proper officials, with instructions to report upon them at once.

. Radical Abuse of the President. The Springfield Republican (Rep.) thus notices the outpouring of the Radical wrath upon the Pre-

"The colored visitation to the White House has accomplished is obvious purpose. It has eiven oc-casion for a tresh combinent upon the President. The Worgester Freedom Club has promptly issued its anotherm against him for declaring against orded negro suffrage in the South, in which they ay t at the rivals the inherical injustice and meanness that belongs to men prohight up in slavery. Rev. Mr. Hepworth, white Unitarian, and new Solia Martin, black Ba j is, in Bostom, preacted angrily about the President in Sunday, both alike greasty encicaturing the President's position and denouncing him for treachers to the cause of freedom and humani y, of which there is no proof in his words or acts. The Worcester Spy prints a letter from Washington to:1 of scandalous personal abuse of the President, and follows it up with an editorial a tack, in which the President is berated for saying that the extremi is who stand in the way file restoration of the Union 'must ge .'out of the way.''

THE PRESIDENT ON SOUTHERN EDECTIONS .- The New-Orleans Piczyane publishes the following letter from the President, aldressed to Mr. John Purcell, a member of the Louisiana Senat :

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21st "Sir-Your letter of the 19 h ultimo has been received by me, and in answer thereto I would state that the military anthorities will not inter-er in any way with an election for city officers in New Orleans which may take place in accordance with existing laws, or in conformity with requisitions prescribed by the State Legislature, and which will ensure the election of loyal men to the offices refers red to in cour letter.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

GEN. I EE BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMIT TEE.—The testimony of Gen. Lee before the R con-struction Committee is understood to have had rerence solely to the State and people of Virginia. He declared that the grizens of Virginia accept the result of the war as final, submit in good faith to the authority of the government, and are conesting anxious for complete restoration in the Union. In response to an inquiry as to whether a jury could be empannelled in Virginia for an impact that triat of ex-President Davis, Gen. Lee stated that he thought enot, as scarcely any man summened as a jurer could bring in a verdict of geilty without feeling that he, is a a party to the same crime, could be held equally

DISBANDING OF NEGRO TROOPS AT CITY POINT -Some days since it was removed that a large body of negro troops would be dislanded at City Point, but some do bt was expressed as to the truth of the statement. It is now, however, asserted positively that twenty-five thousand negro troops from Texas will arrive at the Point in a lew days, and that they will there be paid off and mustered on of service. City Point has been chosen, so it is said. ecause it is so convenient for the purpose. It is cer amly convenient for. Petersburg and Rich and, and we hope that preparations will be mule at our- to pre serve peace and quiet in both crities so soon as the influx of moneyed, and therefore drunken, negroes commences.—Rickmond Dispatch,

Excitexent ur Tes Senars .- Considerable excitement manifested itself in the Senate on the occasion of the reading of Mr. Johnson's message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. Applause and bisses were liberally showered upon it. An account says:

The Vice President, then submitted the Message of the President vetoing the Free imen's bill, which was read by the Clerk amidst evidences of intense

feeling on the part of Senators and gathered memries, but without any manifestation except at the close of the reading, when loud applause shook one section of the gentlemen's gallery, mingled with determined hisses and the emphatic blows of the Vice President's hammer. That portion of the galleries was cleared

The New York Herald, commenting on the Radical proceedings in Congress, says, "this is the darkert hour in the history of the country." A revolution, with a war of races, it decares to be the prosession, with a war of races, it decares to be the prosession.

-A Mr. Cotton, of Chatham county. N. C. was so affected by his losses, caused by the war, that he put an end to his earthly sofrows by jumping into his well on Tuesday last. -Several planters in Mississippi have Irish and German labourers on their plantations, who work satisfactorily. -Five hundred contracts have been made

with laborers at Huntsville since the first of the year. All are recorded at the Freedmen's

-The weather at Charleston, S. C., on the 10th, was the coldest since 1857. Ice was formed in the Ashley river.

—Stewart, the merchant prince, is importuned to build a new opera house in New York. -There are eighty indicaments hending in New Jersey Gainst ex-detective Gen.

Baker.

—Carl Schurz has been appointed editor of a new Radical paper that is about to appear in Detroit next mouth.

-James Gordon Bennett, Jr. is said to

be the managing editor of the New York Herald in Mr. Hudson's place.

BALTIMORE WARKETS.

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CHARLES JOHNSON.

Married.

In this piece, on Thursday morning, the 22nd instable, by the R. v. Junes of Murch, Mr. William C.C. WRREL, of Monticelio F orida, and Miss SU-SAN A LOCK, daughter of the late twilliam F. Lock, Esq. of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

PUBLIC SALE. HAVING rented out my farm. I will sell to the highest bidder, at my residence near Duffit lu's

On Wednesday, 14th day of March,

next, my Stock and Farming Implements, consist-Two targe fine Work Horses, one of which is a fine young Stallion, both good Barshear Leagers, Severat fine Milch Cowa; One Sow and Pigs; Tweive Head of fine Cotswold Sheep,

About ten tons of Timothy Hay, 2 Road Wag ins, 1 Cart, 1 Wheat Fan, 1 Gum Spring Drill, 1 Dorsey Wheat Reaper, I Grind Stone, Gearing for six horses,

Plow Gears, I tao-muse Carriage and Harness, (Hawke' Barsbear, Single and Double Shovel Plows, Harrows, Log and Fifth Chains, F rks, Hoes, Double and Single Trees, and many other articles unnecessary to metti

A credit of Nine Months will be given on all sums of \$10 and upwards on her that sum the cash will be required. Bondand approved security for the deared payments. TERMS OF SALE: No property to te remived entil settled for.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock fill.

SARAH D. HURST.

Geo. D. McGliney, Auctioneer.
February 27, 4066.—ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at my residence, near Mr Dan-TUESDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1866.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FUR-NITURE. Also One Riding and Buggy Horse,
One Ro kaway and Harnese,
One good Mitch Cow, (will be fresh in a few

TERMS :- Cash, except for Horse and Cow, which will be sold on a credit of Three Months, the pur chaser giving bond and approved security.
Sale to commence at 11 o'cl. ck. A' M. HARRIETT O'BANNON. February 27, 1566-ts

JONA GRAPE. THIS Grape for hir finess, thriftiness sure bear-

I ing, size and governt excellence, surpass any grape now known in this climate. It is promitted by best judges equal to Back Hamber selling in large quantities at 50cts by Vines will be furnished at low rates \$2 sing c vine, three for \$5. Those wanting will seave their names and money with wanting will seave their names and namey with Dr Mason, to whom further reference is made. In consequence of the great derivant and high price of freights from the West Isocannot sell my Rome Beauty Apple Trees for less than thirty cents cash. Putuam, Russetts, and other theice varieties at my old prices cash or interest added. As to the character of my fruit, and trees I would refer you to Colonel Larue, Rev Dr Dutton, Major R Shirley, S I. Wooddy, Col Crane and others who have them bearing.

SAMUEL CLARKE
Charlestown, Feb 27—3t

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT,

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL,

STABLER'S, DR. CHAPMAN'S WORM MIXTURE, STABLER'S. DR. CHAPMAN'S WORM MIXTURE, STABLER'S, DR. CHAPMAN'S WORM MIXTURE.

The undersigned having purchased of the original proprietors their entire interest in the above valuable recipes, take pleasure in pre-enting to the world articles which now stand second to none for the relief of the discases for which they are recommended. They are prepared in agreemen, with some of the most learned and judicious prac titioners. One thuosand of them without a single exception have approved of the formula.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT. STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ADOUTNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, STABLER'S. DR. CHAPMAN'S

WORM MIXTURE, WORM MIXTURE, STABLER'S DR. CHAPMAN'S : WORM MIXTURE.

We only ask a trial

CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,

Wholesale Progress, Baltimore.

15 AISQUITH & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Charlestown, Va. February 27, 1866. GEO. J. HILD, J S. TRAMMELLE, H. H. MITCHELL.

HILD, TRAMMELLE, & MITCHELL, 302 West Baltimore Street, (Corner Liberty Street, up Stairs, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

NOTIONS, HOSIEEY, FANCY GOODS, DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES. STATNIONERY, PERFUMERY, FUR-NISHING GOODS, &c.

Ralt'more, February 27, 1366. FOR LADIES.—We have just received, Sp'ra F. (or one) Spring Hoop Skirts, made of one phece of sleet, without extension in front Treese skirts are entirely new in their construction in several respects are more handsome and far more durable than those herefore sold. Some extra large for diesses with trais. Orders taken for extra large for diesses with trais. Orders taken for extra sizes.

Feb 27, 1866

Feb 27. 1866 Liquid RENNLT." For preparing, in a few mon rats, decicious Deserts, as Stips or Qualiful Willy, Cold Custed and Jolly For sale by Alsovific BRJ.

SELLING OFF POSITIVELY AT COST. ENTENDING to leave Dullish't, we now offer

of any kind. (De Stack consists of DRY GOOD); (1) BOOTS, SHOES, HATS. - 3 lik TINWARE, WOODENWARE. ZGLASS and QUEENSWARE, and a general viviety a goods. We ofer great in-dicamentate persons wearing goods at low prices; We are determined to sold.

Diffells, V .. , F . . 21 -6. -r. e copy. CAME to the premises of the subscriber, during the past fall, or in the early winter, A RED BULL CALF, without any mark. He will be one year old the coning Spring. The twner is desired to come forward, prave property, pay charges, and take him away.

Feb. 20, 1:66-3t. POTOMAC HERRING for sair by LEISENRING, SON & CO. DRIED PEACHES and APPLES, and Fresh HONEY-very nice, for sale by Feb. 20. THE NEW LIGHT

AND THE PARTY OF T

Atmospheri Coal Gil Gas Light, NOW on exhibition at the store of LEISENRING SON & C. J. in Charlestowas.

Artificial light of some sort is a universal necessity; a safe, cheap and orilitant one, is a luxury; a uxury too, only enjoyed heret fore by those living in large towns or cities where Gas is used Years of study and thousands of dollars annually have been sport by experiment of different kinds, in trying to invent and perfect a Burneror Lamp by which Coal Oil could be builted practically without the expense and trouble of chin neys, this long looked for and much desired object has at rast been obtained, and is styled the a

TMOSPHERIC COAL OIL GAS LAMP. Its adaptation to Dwellings, Churches, Railroads Steamboats. Hotels, Surres, &c., is unsurpassed, in short, this invention brings the luxurious and billiant Gas light within the reach of all, whether in city or country. It gives the light of a six foot Gas Burner for less than one cent per hour, or double the quantity of light of the ordinary comments lamp, with one-third less oil; will burn, when lurned down to a taper-light, ten hours for one cent is tree from smoke or smell; can be carried from room to room, the wind will not blow it out.

This light is destined to super call all portable artificial light or channey lamps now in use; thousands of them will find readysale in every county; no family that uses to saving a this light is one-half cheaper than Coaf Gas, and much more pleasant to the awe. The exclusive agency for the sale of this Lamptan bescured in every county through out the United States, and parties purchasing will Its adaptation to Dwellings, Churches, Railroads out the United States, and parties purchasing will be supplied with the Goods at reasonable rates Feb 13 - 2m. LEISENRING SON & CO.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE, NEAR CHARLESTOWN. THAT bendsome Farm, known as the Haines Tract, situated one mile south-east of Charlestown, is now offered for sale. The land consists of about

250 ACRES. laid out, and possesses a commanding view of the surrounding country. The improvements consist of a Frame Dwelling, a Corn-House and Stable, a Stane Barn. Blacksmith Shep and Dairy, and a never failing Spring of Water. The tertility of the land, its proximity to markets, to schools and churches, together with the cultivation and refinement of the neighboring so city, unite to make this farm o e of the most de sirable in the county of J flerson. The land may now be had at private sale, but if not sold before The First day of March next,

will be sold on that day at 12 o'clock, before Redman's Hotel in Charlestown, to the highest bidder. TERMS. One half cash; the remainder in one and two years, equal p you not, with interest.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE H. TATE.

Jam. 9, 1866-tf. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA. TAMES FARM, which contains THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR ACRES of first quality LIMES TONE LAND has immediately on the Turnpike Road leading from Winchester to Front Royal and is destrably located in every respect being convenient to churches, schools and mills.-The improvements on the land are inferior, but there is an abundance of EXCELLENT TIMBER,

consisting of Black Oak, White Oak and Hickory. only because he has more land than he can culti-vate, under the present *eranged system of labor He will take FIFTY DOLLARS per acre for the entire tract, and the terms will be made accomm dating.
For further information, aprily to, or address the Editor of the SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.
Charlestown, Jefferson County, 7a
January 23, 1866--tf

THE MARYLAND Life Insurance Company, OF BALTIMORE.

Policy Holders Participate in the Profits. LOWEST RATES OF BEST COMPANIES. THE Charter of this Company requires a de-position net less than \$100,000 with the Treas-urer of the State, as a guarantee of faith with the

This Company is prepared to issue ordinary life policies for a rem of years, and ten years non-for-liture lifeipolicies.

Also, Policies of Endowment, Annuity, &c OFFICERS: GEORGE P. THOMAS, PRESIDENT. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HAMILIB'S EASTER, of Hamilton Faster & Co.
ALLEN'A: CHAPMAN, of Kirkland, Chase & Co.
GEO. P. THOMAS, of Heim, Nicodemus & Co.
HUGH Sicken, Steam Marb e Works
HIRAM Woods, Jr. of Dougherty, Woods & Co.
GEO H BILLER, of Coffroth, Miller & Co.
THOMASGASSARD, of Gilbert Cassard & Ge.
WILLIAM DEVRIES, of Wid. Devries & Co.
CHARLES WEER, of Thomas & Co. DR. J. A. STRAITH,

Medical Examiner for Jefferson County, .. ht. No charge for Policies, Stamps or Medical Examination. For tables of Rutes, &c , apply to the office of the Company, 15 South street, over Franklin Bank, or to E. M. AISQUITH, Agent. Nov. 7, 1865: THE WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BALTIMORE, No 31, South Street, over Third National Bank

THIS Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Personal Property generality, Vessels in Port, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, on the most fiverable terms. All losses will be inimediately adjust ed and promptly paid. DIRECTORS

THOMAS Y. CANBY, of Cauby Gilpin & Co. W. WHITELOCK Pres 30 National Bank. O A, Parker, of E. L. Parker & Co. W. H. Chawford & Co. P. S. CHAPPELL, Manufacturing the mist. G. H. Reges, of G. H. Reese & Bros. J. D. Mason & Co. J. Tome, President of the Cecii Bankto J.S B. Acham, of J. S. B. acham & Bro, J. F. Dix, of Jix & Steiner,
J. Leary, of J. Leary & to
A. A PERRY, Commission Merchant.
H. C Smith, of Tucker & Smith,
R. M. Spiller, of Spiller & Alco. k.
E. Kinserly of Kemberly Bros.

E. KINBERLY (I KIMD-Tly Broe,
J. HASTMEN South Gay street.
S. P. TOWNSEND. of Win Chesnut & Co.
B. F. Parlett, of B. F. Parlett & Co.
J. S. FORBES, Builder.
C. W. HUMAICKHOUSE, of C. W. Humaickhouse
Fro.
THOS. Y. CANBY, Pres't.
FRANCIS J. McGinnis, Sec'y.
E. M. AlsQUII H, Agent at Charlestown.
Nov. 14, 1865. — 1v. Nov. 14, 186a .- 1y. . INSURANCE COMPAN

OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA. Beiling CHARTERED CAPITALIA...... \$300,000.

ASSETS.... \$ 175,000 THIS Company has rest med business in Wincheg-ter, at the new office on Water Street, formerly of-cupiett y R. Y Conrad, E. q., as a Law Office, and are now prepared to receive appl cations and is fue Policies on Buildings, Morthandise, Furniture, &c., All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid,

DIRECTORS: » S JOSEPILS CARSON, Pre ; en Dr. DAN Low RAD, JOHN KERR, West Street, L. P. II I A. N. West Street, C. M. B. V. West St. M. AlsQUITH Agenty November, 12, 1865. EFFERSON MACHINE SHOP. THE public is respectfully notified that the under-signed continue to conduct business at the old stand, 'Marke's Row,' Charlestown, Jefferson

stand, Mellea's Row," Charlestown, Jefferson County.

MACHINE MAKING AND REPAIRING.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING AND REPAIRING.

Also, BLACKSMITHING in all is branches We are prepared to manufacture to order. Houghs, Harrows, Wagoos—in fact slim at any thing per taining to WOOD AND IRON, in the spreediest and best manner, and upon r asonable terms

Description bestowed upon the Manuficture and Repair of Farming Implements. Mill Work and Axes.

WEIRICK & WELLER.

November 14, 1865—19. Highest cash price paid for Old Iron.

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REGISTER

A 48 COLUMN PAPER. THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P ITS MARKET REPORTS UNSURPASSED.

> Each number of the Whiting Weekly Register contains to ty-eight columns—making it the largest and at the price, the Cheare T Newspaper in this section of the country."
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> The REGISTER will contain regularly:
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> FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS; REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE:

EXCELLENT AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

delicked and the

COMPLETE MARKET REPORTS; LOCAL AND STATE NEWS; LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE,

REPORTS OF COURTS & PUBLIC MEETINGS, EUROPEAN NEWS; DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE: POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIAL;

FARMER'S DEPARTMENT: CHOICE STORIES; POETRY AND LITERARY NEWS:

Everything possible will be done to make the REGISTER a complete FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

E SEE CONSULTERS OF

Particular attention is irvited to the TRI-WEEKLY REGISTER.

It will recommend itself to every Professional and Business man, who can be reached y a mail twice or three times a week. Send for a speciment. The Decisions of the Loud of Appeals, and all the Markets are published in it.
The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance.

AV . DAILY REGISTER. TRI-WEEKLY KEGISTER WFERLY REGISTER. One copy, one year \$2.00 Five copies, one year \$2.00 9.00 DER ARBEITER FREUND. LEWIS BAKER,

Proprietor, Wheeling. Va F. bruiry 13, 1866 3t Aisquith & Bro.

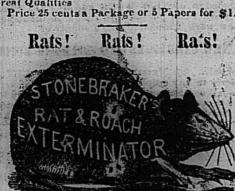
SOLE AGENTS AT CHARLESTOWN, FOR STONEBRAKER'S PREPARATIONS. TIORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS, GIVE your Horses Cattle and Hogs, Stone-

braker's florse and Cattle Powders if you want fine, healthy Horses, &c., and you are sure to have them:

They are a safe and speedy cure for Coughs, Colds Distemper. Heaves, Ilide Bound, Worms, &c., in Houses; Loss of Cud, Black Tongue, etc., in Cattle, and a sure preventive of Hog Cholera.

Be sure you buy Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powders, as they are superior to all others may in use. They are becoming the most popular Powders new before the public; as they are prepared of such articles as are especially suited to the animal for which they are used. No Powders ever all have given each daiversal satisfaction; and acquired so great selebrity in the same time.

As an evidence life their superiority over all others, the Proprietor warrants, them as such, or the money refunded. Only try them and be convinced of their Great Qualities



RATS COME OUT OF MULIR HOLES TO DIE; Great Mestruction of Rats. &c , It is a Paste and used on Bread Every Box warranted a Dead Shot. No one risks anything metrying it. As it will destroy all year and the Rats, Mice Rounded Ants, &c. Or you can have your money refunded. Bry it and if it don't lay your Rats, &c. You can get your money back.

STONEBAKER'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT: WARRANTED TO-CURE Rheumatiem, Sprains, Swelled floht, Sare Throat, Froster Feet, Poison, Gill oregand Bruises, Fresh Cuis Corns, Münnps, Tetter, Pains in the Limbs and Back, Swelny on Man or Bast, Saddleor Collar Galls, Distumper, Scratches, &c., on Horses and Mules, and all diseases requiring an external remedy. remedy.

All who know and have used STONEBRAKER'S NERVE AND BONE II I MENT, will testily that it is the most popular liminent ever sold, in any country, and that it has given pedect attisfaction wherever it has been introduced, taking the place of all others.

This is a strong evidence of its great powers in removing Rheumatism P ins. Swellings, &c both on man and beast Wh Liniment has yet been made to equal this. It only needs a trial to prove its great virtue. Every bottle warrented or the money refunded.

STONEBRAKER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. This brilliant preparation has gained for itself an unbounded reputation, wherever its has been used. For cleansing the head of Dand uff. Schriff, and all Cutaneous Aff ctions-aiways preventing the hair from filling off, and at the same time making the hair soft oile and glassy in appearance. It only needs a trial to prove satisfactory to all who [Nov. 21, 1865-6m.

WHEAT'S MAIL STAGE I EAVES Berryville, Daily (Sundays excepted)
A arriving in Charlestown in time to connect
with the train for Harper's Ferry, and all parts EAST and WEST. R-turning-Leaves Charlestown after the arrival of the Care, arriving in Berryville at 5 o'clock P M.
Passengers by this line will be carried to any part
of Clarke county without trouble or inconvenience to them elves.
February 13, 1866-th.

PHOTOGRAPHS! THE inderestand would thost respectfully an-nounce to his old friends that he has opened a Galery over CAMPBELL & MASON'S DRUG STORE, to resume the The Phetographic Artificial which

in all its branches, and he hopes that all who wish to have anything done in his line will give him a call, as he is determined to please in regard to quality of likenessus well as price 5 L DINKLE.

Charlestown, Februs, 1866—3t FAMILY DYE COLORS. FOR Dycing Silk, Woollen, and Mixed Goods
Cotton and Wool, Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons,
Dresses, Feathers Homets, Hats, and all kinds of
wearing sparel, with perfect fast colors
For sale by
AlsQUITH & BRO.,
Feb'y 13
Apothecaries,

SELLING CHEAP. I have one thousand lbs.
Second second hand STOVE Pape, which will be sold cheap. Call at the Tin and Stove House of J. H. EASTERDAY.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

Lynchburg, Va

BALTIMORE, February 1st. 18'6,

HAVING associated ourselves for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, We beg to tender you our hest services for the saie of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and the purchasing of every kind of MERCHANDISE. We invite orders for the best PERUVIAN GU NO AND PERTILIZERS of the most approved brands. GROUND AND LUMP PLASTER, GROCERIES. FISH, SAUT, FLOUR, &c., &c.

Respec fu 'v. your obd't Servants.

KAINE, MILLER & CO.

No. 63, Ge an St., bet Howard & Eutaw. WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES. THE undersigned calls the attention of his Virginia friends to his well selected stock of PAPER HANGINGS, BLINDS, &C.

A fair trial and satisfaction guaranteed.

MILTOND. METTEE,

Eutaw St.. near Lexington Market, within a
few squares of Eutaw House, (Marble Building.)

February 6-6m

STEPHEN L. BIRD & CO., DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. No. 59, North Howard Street, BALTIMORE. February 13, 1866-1v.

MEIERHOF & GOLDMAN,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF ALL STYLES OF

NO. 37, N. HOWARD ST., BALTIMORE.

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

Orders from the Country will be prompt'y filled. February 13, 1366-1y. QUEENSWARE. GEORGE M. BOKEE,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER, No. 41 HOWARD STREET,

Between Fayette and Lexington Streets, CHINA AND GLASSWARE. F.bruary 6. 1866 -1 v.

WILLIAM BROWN & SON, mporters, Manufacturers and Dealers in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, ... SILVER AND PLATED WARES, DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES. No 227 Baltimore St., Corner of Charles, February 6, 1866-6m.

1. 4. 12 A E BENNETT.

IMPERTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Fancy Netions, Combs, RRUSHES, BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS, Hosiery, Gloves, Threads, Needles, Soap. PERFUMERY, POCKET-BOOKS; &c. No. 326, Baltimore Street,

February 6, 1866-1y. MRS. ELIZA HORN, Manufacturer of

CORSETTS, FROM PARIS and dealer in Embroideries, Tapestry S:1ks, Beeds, &c.,

139 LEXINGTON STREET, One Door East of Howard BALTIMORE, MD. That received a supply of French Riving Cor-sels, designed expressly as a Riding Corset Cor-sels and Braces made to order, and a perfect fit graphited. Feb 5-3m

SUPERIOR EX PORTER AND ALE. XXX BROWN STOUT. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, MINERAL WATERS OF ALL KINDS, WHISKIES, WINES AND BRANDIES, BOTTLED AND FOR SALE BY LEWIS KALLING,

Pebruary 13, 1866 - 6m BALFIMORE, Mo. WALT. S. MOGRE' DAY. LYNN, A. SINCLAIR. Late of Va. .. Late of Va. Late of Va. WALTER S. MOORE & CO., MANUFACTURERS AGENTS AND IMPORTERS

No 18, WATER STRT, OPPOSITE CHERESIDE,

ENGLISH GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE! No. 26, South Charles Street, Baltimore

CO-PARTNERSHIP. BALTIMORE, FIRBUARY 12, 1866. THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-TRIEBER, BEALL & CO. for the purpose of conducting a general Wholesale and Commission Hardware Business at No. 34, Hanover Street.

THOMAS B. BEALL, JOHN G. TREIBER, Importers of Foreign and Dealers in AMGUICAN HARDWARE

WE shall always keep on hand a full assortmen of Table and Rocket Cullery. Scissors, Shears, Files, Chissola, Plane Irons, Bench and Moulding Planes. Augers and Auger Bitts. Braces and Bitts, Planes, Augers and Auger Bitts, Braces and Bitts, Boxwood Rules, Iron and Steel Squares, Spirit Levels, Disston's and Spear and Jacks, n's Saws, Tape Lines, Coopers, Carpenters at d Black-uniths Tools, Broad and Hand Ax s, Adags, Braw Enives' Callippers, Dividers, Compasses, Hatchels, Axes, Hammers, Anvils, Viscs, Stock and Dies, Belliows, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Butts, Strap and T Hinges, Also, a fall stock of Locks, Screws, Shovels and Tongs, Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards, Enrry Combs, etc., to all of which we invite the attention of our friends,

M. TRIEBER & BRO.

A. D. NICELY. CHARLES A. NICELY. HARRY C. NICELY. 34. West Baltimore Street, Haltimore, Md. AT WHOLESALE PRICES. PECIVE US A CALL O

J. A. JARBOE,

WITH-WHITE & ROSENBERG. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CATS, AND STRAW GOODS, No. 318 West Baltimore street, BALTIMORE, Md.

WANTED -All kinds of Grain and Produce in exchange for Goods, by 1 1 1000 1 day CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY

with an included a line

ESTABLISHED 1557. T. WeCarthy Foreign and Domestic

LIQUORS 374 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. Represented by DANIEL BOONE.

Panca harticonized Old Rye Whiskey. DEFECATED or Depurated for medical or social uses, by the "PANGATHARTYCON," invented and patented June 17, 1852, by

JOHN E. WILSON, Baltimore, Md., in Barela, Demijohna, Bottles, &c. For sale by the Agent, on the Northwest corner of Howard and Cauden streets, hearly opposite Cauden Station of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. 10 None genuine that has not the Patentee and Agent's signature on JOHN E. WILSON.

Its purity has heen fully tested as per the an-CERTIFICATES. From a rareful Chemicul Analysis of Supe conized by JOHN E. WILSON,

of Baltimore. This Whiskey is characterized by the absence of heavy Fusil Oil, Sugar and Poissonous Metalic compounds, and by retaining its ethereal oderous billustainted. It has the themical composition of a pure, carefully descated Fye Whiskey Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, 16 Boylston street
Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1562:

Having made a careful chemical analysis of the Pancatharticopized Old Rye Whiskey of Mr John E Wilson, Baltimore, am pleased to state that it is entirely free from Fusil Oil, Metalic Salts, or other matters to any way detrimental to bealth. In aroma, richness and delicary of favor, it cannot be suppaezed.

G. A. LEISIC, Analytical Chemist, Baltimore, July 26, 1562.

Careful chemical analysis of four kinds of Whiskey-Superior Old Rye Whiskey. Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey, Superior Old Wheat Whiskey, Superior Old Corn Whiskey-Pancathartironized by Joans of the patent appearance invented by John E. Wisson, of Baltimore, ind., have shown them to be entirely free from the heavy Fusil Oils and from the pasonous metalic compounds of eir found in Whiskeys. Whiskeys.
They retain the Ethereal Products, entirely fees from any TAINT produced by injured grain, or careless fermentation, and being unmodified by the use of sugar, are remukably pure products of delicate chemical operations.

Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D.,

State Assayer, 1 Boyls on street, Boston, Mass., 23d August 1862. OF ORDERS SOEICITED A Dealers and Druggists allowed a liberal discount. For prices and pusticulars address sole Agent of the United States.

JOHN E. WILSON,
W. Corner Howard & Camden streets. BALTIMORE, NOV 7, 1865.

BURNS, WEST & CO., IMPORTERS WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

61 Exchange Place. To mard str., BALTI ORE. Md. F. Burns. Jr., Late of W Ison and Burns, GEO. P. WEST, Late of C. West and Son. WILLIAM T. PITT. FOUTZ'S

Horse and Cattle Powders. known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses,



To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable.
It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to the company the quantity of the milk. inal experiment to increase the quantity of mills and dream twenty per cent and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening, cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosem 1

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in Price 25 Cents per Paper, o 5 Papers for \$1. S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DETOT,

No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
For Sale by Denggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. For Sale by Campbell & Mason, DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. McCORMICK, will visit Charlestown, protwo weeks. [Jan 2; 1866-3t. Dr. W. F. ALEXANDER, OFFERS his Professional Services to the citi-zens of the neighborhood of Duffield's Depoc Jefferson county.

OFFICE AT MR. HILLERY'S HOUSE OF November 7, 1865.

NOTICE. A LL persons indebted to the subscriber are re-quested to to be immediate payment, either in Current tunds of Produce of any kind. Otherwise their accounts will be placed in ather hunds of col-lection.

July 2, 1866-1in.

Duffield's Depot. Charles Davies ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW. Harpers-Ferry, West Va.,

A TO FARMERS. IN CRDER to meet the wants of the Farmers of this County, I will from this date take all kinds of Grain, and Produce at the highest market piece in exchange for Goods I guarantee to all that the Goods shall be sold at the very Lowest CASH Price.

Dec. 12, 1865.

H. L. HEISKELL.

UST RECEIVED.—A large stock of Segars.

Smoking and Chewing Tokkow. South Respect and Moccobus Snulls, which we are selling cheap tor cash.

AISQUITH & BRO.

Jan. 23.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large stock of Segars.

Smoking and Chewing Tokkow. South Respect and Moccobus Snulls, which we are selling cheap tor cash.

Jun. 23.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large stock of Segars.

Smoking and Chewing Tokkow. South Respect and Moccobus Snulls, which we are selling cheap tor cash.

Jun. 23.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large stock of Segars. " NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

WILL attend to business in all the Courts of this State [November 7, 1865.

JUST received Blesched and Brown Cotton; Spring Balmorals; Hoop Skirts, new-styles; Gentlemen and Ladies Paper Collara; Corsets Hair Brosnes, Fine Irish Linen; White Flannel;
These goods were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold correspondingly low.
Feb 12

JUST RECEIVED. CORN WANTED.—Highest Price paid for Gorn.
in Case or Goods, by
D. HUMPHERYS & CO.

RIPPORT RIPPORTERIPPORTS BRILLANT ABBAY!!

UNSURPASSED AND UNSURPASSABLE AT-TRACTION AT RIPPON. The People's Cheap Cash Store. COME one and all. and see for yourselves, and be satisfied. Don't fail to come and examine our stock before purchasing els where, as we are determined to sell low for cash. No flumbug but a positive fact. In addition to our large and yaried assortment of Dry Goods, Grocert and Earthenware Queensware, Woodenware Stone and Earthenware Notions, Drugs, &c., we are daily receiving every thing useful for lamily supplies.

G. W. LEISE RING & CO.

Rippon, Nov. 23, 1865.

RANDALL EVANS, RESTAURANT & EATING HOUSE,

No. 3, Howard Street, Ore Door from How-ard House, (Magnient,) BAI TIMORE, Where my old patrons and late friends will be served with refreshments of choice kinds, served up in the nest manner.

The CULINARY DEPARTMENT will be supplied with Fowl and Fish, and all things good suited to the most fasticious taste.

Comp one, come all, and give Randell a help; you will all an aire have no cause to repeat.

February 6, 3m

A J. SM. TH would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlement of Charlestown and vicinity, that he has just completed a New Skylight Gallery on Main street opposite the Carter House, where he is prepared to execute every

STYLE OF PIETURE known to the arc. Satisfaction guaranteed in Old Daguert cotypes and other pictures copied and enlarged to any size desired, and finished in a manner to make them as good as if taken f om life.

Ros would am Git Frames made to order.

The Public are cordially invited to call and ex-Charlestown, Va., Feb. 6, 1866. In

AISQUITH & BRO. HAVE just received the following, in part, of a large and complete stock for the Holidays: PERFUMERIES-

an admirably selected va-COLOGYES, EXTRACTS, NIGHT BLOOM-POMADEN, SOAPS, &C-

BRUSHES—

Hair, Tooth, Flesh, and Nail Brushes, of the best make, and newest and prettiest finish. Tollet and Packet Combs. Port Folias. Pocket Books. Pens, Pencils, and a fine assortment of Stationery.

FRENCH UNDIES, GUM DROPS, & C. These with many other things have been brought from the city Bazaars with a view to supply the Christmas demand. Call and examine Dec. 19, 1865.

* MALLINERY! Press and Alter all kinds of Bonnets and Hats, at shortest notice. The latest styles of MILLINERY GO:DS constantly on hand J GOLDSMITH,

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

belonging to my mother. He is about sixteen hands high, with a slight star in the forehead, and is string hatte in one hind leg—the right one, I believe. The abover-ward will be paid for his recovery and I will also an experience.

W. W. BURTON. HAS established himself in Charlestown, and is pre-street to repair WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c. at short notice, upon reasonable terms, and in a substantial manner.

On hand a fine, large, stock of SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, &c., of superior quality.

November 7, 1865.

Campbel de Mason

HO, FOR THE HOLYDAYS! Just received a large masseillent of TOYS for children Also, a fine stock of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, consisting of Album, Ladies Companions, Satcheis, Ferfumery Caskets, &c. 03-0UR MOTT:):—Quick Returns and Small Profits Our terms are Cash.

Dec. 19. J. GOLDSMITH

LOOK AND SEE! A ND you will find at J. H. Easterday & E.S. a. Barrels. Call and you will get them cheap.

Dec. 12, 1865.

GOLDEN OINTMENT. FOR ITCH and other cutangous diseases, pre-pared and sold by Alsouith & BRO., NEW ARRIVAL.

I have just received a beautiful assortment
of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which will be sold at
reduced prices.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

GREY ILANKETS.

Ceived and for sale by

CHARLES JOHNSON. SPICES SPICES!

BALMORAL SKIRTS. D A fine assormment, of every shade and qual-ty, for sale theap, by CHARLES JOHNSON TO HOUSEK EEPERS.—Bed Ticking: Cotation Sheeting; Cotton Table Cloths; Brown Eirendo: Bleached Linen: Banasa do raiso Linen Towers; Huckab ck, Crash, Bird Eve, Russia and Scotch Diaper Toweling, and seperior Danask Towels; Linen Napkina; Bleached and Brown Galletine; Linen Napkina; Bleached and Brown Galletine; Linen Napkina; Bleached and Brown Brillia; just received by KEARSLEY & S. EERER

TOBACCO—We have just received the celebrated Lone Jack and Brown him Sinoxing Tobacco. Also, the gramme Perturn Gravely Chewing Tobacco.

(LOVER SEED for sale by:

Jan 23 A BRODE STONEBRAKER'S MEDICINES, for sale at hip Doon, all of which are warranted to give satination, or the money refolded.

G. W. LEISENRING & CO.

BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS, Anville, Stocks and Dies, Vises and Sladges, for mining

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Harley's Dental Gream, Tooth Paste, Oleate of Coron, for the Hur. Shaving Gream, Lip Salve, Pomade, Philocome, White Pand Lilly; Glycerine, Boquet, Poncine, Brown Windsor, Almosd Palm Heney, Bath, and other Soaps.

MISS JULIA, assisted by a competent Milliner, is prepared to manufacture the latest style of BONNETS and HAIS. Also, to Bleach,

STOLEN, on Friday night, the 2d of February,

covery and I will also pay a torrher reward for the apprehension and conviction of the file.

ANDREW E. RENNEDY.

Charlest two, Va., Feb. 5, 1866. TO THE PUBLIC.

AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. WOODDY OPPOSITE THE DRUG STORE OF

Charteston. I fferson County, Va.

THE undersigned off is to his distormers, and the public generalty, a very large and frantionable assortment of

DRY AND FANCY COODS.

READY-MADE CLOT ING.

HATS, APS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of MIL.

LINERY GOUDS, consisting in part of Bounets, Hats, Bonnet and Hat Frames, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers?

Coves, Mace, Allspice, Nutmegs, Chramon Birk, Grund Cinnamon, White
and Black Mustard Seed, Celery Seed, Pepper, Jamaica Ginger, Race, Girger and Ground Ginger,
for safe by CAMPBELL & MASON

TAKE NOTICE.—We have a superior article of
New England Rum, for Mince Pies. Call and
you will get a bargain. you will get a targain. LASTERDAY & BRO.

CLOVER SEED for sale by Jan 30 KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

1 UM BER - 3,000 het tinch and 1; inch Prime
Jan 3, 1865. REARSLEY & SHEERER. UST RECEIVED A large stock of Segars, Smoking and Chewing Tubbone Scotch Rapped and Moccobus Smulls, which we are selling cheap for each.

Also UITH & BRO.

An elegan application to chapped hands, chains of the skin, etc. Prepared and for sale by CAMPBELL & MASON.

JUST Received Early Cabbage and Tomato Seed by CAMPBELL & MASON. PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERS reserved by day, by D. Hawring by WANTED-5.00 Barrels Corn in exchange by Goods. J UST received, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Scarla

TA THE BROKEN MUG. DOE, (CO-CALLED,) ON A LATE MELANCHOLY ACCI DEST IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY, (SO-CALLED.) My mug is broken, my heart is sad!

What wees can fate still hold in store?
The friend I cherished a thousand days
is smashed to pieces on the floor!
Is shattered into limbe gone,

Pil see my mug no more ! Relicit was of joyous hours
Whose golden memories still allure
When coffee made of rye we drank,
And gray was all the dress we wore!
When we were paid some conts a month,
But never asked for more!

In marches long, by day and night.
In raids, hot charges, shocks of war,
Strapped on the saddle at my bark
This faithful comvade still I bore—
This old companion, true and tried,
I'll never carry more!

Bright days! when young in heart and hope
The pulse leaped at the words "La Gloire!"
When the gray people cried "hot fight!
Why we have one to four!"
When but to see the foeman's face Was all they asked-no more. From the Rapidan to Gettysburg—
"Hard bread" behind, "sour krout" before—
This friend went with the cavalry

And heard the jarring cannon roar in front of Cometary Hill— Good heavens how they did roar! Then back again, the foe behind, Back to the old 'Virginia Shore'—
Some dead and wounded left -some holes
In flags the sullen graybacks bore,
This mug has made the great campaign,
And we'd have gone once more!

Alas! we never went again! The red cross banner, slow but sure,
'Fell back' we bade to sour krout
(Like the lover of Lenore)
A long, sad lingering farewell—
To tasteits joys no more. But still we fought, and atc hard bread,
Or starved—good friend our woes deplore!
And still this faithful friend remained
Riding behind me as before—
The friend on march, in bivouac,

When others were no more. How oft we drove the horseman blue In Summer bright or Winter frore!

Bow oft before the Southern charge

Thro' field and wood the blue birds tore!

I'm 'tarmonized' to-day, but think

I'd like to charge once more. Oh yes! we're all 'fraternal' now,

Purged of our sins we're clean and pure Congress will 'reconstruct' us soon—
But no gray people on that floor!
I'm harmonized—'so-calle l'—but long To see those times once more! Gay days! the sun was laighter then,

And we were happy, though so poor!
That past comes back as I behold

My shattered friend upon the floor,
My splintered, useless, ruined mug,
From which I'll drink no more. How many lips I'll love for aye, While hearts and memory endure, Have touched this broken cup and laughed— How they did laugh!—in days of yore!

Those days we'd called a 'beauteous dream

If they had been no more!'

Dear comrades, dead this many a day! I saw you weltering in your gore On the Rappahannock shore! When the joy of life was much to me But your warm hearts were more!

Yours was the grand heroic nerve That laughs amid the storm of war— souls that 'loved much' your native land, Who fought and died therefor! You gave your youth, your brains, your arms Your blood—you had no more!

You lived and died true to your flag! And now your wounds are healed—but sore
And many hearts that think of you
Where you have 'gone before.'
Peace, comrade! God bound up those forms
They are 'whole' forevermore!

Those lips that broken vessel touched, His, too !—the man we all adore— That cavalier of caviliers,
Whose voice will ring no more—
Whose plume will float amid the storm
Of battle never more! Not on this idle page I write That name of name shrined in the core

Ot every heart !- peace ! foolfsh pen, Hush ! words so cold and poor ! His sword is rust ; the blue eyes dust, His bugle sounds no more ! Yet even here write this. He charged

As Rupert in the years before, And when his stern, hard work was done, His griefs, joys. battles o'er— His mighty spirit rode the storm, And led his men once more I

He lies beneath his native sod,
Where violets spring, or frost is hoar:
He recks not—charging squadrons watch His raven plume no more! That smile we'll see, that voice we'll hear, That hand we'll touch no more ! My foolish mirth is quenched in tears; Poor fragments strewed upon the floor,

You are a type of nobler things That find their use no more— Things glorious once, now trodden down-That make us smile no more ! Of courage, pride, high hopes, stout hearts— Hard, stubborn nerve, devotion pure,

Beating his wings against the bars,
The prisoned eagle tried to soar!
Outmatched, o'erwhelmed, we struggled still
Bread failed we fought no more!

Lies in the dust the shattered staff
That bore aloff on sea and shore
That blazing flag, amid the storm i
And none are now so poor, So poor to do it reverence, Now when it flames no more!

But it is glorious in the dust, Sacred till time shall be no more. Spare it, fierce editors ! your scorn— The dread 'Rebellion's' o'er ! Furl the great flag-hide cross and star. Thrust into darkness star and bar, But look! across the ages far It flames for evermore!

A "BRASSY BRIGADIER" .-- The correspondent of the New York World, writing of the Bancroft Oration and the scenes in the ball of the House, notes

One of these brassy brigadiers sat with his hat on for full one hour before the exercises began. As no one else, not even a very Western Representa-tive, thus marked himself, the hatted brigadier attracted a good deal more attention in the House than I venture to say, he ever did in the field. And he seemed to enjoy the sensation he created, thinking, no doubt, that the galleries regarded him as the no doubt, that the galleries regarded him as the enly surviving brigadier, out of five thousand created in the last four years, and nearly five thousand more brevetted from sutlers and detectives. Some of the reporters were so anxious to learn who this hatted brigadier was that they sent him a note; but the blundering boy took it to the wrong desk, and gave it to a major general, who looked horrisfied at being addressed as a brigadier, and then put his hand up to see if his hat was on.

"Name Him."-The New York Times, comment ing upon the scurrilous or ridiculous—for it is diffi-cult to say which adjective better describes thm— remarks made by Thad. Stevens the other day in segard to the relative merits of the Federal and Con-federate dead, declares that these remarks drew from one of the most prominent, brave and patriotic general officers of the war, this comment: "Such utterances have no longer the merit of being bold and fearless. The private soldier who has fought and died unheralded, puts such rhetoric to shame. None but cowards taunt fallen foes; and God pity he future of our country if such passions are to rule n its legislative balls." A truthful comment. Let us have the name o

WAR ATECDOTE. - In a collection of war anecdotes it is related that a certain soldier was singularly lucky in saving his life in one of the actions in which his regiment was engaged. The drums beating to arms before he had finished his dinner, he thrust a piece of bacon, too precious a morsel in such precarious times to be wasted, into the breast pocket of his coat. After the battle was over he discovered a bullet in the bacon; and ever afterwards, when thankfully recounting the tale of his miraculous escape, he used to ay that he was doubly fortunate, for that he had "not only saved his bacon, but his bacon had saved him."

An army chaptain relates the following story Seeing a dirty-faced butternut urchin at the feace in front of a Bonse, the preacher stopped and said "Is your father at home?" "No, bes gone to church. "Is your mother in?" No; shes gone too." Then you're all by yourself." "No, Sams in thar hug gin' the nigger gal. "That's bad!" "Yes, its bad; out its the best he can do!"

-Don't stone your neighbor, but if you see his

TOBALTIMORE CITY DIRECRY. We call the attention of our readers to the cards of the fellowing firms, which appear in our advertising columns. Dealers may rest assured of securing bargains at these houses where they will find large assortments in

their respective lines:

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS. NOAH WALKER & Co., Clothiers, have on haud at their immenes establishment, Nos. 165 and 167, Baltimore street, one of the most select assortments of Clothfill, at short notice, all orders with which

they may be favored. THOMAS McCormick & Bro., on the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, are practical Merchant Tailors, and have on hand an extensive assortment of every grade of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which they offer to make up in suits at prices to suit the times. This firm has also a Clothing House in Richmond.

SMITH, BROS. & Co., Nos. 38 and 40. Baltimore street, have perhaps the most extensive stock of Clothing in the city, and their liberal style of doing business should secure them a share of the public patronage. If you want fashionable Clothing at reasonable rates, go to Marble Hall: Read the "Pledge" in an-

other column. J. P. HARTMAN & SON, dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, at No. 197 Baltimore street, a few doors from Light, offer superior inducements to those who need anything in their line. Their stock of ready-made shirts, drawers, &c., is unsurpassed, and they are at all times prepared to manufacture to order, all articles necessary to the completion of a

gentleman's toilet. COMMISSION BUSINESS. HOUGH, RIDENOUR & LANGDON, Commission Merchants, at No. 124 South Eutaw street, are men to be relied upon, and any business committed to their charge will receive prompt attention. The two latter were former citizens of our county, and are well known in our community. Mr. Hough is from Loudoun County, and is a thorough business

DRUGS, PAINTS, &c. BAKER, BROS. & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Druggist's Glassware, No. 32 and 34. South Charles street, offer superior inducements to dealers in their line .-Their stock embraces a great variety of articles not enumerated in their card .-They invite a call from country dealers visiting Baltimore.

DYE STUFFS, CHEMICALS. R. J. BAKER & Co., Manufacturers of Dye Woods, and Dealers in Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Glue, Acids, &c., at No. 36 South Charles street, invite attention to their complete stock, which they are prepared to sell at the most reasonable

prices and on liberal terms. PIANOS. OTTO WILKINS, Manufacturer of Pianos, has at his factory, No. 487, West Baltimore street, some choice instruments of his own manufacture, finished in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in this country. His Pianos received the Gold Medal Premium at the last exhibition of the Maryland Institute .-

His instruments are all warranted for five years. WM. KNABE & Co., the Pioneer Piano Manufacturers of America, present their claims to the people of the Valley, and solicit a continuance of that favor which their instruments gained them before the war. A detailed notice of this establishment will be found in another column. Their wareroom is No. 350

West Baltimore street. GILT FRAMES, MIRRORS, &c. M. BARRETT & BROS., Corner Howard and Saratoga streets, have an establishment which for the style of the work turned out by it, cannot be excelled anywhere. They manufacture Fine Gilt Frames, and import Looking Glass Plates, and fine Engravings, a large stock of which they keep constantly on hand. A call is solicited.

-Two lunatics met in an asylum in England loved, courted, married and became sane. -The Confederate Gen. Mercer, charged with the murder of seven Union prisoners, has been acquitted by a Military Commission, before which he was tried -A backwoodsman saw a lady at a piano and sang out, 'Jim, jis come bere. Tarnation, if here ain't a woman pulling music out of her chist!'

The Montgomery Daily Advertiser employs five young lady compositors; in addition to the six male compositors engaged upon the paper. -Both branches of the Legislature of Virginia have passed the bill appropriating seven thousand dollars for the relief of the University of that State. The following notice was recently found posted on the bulletin of a western office, up Nick Whiffles way: "Lost--a red kal. He had a wife spot on 1 of her hind legs. He was a she kat. I will give thre dolers to everbudi wut brings hym hum."

-"Molly," said Joe Kelly's ghost to his wife "I'm in purgatory at this present," says he. "And what sort of a place is it?" says she. "Faix," says he, "'tis a sorter of a halfway house between you and heaven; and I stand it mighty aisy after laving

-Stray contraband from down South was lately inspecting a horse power in operation, when he broke out thus: "Mister, I has seen heap ob tings, but I nebber saw before anything whar a hoss could do his own work and ride his self too."

-A drunken lawyer, going into church, was observed by the minister, who said to him! "Sir, I will bear witness against you at the day of judgment." The lawyer, shaking his head with drunken gravity, replied! "I have practiced law twenty five years at the bar, and always found the greatest ascal the first to turn State's evidence.' -Captain Burnett, an ex-rebel officer, has been

sentenced to the Tennessee Pententiary for three years for killing Seageant Pollard of the 108th Ohio Regiment, on the Fourth of July last. They had a dispute, and both drew their pistols and fired six nultaneously Burnett was wounded and Pollard

- A woman's heart is like the moon-it changes continually, but always has a man

-A traveller stopping at a western hotel exclaimed in the morning to the waiter: What are you about, you black rascal!-You have roused me twice from my sleep by telling me breakfast is ready, and now are attempting to strip off the bed clothes." "Why," replied Pompey, "if you isn't gwine to git up, I must have de sheet, anyhow, cause day's waiting for de table cloff."

— An old gentleman of eighty-four, hav-ing taken to the altar a young damsel of six-teen, the clergyman said to him—"The font is at the other end of the Church." What do I want with a font?" said the old gentle-man. "Ol I beg your pardon," said the clerical wit, "I thought you had brought this child to be christened."

-In the late civil war 220 battles were fought. In Virginia. 89; Tennesses, 37; Missouri, 35; Georgia, 12; South Carolina, 16; North Carolina, 11; Alabama, 7; Florida, 5; Kentucky, 14; the Indian-Perritory and New Mexico, one each. There were also 17 na-

BALTIMORE CARDS.

J. P. HARTMAN, W. H. HARTMAN. J. P. HARTMAN & SON,

197 Balt more St. Baltimor .

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

LATEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES SHIRTS made to order, and ready-made; Silk, Cotton and Merino Underwear; Linen, Steel ing and Clothing Material, to be found and Paper Collars; Hosiery, Gloves, in this country. They are prepared to Scarfa, Ties and Handkerchiefs.

Ph. Courvoisier's Parls Kid Gloves. HE PLEDGE. BY THE BARD OF MARBLE HALL:

In Baltimore, famed for ladies fair, Lived a beautiful girl with flaxen hair, And bonny blue eyes with liquid light, And roseste lips, a glorious sight. The youngsters fell in love by dozens, Friends and acquaintances, strangers and cous-

But she a crotchet had got in her head, And said she determined never to wed,

Until she loved a handsome youth
Who would grant all her requests in truth,
And bind him fully never to break
The pledge he had taken for her sake.

The young men stand aghast with foar; Some whacked their boots, some pulled their hair; Some said 'twas religion, some said 'twas money; But it took them aback and they felt quite funny. Among them there was a fine young man; Says he, "I love her as well as I can. Now!'ll make her the promise, both open and free, And agree to stand by it whateverit be."

The fair one stepped up to his side, And said, "Should I now be your bride, You must promise here before us all, To buy your clothes at MARBLE HALL.

No other can suit a husband of mine, The coats are so handsome, the pants divine." Says Johnny, a laughing, "You dear little elf, If you like them so well, get a pair for yourself." We offer unusual inducement in all kinds of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods, together with a superior line of piece goods for custom work. Boys Clothing a special feature, SMITH, BROS, & CO., Clothiers and Merchant Tailors, 38 and 40 West Baltimore street. Dec. 12, 1865.- ly.

R. HOUGH. J. G. RIDENOUR. N. R. LANGDON. HOUGH, RIDENOUR & LANGDON. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. FOR THE SALE OF

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, PORK, BACON LARD, COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, WOOL, LEATHER, FEATHERS, ROSIN, TAR, TURPENTINE, GINSENG, BUTTER EGGS, &c , &c.,

No. 124, SOUTH EUTAW STREET, (Opppsite B. & O. R. R. Depot,) BALTIMORE. REFERENCES':

Hopkins, Harnden & Kemp, Baltimore. Canby, Gilpin & Co. Brooks, Fahnestock & Co. H. K. Hoffman & Co. C. W. Button, Editor Lynchburg Virginian. Dr. Jos. E. Ciagett, Richmond, Va.

N. B. Parties in the country who have SOUTH-ERN BANK FUNDS, can have them disposed of to their advantage, if they will send them to us by Express or otherwise. Our charge, a small commission

H., R. & L.

Battimore, Dec'r 19, 1865.

THOMAS McCORMICK & BRO. MERCHANT TAILORS,

149 BALTIMORE STREET, CORNER OF CALVERT, BALTIMORE, MD., CORNER OF FOURTEENTH & FRANKLIN STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

HAVE on hand at both Cities, and are prepared to fornish CLOTHING, of Superior Quality, at very Low Rates, for (ASH. A large assortment of VERY FINE GOODS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. IN GREAT VARIETY.

FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COURSE SECTION DANGER S. S. STEVENS & SON, EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS

OF CABINET FURNITURE. WAREHOUSE, No. 3, S. Calvert Street, (East side, second door below Baltimore St.) FACTORY, No. 6, Low Street.

[Opposite Front Street Theatre. NEW AND RICH JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE, &c. GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

No. 10, N. GAY STREET, is adding daily to his varied assortment of new styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents; Diamond Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Pearl do., Enamelled do., Coral do., Garnet and Plain Gold Rings, Jet Cross do., Ladies Gold Chains, Bracelets, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, Cuff Buttons and Studs, Scarf Pins, Signet and Plain Gold and Set Rings, &c. Also, a variety of SILVER PLATED WARE, Baskets, Castors, Waiters, Butter Stands, Fruit do, Spoons, Forks, Ladles and Table Cutlery, all o which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

McINTOSH'S HOWARD HOUSE, HOWARD STREET,

BALTIMORE: JOHN McINTOSH, PROPRIETOR. Please give me a call when you next visit the City. [Jan'y 16, 1866—6m. JAMES A. L. MC'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 40, St. Paul Street, Baltimore,

THE MONUMENTAL BOOK STORE. WM. F. RICHSTEIN,

No. 178 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, Md. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY AND cles, Photograph Albums and Cards.

6G-Photographs of all the SOUTHERN OFFI-CERS, wholesale and retail. Send for our wholesale price Circular. January 16, 1866—1y.

PIANO FORTES CHARLES M. STEIFF.

MANUFACTURER of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO FORTES. Factory at 84 and 86 Camden street, near Howard. Ware-room No. 7 North Liberty street, above Market, Baltimore, Md.,

Has constantly on hand a large number of Pianos of his own manufacture, with full Iron Frame and over strung. Every Instrument warranted for five years, with the privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfactory to the purchasers.

SECOND HAND PIANOS

Alsquith & Bro. OLE AGENTS AT CHARLESTOWN, FOR STONEBRAKER'S GREATREMEDY FOR SORE THROAT. OR DIPTHERIA.

THE attention of the public, and especially the sufferers from that dreadful disease. Diptheria or Sore Throat, &c., is called to that great remedy

Stonebraker's Balsam

FORMATAR J CINO'OR PAIN KILLER. For the rapid cure of Sore Throat or Diptheria Croup, Scarlet Fever, &c., and all other diseases of the threat, and also for Diarrace, Dysentery; and all Bowell Complaints, it has no equal. This Medicine has been used in nundreds of cases, and has never farled to cure if used in time, and according to directions. A great amount of suffering might often be saved by having a few bottles of this valuable medicine in the house. Try it and it will speak wonders for itself. Every bottle warranted or the money refunded. Sold by Aisquith & Bro.,

and country dealers generally. STONEBRAKER'S DYSPEPSIA BITTERS AND LIVER INVIGORATOR!

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Jaundice, Cholera Morbus, and Female Weakness, Dropey; Depression of Spirits, Sallow Complexion, and all Derangements of the Digestive

Functions.

This being an entire Vegetable Compound, is warranted a safe and effectual remedy, not only for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. But for all those diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the Stomach and Liver, or derangement of the digestive functions, such as Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Debility or Weakness, Acidities of the Stomach, Headache, Costiveness, Dropsy, &c.

It is particularly recommended to those who are suffering under debility and depression of spirits, soothing and renovating powers being particularly adapted to all such cases

Sold by Aisquith & Bro. Druggists, Charlestown and by Country Dealers generally. JOSEPH H. EASTERDAI'S

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND

STOVE HOUSE,

Main Street, Charlestown, Va., MEEDS CONSTANTLY ON AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

Also, a full assortment of STOVES, will be kept

on hand for the FALL TRADE. JOB WORK

of every kind pertaining to the business made order by the best workmen and best

materials, and at the lowest prices. Particular attention paid to

TIN ROOFING, GUTTERING, &c. Brass, Iron, Pewter and Lead, Sheepskins, Hides, Bacon, Lard, Wool, and Country Produce in general, taken in exchange for Tin Ware or Tin Work.

STOVE STORE AND TIN SHOP.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand an

Stoves, and Tin Ware, at their Shop on Main Street, Charlestown, Every thing usually manufactured and kept in a TIN SHOP can be had by giving us a call, and at the most reasonable prices.

(G)-House Spouting, Jobbing and Repairing, dene on short notice. November 7, 1865. ALBERT MILLER & CO.

COACH MAKING

HAVE repaired my Shops, and resumed the bus iness of COACH MAKING again at my Coach Factory in Charlestown. The business will be carried on as usual. All the different bases as usual. All the different branch's will be at-tended to, of NEW WORK and REPAIRING. Until I can get seasoned timber to manufacture new work, I intend to keep a supply of

NEW CARRIAGES OF BALTIMORE BUILD, for sale. 13-MESSES. HILBERT & DOOLEY, formerly in my employ, have fented the Blacksmith and Wood Shops, and will attend promptly to all work connected with their branches of the business.

November 14, 1865. W, J. HAWKS. CARRIAGES!

CARRIAGES CARRIAGES! HAVE just received a supply of one and two DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROCKA-WAYS, BUGGIES, MARKET-

WAGONS. These Carriages are made of the best material, have all the modern improvements, and were built at the celebrated Carriage Manufactory of McCann Baltimore. One Second-Hand Single Ruckaway Doe. 5, 1865 -tf. W. J. HAWKS.

ORISPIN STILL IN

THE LAND OF THE LIVING. JOHN AVIS, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown, and surrounding country, that he still continues to manufacture BOOTS AND SHOES,

and has now open a Shop on Main street, very nearly opposite the old stand of A. W. Cramer. Keeping always on hand a good stock of materials, his old customers and the public generally may rely upon being satisfactorily accommodated by giving him a call. He promises good work and reasonable charges; and he solicits the patronage of those who may be in want of anything in his line of business Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore be-stowed upoa him, he would ask a continuance of the favors of his old friends, and a trial of his work by the public generally, as no efforts will be spared upon his part to please and accommodate. (1) Hides bought and taken in exchange for work. November 7, 1865—tf.

REMOVAL.

D. HOWELL, begs leave to inform his custemers, and the public generally, that he has removed to his Store, lately eredted on the old stand formerly occupied by Sadler & Howell, where he will be happy to meet his old customers and as many new ones as may see proper to patronize him. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself that no efforts will be spared to accommodate and please the people. His STOCK having been replenished from time to time, now comprises a very general assortment. All he asks is a trial, feeling confident he can sell goods on as reasonable terms as any one he can sell goods on as reasonable terms as any one else. [Nov. 21, 1865.

Confectionery, Fruits, &c, JOHN F. BLESSING

IN CHARLESTOWN, has on hand a carefully select-FRESH CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, CANDIES Foreign and Domestic;
ORANGES, Lemons, Rasins, Figs, Currants;
DATES, Citron, Prunes, Peaches, Apples,
and CANNED FRUITS of all kinds,

And CANNED FRUITS of all kinds,
Pickles, Sardines, &c.
Nurs.—Cocoa Nuts, Phlm Nuts, Almonds,
Filberts and Pea Nuts.
His BAKERY is in full blast, and every description of CAKE constantly on hand, or supplied at short notice,

(i) the offers his services and supplies of Delicacies for Wedding Parties, Pick Wicks, &c., and respectfully invites attention to his assortment, and solicits Orders for his services.

November 7, 1805.

O'YSTERS FOR CHRISTMAS—Those in went of Oysters for Christmas, can get them in any quantity, by letting asknow a few days before that time.

JIH. EASTERDAY & BRO.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! for sale by

Dec. 19.

J. GOLDSMITH.

SAPPINGTON HOTEL

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.

MISS SARAH A. BEALL.

CONTINUES open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. The ROOMS are in complete order, well furnished and comfort ble; complete order, well furnished and connectable, the PARLORS large and commodious, and the TABLE at all times supplied with the choicest viands of the Country and City Markets.

The Servants are attentive, and constantly in attendance for the accommodation and convenience The Preprietress is determined to sustain the well established reputation of the House.

The public patronage is selicited.

November 7, 1865.

CADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS. IN ALL

ITS DIFFERENT BRANCHES. REZIN SHUGERT avails himself of this mediur of informing the people of Jefferson and Clarke counties, that he still conducts, at his old stand, in Charlestown, opposite the Court House, the

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS.

n all its various branches, and is prepared to execute all orders in the best style, at short notice, and at reasonable prices. He intends to work none but the best material that can be procured, and as he personally superintends every piece of work executed in his Shop, those who favor him with their custom may rely upon having neat, strong and durable work done.

He has now on hand, for sale, a fine lot of SAD-DLES, of excellent material, made by that superior DLES, of excellent material, made by that superior hand at the business, PAT. GORMAN.

He will repair Wagon, Carriage or Buggy Harness, at short notice.

(To Every description of HIDES, Green or Dry, taken in exchange for work, or bought for CASH at the highest works. at the highest market rates.

He solicits a call, assured of his ability to give itire satisfaction November 14, 1865-tf.

TTAVE YOU TRIED IT YET! THAT SUPERIOR WHISKEY, AT EASTERDAY & BROTHER'S

new Bar-Room, in the Basement of the

" Spirit Building." WHICH is beyond question the most superior that has ever been offered to the palates of the lov-ers of the ardent in Charlestown and its environs. The conductors of this establishment are determined that nothing shall be wanting on their part to make their BAR an acceptable one to those who indulge, and the truth of this statement may be easily established by a call upon them. They are also pre-pared to furnish all kinds of MEXED DRINES, adapted to the season, in a style not to be excelled here

or elsewhere. They keep also on hand, at all times, an assorts ment of SUPERIOR CIGARS, and the CHOICEST CHEWING TOBACCO. Their OYSTER ROOM is now in the full tide of successful operation, and those who would enjoy a plate of the delicious bivalves have only to drop in Call—ere you go to any other— On J. H. EASTERDAY & BROTHER.

HALLTOWN COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE.

November 7, 1865.

EVERY VARIETY OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE. Hardware, Woodenware, Liquors, Leather, &c., kept and for sale for CASH, or exchange for COUNTRY PROCUCE. WHEAT, RYE, OATS,

CORN, BUTTER, EGGS, WOOL AND HIDES, bought for CASH, or in exchange for GOODS, at

ighest market price. We are also receiving large lots of prime Lumber, Lime, Laths, Shingles, &c., which we can sell cheap to builders. We can furnish bills on short notice direct from the mills of S. R. CLARK.— Wheat, Corn, Rye and Hay, received and forwarded to responsible houses.

NOVEMBER 7, 1865. SIBERT HOUse NEW MARKET, HENANDOAH COUNTY, VA.

JOHN H. STRIDER.

RESPE TFULLY notify my friend in the Valley, a d the public generally, that I have leased the SI ERT HOUSE, and will spare neither labor or exp se in making it one of the most comfortable and pleasant houses in the Valley of Virginia and State of the S ginia for Travellers.

The TABLE will be provided with the best the country can afford. The BEDS shall be clean and

comfortable.

The BAR will always be supplied with the best and purest LIQUORS that can be procured in the markets. The STABLE will be attended by careful Ostlers, and will always be supplied with feed.

A general LIVERY BUSINESS will be done.—
Horses, Hacké and Buggies will always be kepton hand for the accommodation of travelers who may wish to visit the surrounding country.

There's moderate TERMS moderate

B. F. ENGLE, Proprietor.

November 7, 1865.

THE OLD SAPPINGTON HOUSE

BAR-ROOM. TOHN R. AVIS informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the astern markets with one of the largest and best stock of LIQUORS ever brought to this town, which he offers for sale at the upper Bar Room of the Sappington Hotel, and pledges himself to do everything in his power to

gratify the palates of his customers. He is also prepareed to TAKE CHARGE OF HORSES for guests at the Sappington Hotel, or others.

The whole business will be under the supervision of his father, Capt. John Avis, which he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee for good order, &c. A Jan. 2, 1866.

To The Fublic. THE undersigned has just returned from Balti more with a large and splendid assortment o

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

which we would invite our friends and the public t examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are de-termined to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the Valley, for CASH or BARTER.

All we ask is an examination of our Stock, where you will find a general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Material; of latest styles, with Trimmings, Gentlemen's Wear of every description, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. Notions, &c. Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Hollow-ware Wooden ware, and Tin ware, Leather and Shoe-Findings, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Hames and Traces.

GROCERIES of every description—Coffees, Su gars, Teas, Molasses, Fish and Salt.

BRANDIES and WHISKEYS, best Brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

Iron, Horse Shoe Iron, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes and Nails, All of the above articles to be had at the Rippon Store. The highest market price paid for Country Produce of every description.

GEORGE W. LEISENRING & Co.

Shannondale Factory.

THE undesigned are conducting this well appointed WOOLEN FACTORY, 6 miles from Charlestown and I mile from Kabletown, and are constantly manufacturing Goods of superior quality. We exchange our manufactures according to We exchange our manufactures scoording to the following schedule:
64 Drab Linser, 1 yard for 4 and 41 lbs. Wool.
64 Grey Linsey, 1 do. do. 41 do. 5 do. do.
34 Cassimere, 1 do. do. 31 do. 4 do. do.
44 Plaid Linsey, 1 do. do. 21 do. 3 do do.
45 Flannels, 1 do. do. 21 do. 3 do. do.
Yarns, 1 lb. do. 21 do. 4 do. do.
Highest Cash Price paid f r Wool.

JAMES M. JOHNSON & CO.
November 7, 1865.

Oysters

OYSTERS !-VON BLUCHER, at his Restaurant, Basement P, of the Sapplington Hotel, is daily receiving supplies of CHOICE OYSTERS, which he is prepared to be up to the most acceptable style, to all who may favor him with a call. November 7, 1865,

CAMPBELL & MASON, Apothecaries,

South side Main Street; Charlestown. THE undersigned having recently reflitted their Store Room, and received a full stock of fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY; PATENT MEDICINES; PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS;

WINDOW GLASS, STATIONERY, & 5: will supply friends and customers at accommodating prices. We call special attention to the following enumeration of articles—

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla — Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Lozenges — Jaynes' Expectorant,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Shriner's Cough Syrup,
Drake's Plantation Bitters — Hostetter's Bitters,
Backsley's Wine Bitters — Cannon's Bitters,
Oxygenated Bitters,
Hoefland's German Bitters,
Hegeman's Elixer Calisaya Bark,
Bull's Sarsaparilla — McLane's Vermifuge,
Carter's Spapish Mixture,
Holloway's Worm Confection,
Thompson's Eye Water,
McMinn's Elixer Opium,
Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup,
Brown's Essence of Ginger,
Helmbold's Extract Buchu,
British Oil—Oil of Spike, Helmbold's Extract Buchu,
British Oil—Oil of Spike,
Radway's Ready Relief,
Davis' Pain Killer—Larabee's Pain Killer,
Opodeldoc—Husband's Magnesia,
Mustang Liniment—Hays' Liniment for Piles,
Arctic Liniment—Gurgling Oil for Horses,
Stonebrakar's Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Blair's Commont Spires Phasabates, Blair's Compound Syrup Phosphates, Swaim's Panacea—Tarrant's Selfzer Aperient, Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron, do Elizer Valerianate of Ammonia, Ellis' Citrate Magnesia,
Wright's Sugar Coated Pills,
Brandreth's Pills—Holloway's Pills & Ointment, Brandreth's Pills—Holloway's Pills & Ointment, Spalding's Liquid Glue—Hodgson's Diamond Cement, Payson's Indelible Ink, Kidder's Indelible Ink with preparation, Stonebraker's Rat Exterminator—Pearl Starch, Burnett's and Thompson's Cod Liver Oil, Mason's Blacking, Stone Polish, Parlor Matches, Barry's Tricopherus—Lyon's Cathairon, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Mrs Allen's Zylobalsamum, Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer, Nos. 1 and 2, Burnett's Coccaine—Jones' Hair Dye, Wood's Hair Restorer,

Wood's Hair Restorer, Sozodont for the Teeth, Dr Gibbs' Tooth Wash, Wood a fair Restorer,
Sozodont for the Teeth, Dr Gibbs' Tooth Wash,
Tooth Powder - Tooth Paste,
Arrow Root, Farina, Corn Starch, Tapioca,
Bailey's Gelatine, Sago, Piscotine,
Vanilla Beans, Extract Vanilla,
Lemon, Pine Apple, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.
Extracts for the Handkerchief,
Laird's Bloom of Youth, Cologne Water,
Glenn's Pomades—Glenn's Extracts,
Glenn's Honey and Glycerine Soap,
Colgate's Honey Soap—Brown Windsor Soap,
Verbena Water,
Hair, Tooth, Cloth, Nail and Shaving Brushes,
Infant's Combs and Brushes—Pocket Combs,
Fine Combs—Ridding Combs,
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books,
A large selection of School Books,
Slates, Pens, Ink, Paper and Envelopes,
Mucilage for Offices and Counting Rooms,
Window Glass of Various sizes—Putty,
White Lead, Linsced Oil, Turpentine,
Berzine, Copal and Japan Varnish,
Zinc Dryer, Zinc Paint,
A large assortment of Paint Brushes, A large assortment of Paint Brushes, Black Leather Varnish, Spices of all kinds—Ground Mustard, Cigars, Smcking and Chewing Tobacco.

We are prepared to fill physician's orders at the hortest notice.

The public can confidently rely on having precriptions car fully prepared at all hours of day and NOVEMBER 14, 1865. (C) Our customers will bear in mind that we sell exclusively for CASH.

D. FUMPHREYS and Co., DEALERS IN HAR" NARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS & FINDINGS,

MAKERS, SADDLERS, MASONS AND CABINET-MAKERS. IRON, HORSE and MULE SHOES, LOCKS, Screws, Bolts, Hinges, and Nails of every description; Hollow Ware, Stone and Queensware, Glass, Wooden Ware, Willow Ware, Lamps, Cordage,

FOR CARPENTERS, SMITHS, SHOE-

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, GENERALLY

Also, a carefully selected assortment of Groceries.

All of which they are determined to sell at Baltimoae Retail Prices. Orders promptly attended to.
Our friends and the public are respectfully invited
to call and examine, and buy only at the place where
the Best and Cheapest Goods are to be had.
D. HUMPHREYS & CO-Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

[G. LEISENRING.] [G. W. LEISENRING.] LEISENRING and SON. HARPER'S FERRY,

CHARLESTOWN, RIPPON WHERE they keep a large assortment of DRY GOODS, such as Cloths, Cashmeres, Calicoes, Cottons, Ginghams, Lawns, Ready Made Clothing, &c.
Also, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts for flavoring, Boots, Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters,

Southerner's Lines and Paper Collars, Neck Ties and Gloves. &c., Floor Matting, Oil Cloth, Carpeting, &c., Leather of all kinds, and Shoe Findings, GROCERIES—such as Molasses, Prime Syrup, Sugars, Oils of all kinds, Paints, Fish, &c. One of all kinds, Paints, Fish, &c.
Hardware of all kinds,
Drugs and Medicines—Spices, Canned Fruit,
Tin and Wooden Ware—Measures of all kinds.
STATIONERY—School Books, Writing Paper,
Envelopes, Slates, &c., &c.
Of-Goods specially ordered promptly attended to—one of the firm visiting Baltimore every week.
Of-All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in prochange for goods.

NOVEMBER 7, 1865. NOTICE. A LL persons owing us will plesse come forward and settle.

Also UITH & BRO.

January 16, 1866. RESH OYSTERS.

I am daily receiving FRESH OYSTERS, and serve them to the public Fried, Stewed or Raw, by the Plate, and to families by the Can crotherwise.—
The usual accompanisents of Slaugh, Catsup, Pickles, Crackers and Fresh Butter.

I have also fitted up a Room especially for the acceptation of the Liging. odation of the Ladies. JOHN F. BLESSING.

TO ALL CONCERNED. ROM this time henceforth it will be absolutely PROM this time henceforth it will be absolutely impossible for me to open accounts with any person except such as have been prompt to meet their engagements. Cash is required from me by all merchants from whom I purchase my goods; and to carry on my business I must require CASH from my own customers. from my own customers.

All parsons who know themselves indebted to me are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts. When money is not to be had, I will take produce of all kinds. H. LEE HEISKELL:

LADIES' CLOAKS. JUST received and for sale, at the lowest market price, a fine assortment of LADIES' CLOAKS. Ladies are respectfully invited to examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, the latest style of, WORSTED GOODS, consisting in part of Shawls, Breakfast Capes, Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Clouds, and Jackets. Gents' and Boys' Scarfs. A fine assortment of Glores. J. GOLDSMITH. Dec. 19.

F.P. Copy:

CAMPBELL & MASON, A RE now receiving a large assortment of Co-A lognes, Extracts, Pomades, Hair Dye, Soaps, Hair Brushes, Infant Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Ridding and Pocket Combs; Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Photograph, Albuma, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper. Ink. Pens. Pocket Pencils, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Dimeand Children Books, Memorandum Books, Dimeand Children Books, Memorandum Books, Which we are determined to sell low.

December 19. December 19.

[G .F. MASON.] C. W. AISQUITH.] AISQUITH & BROTHER.

Druggista At the Old Stand of BELLER & BURNETS in Charlestown, Jefferson County.

OFFER TO THE PEOPLE THEIR LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, VARNISHES; OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS; PERFUMERIES, AND DRUGGISTS' FANCY

GOODS, AND STATIONERY, At prices to suit the times: Prescriptions and all Compounds will receive special attention at all hours, of day and night, so as to insure certainty and safety. We call special attention to the following enumeration of articles—

Drake's Plantation Bitters;
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters;
Hoofland's German Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—Ayer's Sarsaparilla;
Ayer's Ague Cure—Ayer's Cathartic Pills;
Carter's Spanish Mixture,
Helmbold's Pluid Extract of Buchu,
Wolf's Schnapps—Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Radway's Ready Relief—Burnett's Cod Liver Off
Nichols Elixir Peruvan Bark with Protoxide of
Aron,

Nichols' Elixir Peruvan Bark with Protoxide of Iron,
Iron,
Hegeman's Elixir of Callsaya Bark,
Swaim's Panacea—Holloway's Worm Confections'
McLane's Vermifuge—Fahnestock's Vermifuge;
McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer—Larabee's Pain Killer;
Blair's Compound Syrup Phosphates,
Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron,
Ellis' Citrate Magnesia,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Brandreth's Pills—Spalding's Cephatic Pills;
Dr Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidots,
Spalding's Glue—Olive Oil,
McAlister's Ointment—Sing's Itch Ointment,
Brown's Bronchal Troches,
Thompson's Eye Water—Arrow Root,
Barley, Corn Starch, Sago, Gelatine, Tapioca,
Extract Vanilla—Extract Lemon,
Extract Pine Apple—Extract Orange,
Hodgson's Diamond Cement,
Payson's Indelible Ink,
Stonebraker's Nerve Liniment,
Stonebraker's Rat Exterminator,
Stonebraker's Rose and Cattle Powders,
Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powders,
Stonebraker's Vegetable Courch Syrum

Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powders, Stonebraker's Vegetable Cough Syrup, Stonebraker's Hair Restorative, Stonebraker's Liver Pills, Stonebraker's Dyspepsia Bitters and Liver Invigorator.
Perfumery, Soaps, &c—Sozodant for Teeth,
Hawley's and Glenn's Ext's for Handkerchiefs,
Golden Lilly of Japan for the Hair,
Sterling's Ambrosial for the Hair,
Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair,
Oldham's and Cristadora's Hair Dye, Ambrosial Nectar Cologne,
Glenn's Rose Hair O'l—Glenn's Honey Soap,
Colgate's Bath Soap, together with Soaps of every
variety and style,
Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes—Combs, &c.,
Pens, Irk. Paper and Envelopes. &c.,
November 7, 1865.

[J. H. HAINES.] [C. E. HAINES.] J. H. HAINES & Bro., Manufacturers and Dealers in

TOBACCO, SNUFFS AND CIGARS. A LSO, will keep constantly on hand a fine se-sortment of CHEWIND TOBACCO, PIPES, and STEMS. Just received and for sale, a fine lot of the genuine old Gravely Brand CHEWING TOBACCO. Also, a lot, of the choicest brands of VIRGINIA SMO-KING TOBACCO.

Persons dealing in our line will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. W-Wholesale and Retail.

(G-Opposite J. F. Blessing's. D)

Charlestown, Va., Nov-7, 1865.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

HAVING just returned from the Eastern cities,
I am now prepared to offer to the public generall - s large and carefully selected a Sto
efor e brought to this market, inclu

FINE DRESS GOODS:

French and English Merino, all colors—Irisb Pop-lins, Scotch Plaids, Mouslin de Laines, Barathen, (new article) Black and Colored Alpacas, Mohair Delages, Drab and Gray Lustre for Travelling Dresses, Calicoes and Ginghams. Shaker Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linseys, Ticking, Brown and Bleached Cottons.

WHITE GOODS AND NOTIONS:

Plain Cambric, Swiss Muslins, Figured and Dotted

ditto, Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings.
Magic and Coventry Rufflings, Fleece Lined and
Lambs Wool Hose, Buck Gauntlets and Kid Gloves, Nubias and Twilight Hoods, Plaid Shawls—long and square. Trimmings of all styles and qualities. I desire particularly to call attention to my stock of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR: Cloths, Cassimeres. Vestings, Negliges, Merino Shirts, Drawers, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,

Hardware, Wooden Ware, Coal Oil Lamps and Oil. Nov. 7, 1865. H. L. HEISKELL. [N. W. HAINES.] [C. E. BRLLES.] TOBACCO, CIGARS,

AND SNUFF.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Merchants of the Valley, that they have con-stantly on hand at their store in Winchester, a su-TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS, which they can sell at less than Baltimore prices.
Their stock of Cigars consists in part of the following popular Brands—

JEFFEFSON, LA REAL.
CABINET, LA FLOR.
EL NACIONAL, LA ESCOSESA, FLOR DE LONDRES, PLANTATION, SUPERIOR HAVANA, BESIDES OTHER FINE BRANDS.

They also keep constantly on hand a large variety of PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO, in papers, bales, drums, and in bulk. Bayley's Celebrated Michigan FINE CUT TOBACCO Also, John Anderson's SOLACE, John Cornish's VIRGINIA LEAF, and other brands of FINE CUT.—CHEWING TOBACCO in foil and in bulk.

HAINES & BELLER nearly opposite the Court House. November 14, 1865. Winchester, Va. N B. We manufacture our own Cigars, and being Practical Tobacconists, we guarantee all goods

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C., &C. LLOYD LOGAN HAS resumed business in the Store House, third door South of the Taylor Hotel; where he will be glad to see his old friends and dealers generally.

be glad to see his old friends and dealers generally.

200,000 Imported and Domestic Segars, from
\$15 to \$120 per thousand

200 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco

50 Boxes Scotch Snuff

55 Cases Smoking Tobacco

10 Barrels Smoking Tobacco

200 Reams Wrapping Papen

25,000 Paper Pockets, from half lb to 12 lbs

50 Reams Cap, Letter and Note Paper

20,000 Envelopes, assorted

40 Dozen Maynard & Noyes Ink

25 Gross Pens and Pen-holders

5,000 Blank Cards, assorted

60 Boxes of Pipes

3 Barrels of Pipes

30 Kegs and Boxes of Scotch, Rappee, Comgress and Maccabau Snuff

47 Gross Matches; 50 Dozen Blanking:

10 Dozen Brushes

30 Gross fine-cut Chewing Tobacco-

30 Gross fine-cut Chewing Tobacco10 Half barrels Chewing Tobacco
10 Gross Tobacco and Souff Boxes
12 Gross assorted Pipe Bowles
5,000 Pipe Stems, assorted,
All of which will be sold on the best terms, by
LLOYD LOGAN. N. B .- Rags bought and received in exchange for W inchester, Va., Dec. 19, 1865. +tf.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES -20 per centaheaper than Foundry prices by W. T. FOREMAN. TEAS-No. 1 Gunpowder and Imperial Teas.

Also, good Black Tea, such as will please taste of the most lastidious, for sale by

CHARLES JOHNSON.

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

January 2d 1866—tf.