

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

WM. KNABE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

THESE instruments have been before the public for the past thirty years, and upon their excellence...

TOUCH is plaint and elastic, and is entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos, which causes the performer to lose easily tire.

WORKMANSHIP Their action is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest mechanism.

NOT FOR A YEAR—BUT FOREVER. All our Square Pianos have our new Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Frame.

Gold Medal Pianos. OTTO WILKINS, PIANO POETE MANUFACTURER.

PIANO POETE MANUFACTURER, No. 487 W. Baltimore St., near Pine, BALTIMORE, Md.

NOAH WALKER & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHIERS.

Washington Building, 165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

BAKER BROTHERS & CO., MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND AGENTS FOR BALTIMORE WINDOW GLASS.

DRUGGISTS GLASSWARE & VIALS, No. 36, SOUTH CHARLES ST., BALT.

ALUM, AND OTHER CHEMICALS. PAINTS, OILS, GLUE, EXTRACT LOGWOOD, CASTLE SOAP, &c.

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VOL. 18.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

NO. 23.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with 2 columns: Advertisement type and rate. Includes One Square, Three Insertions, Each Continuation, etc.

BALTIMORE CITY DIRECTORY.

We call the attention of our readers to the cards of the following firms, which appear in our advertising columns.

CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS.

NOAH WALKER & Co., Clothiers, have on hand at their immense establishment, Nos. 165 and 167, Baltimore street, one of the most select assortments of Clothing and Clothing Material, to be found in this country.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

HUGH, RIDENOUR & LANGDON, Commission Merchants, at No. 124 South Enoch street, are now to be relied upon, and any business committed to their charge will receive prompt attention.

DRUGS, PAINTS, &c.

BAKER, BROS. & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Druggists' Glassware, No. 32 and 34, South Charles street, offer superior inducements to dealers in their line.

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.

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.

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.

HARRY C. NICELY'S Emporium of Fashion, No. 34, West Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Maryland Institute, is a great place of resort for those who need anything to protect or adorn the head.

JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE. ANDREW E. WARNER, Gold and Silver Smith, at his old established stand, No. 10, N. Gay street, offers to the public a superb assortment of rich and costly jewelry, silver ware, &c.

FURNITURE. S. S. STREVENSON & SON, dealers in Furniture, have a large warehouse at No. 3, South Calvert street, where those who desire to replenish their stocks of Furniture, will find ample opportunities for doing so.

DISGUSTING BLASPHEMY.—Brownlow, of Tennessee, ex-prosecutor, but unfortunately, not ex-governor, recently said, referring to the loyalty of certain districts of Tennessee:

"If Jesus Christ came down from Heaven to-morrow with any number of glittering stars on his shoulder straps, and the twelve Apostles for his staff, they would all, bag and baggage, be expelled by the rebels of David on county."

A hariford gentleman, who was lurching with some friends on Bologna sausage and ale, the other day, found the end of a man's finger in his sausage.

Poetry.

[From the Frederick (Md.) Citizen.] THINKING AS WE PLEASE.

Oh! brothers dear, and did you hear, The news that's going round? How freemen are forbidden to vote, On freedom's native ground?

No one the God-like minds of men Are free as Heaven's breeze, But wear the shackles of the law, For thinking as they please!

I met the shade of Carroll, As it hovered o'er the land, He asked me, 'How's old Maryland, And how does she stand?'

She's a most distressed country, As every one agrees, They're disfranchising freemen there, For thinking as they please!

Oh! is it not a shame to think— And on the very sod, That first were hallowed to me, Of worshipping the God?

Where first the sons of seventy-six Their inspirations drew, To let the right prevail, And die for me and you?

That all the blood that was washed, In a shed for us in vain! That we are waiting now the chains Of slavery again!

What say you, men of Maryland, Have you forgot the right? Must I not think and speak not feel, For fear of Tyrant's might?

How can it be that once the negro bond, So fascinating grow, That you have straggl'd from his limbs To bind them on your neck?

No! by the memory of the dead, It cannot, shall not be! The sons of slaves of seventy-six, As they were—swear to me, One blow we'll strike the Tyrant, And we'll bring him to his knees, We'll show him that, in spite of him, We'll think just as we please!

Miscellaneous.

AN ANCIENT PROPHECY.

In a notice of the Rev. Dr. Moore's sermon on the first Sabbath of the year, the Richmond Enquirer remarks, that "in terms of beauty and pathos, such as abound in and enrich everything that comes from the mind of Dr. Moore, he alluded to the year just closed, to the additional evidences furnished us of the changeable nature that is stamped upon all things human and earthly; upon wealth, and glory, and fame; and applying his remarks to his own particular congregation, he enumerated in the most kind and pathetic manner, the members of his flock that had passed away with the year."

Dismissing the past, he turned to the present and the future, and enlarged upon the duties that are devolved upon us. He remarked that the year, upon which we have just entered, would, if probable accounts be true, form one of the great cycles in God's dispensation, and, in the light of that probability, we should enter upon it with more than usual solemnity. He stated that one of the oldest and widest spread traditions known in the records of the world—a tradition that was as ancient to the Bible itself, that had come down to us through the successive ages and nations of the world, and had accompanied the progress of civilization from its beginning up to the present moment—was that the world would exist for six thousand years—the number six corresponding to the six days of the week—and in the beginning of the seventh thousand there would be a great, radical change that would extend throughout the universe, embracing all things within its limits.

He said that the best and most widely accepted chronologists had estimated that the seventh thousandth year commenced in or about 1866-67.

He did not vouch for the accuracy of these chronological calculations, but he stated that the fact that the world was not looking for such events was no proof that they were not about to transpire.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

A correspondent of the Waynesburg Republican gives the following account of a strange discovery which was made near Waynesburg a short time since, and vouches for the truth of the same:

"Some time since, as Surveyor J. L. McConnell was passing down Smith creek, about one mile from town, attention was attracted by some characters on a stone at the road side. Upon a close examination he found that the inscription on the stone was as follows: 'Due east 246.' Studying awhile over the matter, he came to the conclusion that due east a certain distance to be represented by the figures 246 there was something curious. So, fixing his compass on the spot, he measured the exact distance of 2 rods, 4 feet and 6 inches. Striking his compass staff in the ground, he ascertained that underneath there was a metallic substance of some kind. Removing the earth for a few feet around, what was his surprise at finding an iron box and what was more surprising, he found on opening it, that it was filled with silver coin of all denominations, from a five cent piece to one dollar. Proceeding back to the stone which had first attracted his attention, on turning it over he found inscribed on the other side as follows: 'Due west 246.' Studying awhile over the matter, he came to the conclusion that due west a certain distance to be represented by the figures 246 there was something curious. So, fixing his compass on the spot, he measured the exact distance of 2 rods, 4 feet and 6 inches. Striking his compass staff at that point he ascertained that underneath was some metallic substance. Removing some earth from about the spot, he found an iron box and what was more surprising, he found on opening it, that it was filled with silver coin of all denominations, from a five cent piece to one dollar. Proceeding back to the stone which had first attracted his attention, on turning it over he found inscribed on the other side as follows: 'Due west 246.' 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Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, February 6, 1866.

TO THE PUBLIC OF JEFFERSON.

For the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the people of this County, as expressed in the County meetings held in October and November last, money is needed...

NOTICE.

If our agents to whom we sent accounts for subscription about the first of January, have been fortunate enough to collect any money for us, we hope they will remit it to us during the present week.

USURPATION.

There can be no clearer proposition, in our estimation, than that the State of West Virginia has no legal right whatever to exercise jurisdiction of any kind in this country; in other words, the de facto government is now holding in our country directly against the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

OUR STATUS.

Our private advices from Washington give us hope, that, although on all party questions the majority in Congress intend to act up to their radical platform, on this local question of the status of Jefferson and Berkeley, which cannot be regarded as a party measure, there will be found in Congress sufficient grace to execute justice and to maintain truth.

A WORD TO THE LEGISLATURE.

We hope our legislature at Richmond will not permit much more time of this session to pass by without action in reference to the status of this County and Berkeley. It is incumbent upon the Commonwealth, we think, to institute proceedings that will take care to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to appropriate sufficient funds to secure the services of the best local talent of the country.

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

Thad. Stevens made a terrific attack upon the President, the other day, in the House of Representatives. He charged Mr. Johnson with being an usurper!

Mr. Cooke has contended, during the fall and winter, to the World and News, similar sketches of other famous Southern Generals, Lee, Jackson, Stuart, &c., which have excited much commendation wherever read.

MISTAKE.

In a notice in last week's paper, of the result of the late municipal election at Wheeling, we stated the vote of that city was about 1500. We should have said about 2500.

The Fenian, O'Mahoney, has gone to see John Mitchell about stirring up a revolution on Irish soil.

SHERIDAN AND EARLY.

Some time since the ex-Lieut. Gen. Early wrote a letter from Cuba to the New York News, in which he reviewed to some extent his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, and gave the numbers of his command.

To those of us who were quietly at home, an opportunity was afforded to survey the armies of both Generals, and our knowledge made us tremble for the fate of the Confederate forces—the disproportion being so very great.

We have not seen Gen. Sheridan's official report of that battle, and do not know how he states his loss, or his gains; but we remember the publication, in the papers of the day, of a telegram signed by him, in which it was stated, we think, that he had taken about 2700 prisoners, and other officers of his command, stationed here, got the figures as high as 6,000, and even 7,000.

The number is made up of men from Early's force, stragglers, independent cavalry commands, and of citizens. It is well known that there were but few of our male citizens, non-combatants, who were not arrested as prisoners of war, sent off and confined as such.

We do not know what was the number of this latter class, but we do know that but few of us were left at home to take care of our women and children.

ALL FOR THE DARKEY.

The legislature of this State, Virginia, lately enacted the vagrant Act, making some alterations therein, and adapting it to the new order of things.

The following-described persons shall be liable to the penalties imposed by law upon vagrants:

- 1. All persons who shall unlawfully return into this State, without having been legally removed without bringing a certificate from the city or district to which they belong.
2. All persons who, not having wherewith to maintain themselves and their families, live idly and without employment, and refuse to work for the usual and common wages given other laborers in the like work in the place where they are.

All persons who shall come from any place without this Commonwealth to any place within it, and shall be found loitering and residing therein, and shall follow no labor, trade, occupation or business, and have no visible means of subsistence, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such place.

To the second clause Gen. Terry, commanding the department of Virginia, objects, and refers to it as the freedmen are concerned—thus placing his military power against the execution of a just and necessary enactment of our civil laws.

WADE HAMPSON.

Next week we intend to publish a biographical sketch of this famous Confederate Cavalry General, written for the new York World, by John Estlin Cook, of Virginia. It will be read with interest by all persons, North and South, who esteem manly honor and courage, but it will be especially gratifying to those gallant men who fought under the lead of the brave South Carolinian, and who loved him as much for his noble virtues as for his soldierly qualities.

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IMPORTANT DECISION.

As we go to press, we are gratified to be able to announce, from a private letter received here, that the Court of Appeals of West Virginia, sitting at Wheeling, has just decided, that the only oath that can be legally required of Attorneys proposing to practice in the Courts of that State, are the oaths of office, and to support the Constitution of the United States and of West Virginia; and that the odious retrospective oath cannot properly be required of them.

We have no time for comment in our present issue, and will only add, all honor to the enlightened sense of justice and independence of that honorable Court! Let the Delegates from this county act upon the same high principles, and notwithstanding all that has passed; their action will not be unappreciated in this community.

THE RADICAL SPIRIT.

There are some indications that the radical spirit of the great majority of the members of the two houses of Congress is meeting some checks, or rather that opposition to it is springing up among their various constituencies. We are told that prominent influential men of New England are daily writing or going in person to Washington beseeching the representatives from that puritanical section of our country not to "break with the President," to give up some of their views, and to cease some of their "finkings with the Constitution."

The House to-day passed a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to report a bill looking to the disfranchisement of every ex-Confederate soldier now located in the District.

An important conference of Generals was held to-day. Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade, Thomas and Hancock being present. The subjects discussed, it is said, were purely military, each of the distinguished gentlemen giving his views of the situation at the South as it came under his observation, and making such suggestions as he deemed appropriate to the occasion, and for the benefit of the country at large.

The Northern opinion on negro suffrage is not such as many of the prominent Southern journals seem to think it to be. A popular vote in the State of Pennsylvania, taken this very hour, would give a majority against negro suffrage of sixty thousand.

The members of Congress are not representatives, for they have ceased to represent the people. It appears to us that the great mission of a man in all large populated cities of the North, is to go to Congress. The question of brains has never entered into the merits and demerits of the party.

We have never supposed for a moment that the people of this country would sustain the present disposition of Congress. The only fear we have is, that Congress has sufficient present power to entail a life-long mischief upon the national legislation, and to inflict such damaging blows upon the national welfare and prosperity as will take long years to recover from.

An ELEGANT DRY GOODS HOUSE.—One of the most extensive, and at the same time most elegant, of the Dry Goods Houses in the city of Baltimore is that of STEPHEN L. BRID & CO., No. 59, North Howard street. Their building, which is a commodious one, has been recently erected, in a style to attract attention, and to show off their superior stock to the finest advantage.

A NEW FIRM.—Whilst on our recent visit to Baltimore, in our wanderings round the city, we stepped into No. 69 German street, where we found an old acquaintance in the person of Capt. WM. MILLER, who in connection with Mr. Patterson Bayne, has opened a commission house, at the point above designated. Capt. M. will be remembered by many of our citizens as the gentlemanly commissary of Ashby's command in the early part of the war, and a more gallant officer, or worthier gentleman never followed the fortunes of the lamented Ashby.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—DAVID M. LEWIS, who was a gallant soldier of Co. B, 12th Va. cavalry, died recently near Middleway in this county, from the effects of a wound received during the war.

OUR REVENUE.—Sheriff Rush and his assistants have done pretty well in exacting tribute from our people for support of the West Virginia government. On Thursday last week, the Sheriff paid into the treasury at Wheeling over \$15,000.

Advices from Nassau state that the cholera is making terrible ravages in some of the West India islands. The disease prevailed in the most violent form at Guadaloupe, and had also made its appearance at Barbadoes. In consequence of the epidemic, the Legislature had reassembled, and the authorities had taken count to adopt measures to meet the emergency. A law was promptly adopted for enforcing quarantine and placing funds at the command of the Executive.

Ho. E. B. Hall, we understand, has qualified as Judge of this Judicial Circuit, and will make Martinsburg his place of residence. His friends expect him during the coming week.—Berkeley Union.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington dispatches, of the 29th, to the Philadelphia Ledger, contain the following: Major General Sherman, who was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, told them that if the troops were withdrawn from his department, the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau and all other loyal men would be compelled to follow them.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, under date of the 24th, to Hon. William D. Kelley, here: "The secessionists are the classes of men in this State who are loud in praise of the President's reconstruction policy. I have fought them for the last quarter of a century, and by the help of God, I will not surrender to them now, in my declining years. Should the Federal Government turn over to the tender mercies of the galvanizing, amputated and pardoned rebels of Tennessee, I will take my family and go North, and live and die in peace."

The President refuses to interfere with Gen. Terry's recent orders nullifying the Vagrant Act passed by the Virginia Legislature. Several of the Virginia delegates called upon the President to-day, to inquire as to the report telegraphed from New York relative to the deposition of Governor Peirpont, and were informed by him that there was not the slightest particle of truth in it.

In response to an application from General Terry, commanding the Department of Richmond, two companies of U. S. cavalry have been ordered to that station, which will, in future, be subject to his orders.

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THE SITUATION.

Affairs at Washington are evidently growing more critical every day, in the opinion of the President himself. The most hopeful beginning of the Republic, in the face of the fearful revolution with which the government is now threatened at the hands of the Jacobin Congress. The hot breath of the Simoniac sweeps over the wretched wastes of Arabia, is not more fatal to human life than the wild storm of fanaticism that howls through the halls of federal legislation, is subversive of all the principles of constitutional liberty, and destructive of all prospects of permanent peace.

The remarks of the President on Sunday last to the leading Senators, are reported in a double headed leader under the editorial head of the National Intelligencer, as indicating their great importance and significance. The President evidently sees anarchy and an exterminating war of races in the present tendency of federal legislation, and it is his anxious desire to avert such a catastrophe if possible.

The President is entirely correct. Negro suffrage in the District, is simply the entering wedge to negro suffrage in the States, and we have repeatedly remarked, and the result of both will inevitably be a war of races, which will eventuate in the extermination of the blacks, after scenes of blood and carnage that make the bravest and hardest man pale. Such have been the results of a similar equality in the British and French islands, and such will be the case when the fearful experiment is tried on this continent.

The President is equally opposed to the propriety at this time of making further amendments to the Constitution. One great amendment had already been made, by which slavery had been abolished within the limits of the United States, and a national guarantee that the institution should never exist in the land. Propositions to amend the Constitution were becoming as numerous as preambles and resolutions, at two meetings, called to consider the ordinary questions connected with the administration of local affairs.

Yesterday, an individual in the gallery of the Senate Chamber amused himself by throwing peanuts down upon the head of Senator Tilden, who, in return, hurled a volley of curses and threats to have the heart of the Senator. We were arrested and taken to the Fourth Ward station, where he gave his name as Kobey, and said he came from East Cambridge, Mass. He gave evident indications of insanity, and Senator Wilson refused to appear against him, but recommended that he be sent to the Insane Asylum, whether he will be taken to-day.—Washington Star.

The Postmaster General, it will be recollected, recommended in his report an eminent retiring Senator to be appointed to the Hon. Post-Office Committee agreed to report a bill carrying out that recommendation. In consequence, however, of the forcible representations made to the committee by the publishers of the country, showing how injuriously the measure would affect their interests, the committee has reconsidered its purpose, and decided not to report the bill.

The President has not signified his intention of considering all pardons that are petitioned for as yet, although he has acted upon some few special cases. Yesterday, pardons were granted to twenty-four Alabamians, two Texans, and one Missourian; all of the \$20,000 class. Among those pardoned yesterday was Elias Hector, of Arkansas, at one time Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and a military pardon was issued to George M. Fitzhugh, of West Virginia. About three hundred pardons, forwarded by Governor Worth, are now ready to be acted upon, and will probably be granted to-morrow.

It is believed that the Senate District Committee has determined to report a qualified negro suffrage bill by way of substitute for the negro suffrage bill undiluted passed by the House.

Sixty-nine members of the House of Representatives have made preparations for the delivery of speeches on the subject of re-construction of Congress; one that, made in the coming winter a full year since to a British Parliament, would have COST A BRITISH KING HIS HEAD! This is, indeed, plain talk. It is a serious matter when men talk about heads. But then the great leader is reported to have added, "But we are tolerant now of usurpation!" Oh, very so very much so that were the matter left to Mr. Stevens, the President might be glad to find his head to be assured that it were no longer gone.

The bold charge made by the relentless and determined leader brought his followers up in full force. The vote upon his constitutional amendment showed no faltering, no wavering in his ranks. He seems to have wiped out Mr. Raymond, and, like a dashing strategist, struck for higher game. The President is the object of his fiercest blows. He over struck him by the head! So bold an attack upon the Chief Magistrate we do not remember in former days; and it would appear that there is no one in the House equal to his defence against the vigorous assault.

The struggle certainly grows warm, and heightens the interest in what is to follow. The President we doubtless would be sustained by the People; but he is opposed by a party so powerful, so ably marshaled, that he will have need of all his strength, all his power of resistance.—Rich. Dispatch.

The President, it is said, has deferred issuing the formal proclamation declaring the restoration of the Union, until the opinions of Gen. Grant, Sherman, Meade, Thomas, Sheridan, Sickles, and others, could be obtained relative to the submission of the Southern States to the constitutional authorities.

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GEN. TERRY AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The action of Gen. Terry, says the Frederick Herald, in nullifying an act of the Virginia Legislature, known as the Vagrant Law, has excited not only a vast amount of discussion, but it has at the same time told us more forcibly, in a way that cannot be misunderstood, that Virginia are not equal before the law, (or the Military either), with citizens of other States.

This part of the law, which Gen. T. objects is copied from the Pennsylvania statute on the same subject—vagrancy. Following this action of Gen. Terry, is an article in the "Richmond Republic" of Friday—the par excellence Union journal of that city—that is well calculated to excite misgivings as to the future—for we take it that no journal would utter such language unadvisedly. The Herald says: "We make no idle or groundless declaration when we say that it is not improbable that the entire provisional government of the state, from the legislature down, will, within the next thirty days, be abolished as irregular, illegal and competent only for mischief."

"Measure southward."

Gen. Butler made a speech in Washington the other night, in which he said that Union soldiers had fought, bled, and died in vain, if Gen. Lee was permitted to continue his occupation as teacher! What stuff, Butler represents the Radical element. Not only does he call for the blood of Davis, Lee, and others, but for the lands of the South. Hear him: "There was a fund out of which the bounties could be paid, not only without impoverishing the country, but even with positive advantage to our revenues. It alluded to the public lands. Land warrants should be issued, to each soldier to a sufficient amount to make his bounty equal to those paid in the latter part of the war. If it should be objected that public domain would not afford land enough for this purpose, his answer was:—cross the Potomac; commence at Arlington, and measure southward." [Such a storm of applause as greeted this utterance has rarely been heard in a public assembly.] Who, he would ask, has a better right to occupy this land than the men who fought for it?"

IMPORTANT ORDER.

We have received information from a perfectly reliable source, that President Johnson ordered that where ecclesiastical organizations of the same denomination claim the occupancy of churches or parsonages, within the territory successively controlled by the Union and the Confederate armies, the use of said edifices shall be given to those ministers and members who remained with and act under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction governing said churches prior to 1861.

This order reinstates the ministers and members of the M. E. Church in the possession of all their churches and parsonages in this Valley. The order leaves the question of title to the courts.—Winchester Journal.

The Washington Chronicle says:—"The preachers who constituted a majority of the Baltimore Annual Conference at its session in Staunton, Virginia, in March, 1861, and who claim to be the Baltimore Annual Conference, advertise a meeting, at Alexandria, on the 7th day of February next. As the time approaches some interest is experienced in their deliberations, and it is surmised by some that they will unite themselves with the Methodist Church South. The Baltimore Annual Conference, recently held at Staunton, in Washington, was presided over by the late day of February, Rev. Bishop Scott, presiding. This is said to be the session at which the regular terms of nearly all the preachers expire in this District and in Baltimore, consequently many questions arise as to who the "new preachers" in each station will be."

On the 25th the Virginia Senate passed a bill authorizing a Railroad to be built from Winchester to Strasburg. An agent of the French Company which proposed to build the James River & Kanawha Canal, has arrived in Richmond. An Appeal for the destitute in Richmond is before the people of Baltimore. That will be responded to liberally is certain. The Queen of England has more Catholics than any other country, more than Pope, and more Mussulmen than the Sultan. A comet was discovered from the Washington observatory on the 5th, but it has gone the way of all comets and disappeared. A new periodical is to be started in London, called the "scattered Nation," by the Jews. A line of steamships is to be established between Philadelphia and the Southern ports. Col. Burton A. Harrison, formerly private secretary to Ex-President Davis, has been released from Fort Delaware. Gen. H. A. Wise reported his beautiful lecture on Female Orphanage, in Richmond last night. The Confederates in Mexico write the most glowing accounts of the country and of their prospects. Gen. N. B. Forrest, of Tennessee, has hired 221 freedmen to work his Mississippi plantation. Hon. A. H. Stephens declines making any public address or being a candidate for the U. S. Congress, from Georgia. A St. Louis paper objects to the ladies there wearing striped stockings. The Democrats have carried Wheeling Va., by 600 majority.

Medical Affairs.

New Orleans papers, of the 24th ultimo, say the interior Mexican papers are filled with accounts of the movements of troops in pursuit of guerrillas from the sea coast to the mountains. They report a continuance of the summary execution of guerrillas, in accordance with the Emperor's decree. The people and country were more unsettled than at any time since the organization of the Imperial Government. The Emperor has issued a decree granting to Lamon Zampagna, the exclusive privilege for seventy-five years for constructing and working a railroad between Vera Cruz and Puebla via Jalisco.

The Washington Star learns, from the Navy Department, that the frigate sent from New Orleans, to the effect that the Department has very anxious to have active service men recruited at New Orleans, and that other have been issued requiring crews to be bound for the Republic at Galveston in order to carry troops to the Mexican border, it without a particle of foundation.

We are exceedingly gratified to learn by the following letter from O. Neal John S. Williams, ("Cero to Cerdo John") that the report was recently copied from a Nashville paper of his intention to start with a colony to Mexico, is untrue. The letter is characteristic of the brave and noble man.

Editors Louisville Courier: I have edited in one of the late issues of your issue a notice that I was about to start for Mexico with a name list of emigrants. Now this is all a mistake. I have thought of doing so, but I have never received of our armies I care to accept the fate of my people; especially feeling that it was a duty owed to the brave men who have bled and died for the hardships and perils of a four year war, to share with them the troubles that menaced their homes.

No remorse no regret is felt for the part I have taken in the struggles of the past; but our restored relations have imposed on us duties which honor demands shall be performed. I have no other object in view than to see the correction and oblige. Yours truly, JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

An English View of the Radicals in Congress.—The London (English) weekly Dispatch says: "Those who are in love with institutions exclusively democratic are more susceptible to the present proceedings of the American Congress. They exhibit a sympathy for the Radicals. The Republic can have for the moment no better ally than the Radicals have at the active majority in the Republican party. Instead of fairly debating measures in the halls, a course of the dominant party is called, and there the discussion is held, with reference to the effect of such proceedings, not upon the country at large, but upon the faction assembled. Of course, all the parties which remain in connection with the Government from the adherence of an opposition to the minority of a dominant party, when its majority is in the wrong, is bitterly detested."

Mr. Monahan, the French Minister at Washington, special, had a long interview with the Secretary of State on the 25th ultimo. It is understood that he communicated the reply of the French Government to the dispatch of Mr. Seward, declining the recognition of Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico. It is said to be true that Mr. Robert Lee is taking the influence of many leading men of Virginia and the South to bear upon the President in favor of the restoration to the office of the primary Arlington estate, and there are some of the opinion, that she may be successful.

—MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.—J. H. Stephens, on the 18th ultimo, for Senator, received 152 votes, and H. H. C. Stevens did not contest the use of a name, and Hon. H. V. Johnson was elected on the 24th ultimo, receiving 152 votes. —The "Strong Divorce Case" is to be resumed. —Comelia C. Jones was appointed Captain of Kentucky, and others \$300,000 for it. —Colored people are now allowed to testify in the Courts of Tennessee. —A thousand laborers have been employed to rebuild Charleston, S. C. —Inmates in Vermont are dying of a mysterious disease. —Despatch Austria has granted a general pardon to the Polish "rebels." —Five thousand rations are issued daily, to the destitute in Australia. —Judge Tenner has decided that the Stay Law, of Miss, is unconstitutional. —A meeting of the Stockholders of the O. & A. R. R. is to be called soon. —The N. Y. Central R. R. trains expect to run into Lynchburg to-morrow. —A Colony of Alabama emigrants are to sail for Brazil in the steamer "Albatross." —They have a new accession of U. S. troops in Winchester. —They are having "hops" at the hotels in Richmond. —Colored troops are being transferred from Alabama and Mississippi. —It is thought that the Supreme Court of the U. S. will decide that the "test oath" is unconstitutional.

On the 25th the Virginia Senate passed a bill authorizing a Railroad to be built from Winchester to Strasburg. An agent of the French Company which proposed to build the James River & Kanawha Canal, has arrived in Richmond. An Appeal for the destitute in Richmond is before the people of Baltimore. That will be responded to liberally is certain. The Queen of England has more Catholics than any other country, more than Pope, and more Mussulmen than the Sultan. A comet was discovered from the Washington observatory on the 5th, but it has gone the way of all comets and disappeared. A new periodical is to be started in London, called the "scattered Nation," by the Jews. A line of steamships is to be established between Philadelphia and the Southern ports. Col. Burton A. Harrison, formerly private secretary to Ex-President Davis, has been released from Fort Delaware. Gen. H. A. Wise reported his beautiful lecture on Female Orphanage, in Richmond last night. The Confederates in Mexico write the most glowing accounts of the country and of their prospects. Gen. N. B. Forrest, of Tennessee, has hired 221 freedmen to work his Mississippi plantation. Hon. A. H. Stephens declines making any public address or being a candidate for the U. S. Congress, from Georgia. A St. Louis paper objects to the ladies there wearing striped stockings. The Democrats have carried Wheeling Va., by 600 majority.

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Poetical. MY PROPOSAL. It was a beautiful night, and the bright moonlight...

Why is a married man like a candle? Because he goes out at night when he ought not to...

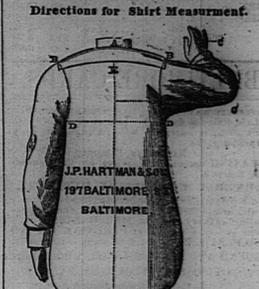
SAPPINGTON HOTEL, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA. MISS SARAH A. BEALL. CONTINUES open for the reception and accommodation of visitors...

THE underigned have recently refitted their drug store, and received a full stock of fresh and reliable DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY...

THE underigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Charlottesville and vicinity that he is constantly making and repairing harnesses, saddles, bridles, halters...

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BALTIMORE CARDS. J. P. HARTMAN, W. H. HARTMAN. J. P. HARTMAN & SON. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 197 Baltimore St. Baltimore.



Neck, Shoulder from A to B. Arm from B to C. Chest from C to D. Around Chest...

THE PLEDGE. BY THE BARD OF MARBLE HALL. In Baltimore, famed for ladies fair...

Among them there was a fine young man; Say he, 'I love her as the promise and the tree...

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