Spirit of Jefferson, BENJAMIN F. BEALL.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE: For One Year, -For Six Months, . . . 1.75 For Three Months, - 1.00 Orders for the Paper must be accompanied

WM. KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO.

THESE Instruments having been before the publi for the past thirty years, have upon the rexcellence alone, attained an UNPURCHASED PRE EMINENCE that pronounces them unequalled Their TONE

combines great power, richness, sweetness, and anging quality as well as great purity of intonanoniousness throughout the entire scale. Their TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and is entirely free from the stiffn as found in so many plants, which causes the performer to so easily tire. In WORKMANSHIP

they cannot be excelled. Their action is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the fluest it echanism. None but the best seasoned material is used in their manu facture, and they will accept the hard disage of the concert-room with that of the parlor, upon an equality—unaffected in their includy; in fact they are constructed. "NOT FOR A YEAR-BUT FOREVER."

A'l our Square Pianos have our new Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Troble. Of all P ANOS guaranteed for FIVE YEARS: No. 350 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, Md. January 16, 1866-19

Gold Medal Pianos. OTTO WILKINS.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 487 W. Baltimore St., pear Pine, BILTIMORE, Md. ALL PIANOS WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS TERMS:-VERY LIBERAL. January 16. 1866-1y.

NOAH WALKER & O.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS Washington Building,

165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE.

\$5 Special attention paid to orders for Suits or Single Garments.

Jun. 9, 1865-1y.

CHAS, J. BAKER. WM. BAKER, JR. CHAS E. BAKER BAKER BROTHERS & CO., Manufacturers, Importers and Agents for BALTIMORE WINDOW GLASS

DRUGGISTS GLASSWARE & VIALS. BI CARE, SODA, SAL SODA, BORAX, ALUM, AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

PAINTS, CILS, GLUE, EXTRACT LOGWOOD: CASTILE SOAP, &c. No. 32 & 34 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, Md. JAN. 9. 1866-3m A. J BAKER. R. J. HOLLINGSWORTH.

R. J. BAKER & CO., No. 36, SOUTH CHARLES ST., BALT. MANUFACTURERS OF DYE WOODS, AND DEALERS I.

DYE STUFFS. CHEMICALS, GLUE, ACIDS, &c Alum, tump and ground, Hond. Cochineat, Back Lac. Dye, Blue Vitriol, Blea hing Powders, Pot and Pearl Ash. Prussiate Pot Ash, Cinna Clay, Roll Brimstone, Copper s, Cream Tartar, Cudbear, Red Tar ar. Sulphur Fiour, Sugar Lead,

Cutch, Carb Ammonia, Emory Cloth and Paper, Soda Ash. Extract Logwood, Indigo Carracas, Indigo Madras, Indigo Bengal, Sand Crucibles, Terra Japonica, Sand Paper, Cil Vitri I and Marble January 15, 1866 - 3m.

M. BARRETT & BROTHER. MANUFACTURERS OF FINE GILT FRAMES. MIRRORS. CORNICES, SOFA TABLES, & c, AND IMPORTERS OF

Looking-Glass Plates and Fine Engravings. Corner Howard and Saratoga Street, January 16, 1856 - 6m * BALTIMORE, Md.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1850] JOHN R. LARUS & CO. GRAIN, FLOUR AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, Spear's Wharf, Baltimore

QUICK SALES AND PROMPT RETURNS.

REFERENCES. Chas. Goodwin, Esq., Cashier Franklin Bank. Baltunore. Mesers. Newcomer and Co., Baltimore. Messrs. Newcomer and Co., Baltimore.

John W. Ross & Co.,

"Hillery & Johnson, Jefferson Co., Va.

John Li Lock.
John Burns,
Hy. S. Williams, Esq., Londour County, Va.

John H. Williams, r.g., Cashier, Frederick Co.,

Bank, Frederick, Md.

January 30, 1865—6in*

No. 36. No. 36

THE NEW DOLLAR STORE, No. 36, WEST BALTIMORE STREET.

(SEAR MARYLAND INSTITUTE HALL.) SILVED PLATED WARE. HEAVY GOLD PLATED JEWELRY, ANY ARTICLE FOR FANCY ARTICLES, January 16, 1866-ly.

THE DOLLAR STORE, BALTIMORE, MD.

we have constantly on hand the choicest assortment
JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, CARAS, LADY'S
COMPANIONS, BAGS, PORTE MONNAICS, POCKET BOOKS, &c. Any of the above articles we sell at the uniform PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR. We have also a fine assortment of PLATED CASTORS, which we sell FIFTY PER CENT. cheaper than any other house in the city.

DON'T FORGET THE NUMB! R.

No. 500 West Baltimore Street, January 16, 1866-3m * 6 Doors East of Pinc. HALFANT'S Coco Cream on Creple Hair Glos s just received and for sale by

at Mostgomery, Alabana.



VOL. 18

STABLER'S ANODYNE

STABLER'S ANODYNE

BALTIMORE CARDS.

STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL,

STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL,

STABLER'S, DR. CHAPMAN'S

The undersigned having purchased of the origi-

nal proprietors their entire interest in the above

valuable recipes, take pleasure in presenting to

the world articles which now stand second to none

for the relief of the discases for which they are re-

commended. They are prepared in agreement

with some of the most learned and judicious prac-

titioners. One thuosand of them without a single

CHERRY EXPECTORANT,

AISQUITH & BRO.,

MILTON D. METTEE,

WORM MIXTURE,

WORM MIXTURE.

STABLER'S, DR. CHAPMAN'S

STABLER'S, DR. CHAPMAN'S

exception have approved of the formula.

STABLER'S ANODYNE

STABLER'S ANODYNE

STABLER'S ADODYNE

STABLER'S DR. CHAPMAN'S

ginia friends to his well selected stock of

Eutaw Street, near Lexington Market.

GEO. J. HILD, J S. TRAMMELLE. H. H. MITCHELL.

ITIPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES,

NISHING GOODS, &c.

OUDENSWARE.

GEORGE M. BOKEE,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER,

No. 41 HOWARD STREET,

Between Fayette and Lexington Streets,

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

WILLIAM BROWN & SON.

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

WATCHES. FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARES,

DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

No. 227 Baltimore St., Corner of Charles,

E BENNETT.

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Fancy Notions, Combs.

RRUSHES, BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Threads, Needles, Soap

PERFUMERY, POCKET-BOOKS, &c.

SUPERIOR XX PORTER AND ALE.

XXX BROWN STOUT.

ALL KINDS

BOTTLED AND FOR SALE BY

February 13, 1866 - 6m

February 6-3m

No 18, WATER STRT, OPPOSITE CHEAPSIDE, BALTIMORE, MD.

RANDALL EVANS.

RESTAURANT & EATING HOUSE,

No. 3. Howard Street, One Door from How-

ard House. (Basement,) BALPMORE,

Where my old patrons and late friends will be served with refreshments of choice kinds, served up in the destinanter.

The CULINARY DEPARTMENT will be sup-

piled with Fowl and Fish, and all things good, suited to the most fastichous tasto.

Come one, come sil, and give Randella help, you will, I am sure have no cause to repent.

MRS. ELIZA HORN,

CORSETTS, FROM PARIS,

Embroideries, Tapestry Silks, Beeds, &c.,

One Door East of Howard,

BALTIMORE, MD.

and dealer in

Manufacturer of

189 LEXINGTON STREET,

LEWIS KALLING,

No. 326, Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE.

February 6, 1866-6m.

302 West Baltimore Street,

Ralt more, February 27, 1866.

Within a few squares of "EUTAW HOUSE,

A fair trial and satisfaction guaranteed.

We oply ask a trial.

February 27, 1866.

February 6-6m

VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, CHARLESTOWN. APRIL 3, 1866.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. ITS VETO BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Objections to the Bill. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The President

to day transmitted to the Senate the following veto message, of the measure known as the Civil Rights Bill: To the Senate of the United States:

I regret that the bill which has passed both CHERRY EXPECTORANTS Houses of Congress, entitled " An act to procivil rights, and furnish the means of their CHERRY EXPECTORANT. vindication," contains provisions wrich I cannot approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations-CHERRY EXPECTORANT. to the Constitution of the United States. I am, therefore, constrained to return it to the STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL,

Senate. the House in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. By the first section of the bill, "all persons born in the United States and not subject to as to money that no State shall make anything whose rights are secured by the first section any foreign power, excluding Indians not but gold and silver a legal tender. But of the bill any one of those rights, all crimitaxed," are declared to be citizens of the where can one find a Federal prohibition nal and civil cases, affecting them will, by the United States. This provision comprehends against the power of any State to discriminate, provisions of the third section, come under the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians as do most of them, between aliens and citi- the exclusive cognizance of the Federal trisubject to taxation, the people called gypsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks -people of color, negroes, mulattoes, and persons of African blood-every individual of these races born in the United States is by tween whites and blacks in the subjects cov- rape or any other crime—all protection and the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than Federal citizenship. It does not purport to give these classes of persons any status as citizens of States, except that which hay result from their who shall testify, who shall have capacity to law, and not the State law, is to govern. It status as citizens of the United States .-The power to confer the right of State citis zenship is just as exclusively with the sev- race or color, shall have the right to sit as a the Federal courts are to try and punish him CHERRY EXPECTORANT, eral States as the power to confer the right juror, or as a judge, to hold any office, and under any other law. Then resort is to be of Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned is now for the first time proposed for as to them the law-making power is the and laws of the United States, so that over that relation is changed, and, as to ownership. CHERRY EXPECTORANT; to be given by law. If, as is claimed by

bill cannot be necessary to make them such. STABLER'S DIARRHEEA CORDIAL, eleven of the thirty six States are unrepre-WORM MIXTURE sented in Congress at this time, it is sound WORM MIXTURE. CANBY, GILPIN & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore, Wholesale and Retail Agents, Charlestown, Va. WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES. THE undersigned calls the attention of his Vir PAPER HANGINGS AND BLINDS,

the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even This section seems to be designed to apply (MARBLE BUILDING.) the same enactments are sufficient to give like HILD. TRAMMELLE, & MITCHELL, bill provides special legislation; besides, the (Corner Liberty Street, up Stairs, the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar NOTIONS, HOSIEEY, FANCY GOODS, through a certain probation, at the end of STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, FURwhich, before allowing the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens, as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. The bill, in effect, proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro, to whom after long years

> ed. He must of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who coming from abroad. which he voluntarily entrusts life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is now pro-posed, by a single legislative enactment, to The legislation the confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent, born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home. the prohibition of a State law to allow a nemust undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof they are of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United

telligence have just now been suddenly open-

States, and well disposed to the good order of judgment, however conscientious, shall and happiness of the same. The first section | subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do of the bill also contains an enumeration of the not apprehend that the conflicting legislation rights to be enjoyed by these classes, so made citizens in every State and Territory in the likely to occur as to render it necessary at United States. These rights are "to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws ted to seeure the desired end without invading and proceedings for the security of persons the immunities of legislators, always impor-CHAMPAGNE CIDER, MINERAL WATERS OF and property as is enjoyed by white citizens." WHISKIES, WINES AND BRANDIES, So, too, they are made "subject to the same liberty; without assailing the independence punishment, pains and penalties in common with white citizens, and none others." Thus ervation of individual rights; and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers, a perfect equality of the white and colored races is attempted to be fixed by Federal law

in every State of the Union, over the vast lie neace and order: The remedy proposed field of State jarisdiction covered by these | by this section seems to be in this respect not | the exercise of State policy over matters ex- right of making and executing laws in regard. clusively affecting the people of each State to all matters arising within their jurisdicit, has frequently been thought expedient to then, subject only to the restriction that in discriminate between the two races. By the cases of conflict with the Constitution and stafutes of some of the States, Northern as | constitutional laws of the United States; the well as Southern, it is enacted, for instance; latter should be held to be the supreme law of that no white person shall intermerry with negro or mulatto. Charcellor Kent says,

The third section gives the District Courts

The third section gives the District Courts negro or mulatto. Chai cellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, "that marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not the provisions of this act," and "concurrent exist, and they are prohibited in all the slave-holding States; and when not absolutely centrary to law, they are revolting, and rethe subject of marriage between the two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry

with the blacks, the blacks can only make

tracts generally. Congress may not also repeal a judge, not acting ministerially, but judithe State laws as to the contract of marriage | cially, shall decide contrary to this Federal between the two races? Hitherto every sub- law. In other words, when a State Judge, exclusively belonging to the States. They bound according to his own judgment and all relate to the internal police and economy of the respective States. They are matters I do not mean to say that upon all these sub-jects there are not Federal restraints. As, takes from the judicial department of the for instance, in the State power of legislation | States the sacred and exclusive duty of judiover contracts there is a l'ederal limitation cial decisions and converts the State Judge that no State shall pass a law impairing the | into a mere min sterial officer, bound to dezens, between artficial persons called corpora- bundls. It follows that if in any State which tion and natural persons, in the right to hold | denies to a colored person any one of all those real estate? If it be granted that Congress | rights, that person should commit a crime can repeal all State laws discriminating be- against the laws of the State- murder, arson, ered in this bill, why, it may be asked, may | punishment through the courts of the State not Congress repeal, in the same way all State | are taken away, and he can only be tried and finally to vote, in every State and Territory of had to "the common law," as modified and

STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, the United States, the passage of the pending them. The object of the second section If, on the other hand, such persons are not bill is to afford discriminating protection to STABLER'S DR. CHAPMAN'S posed legislation to make them such, the rights secured to them by the preceding grave question presents itself whether, when under color of any law, statue, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause policy to make our entire colored population, to be subjected, any inhabitent of any State and all other excepted classes, citizens of the or Territory to the deprivation of any rights United States. Four millions of them have secured or protected by this act, or to difjust emerged from slavery into freedom.— | ferent punishment; pains, or peralties, on Can it be reasonably supposed that they pos- account of such person having at any time sess the requisite qualifications to entitle them been held in a condition of slavery on involto all the privileges and immunities of citi- untary servitude, except as a punishment zens of the United States? Have the peo- for crime, whereof the party shall have been ple of the several States expressed such a duly convicted, or by reason of his color or conviction? It may also be asked whether | race, than is prescribed for the punishment it is necessary that they should be declared of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a citizens in order that they may be secured in misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand to be conferred by the bill? Those rights dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one, are by Federal, as well as State, laws secured | year, or both, in the discretion of the Court." before the completion of the process of natu- to some existing or future law of a State of ralization, and it may safely be assumed that | Territory which may conflict with the pro visions of the bill now under consideration. protection and benefits to those for whom this It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation by imposing fine and imprisonment policy of the government from its origin to upon the legislators who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put, or attempt to put, them into with our institutions and our laws should pass execution. It means an official offence, not a common crime, committed against law, upon the persons or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property but not of the right to hold property. It means a deprivation of the right itself, either by the State Judiciary or the State Legislature. It is therefore assumed that under this section members of State Legislatures who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of bondage, the avenues to freedom and in- of the bill; that Judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that Marshalls and Sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws and is ned by State Judges, in execution of their judgments has to some extent, at least, familiarized him- could be brought before other tribunals, and self with the principles of a Government to there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of the duties waich such State

> The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State court or judge, if you decide that this act is unconstitutional, if you refuse under gro to testify; if you hold that over such a subject matter the State law is paramount, and, "under color" of a State law, refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, your error, which the bill seems to contemplate is so this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality In the next place, this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adoptant to be preserved in the interest of public of the judiciary, always essential to the presalways necessary for the maintenance of pub-

of the United States exclusive "cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts of the United States of all civil and criminal cases affecting persons who are, denied, or cannot enforce, in the courts or judicial tribunals of garded as an offence against decorum." I do enforce, in the courts or judicial tribunals of not say that this bill repeals State laws on the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section. The construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this Just received a supply of French Riving Corsets designed expressly as a Riding Corset. Corsets designed expressly as a Riding Corset. Corsets and Braces made to order, and a perfect fit
guerranteed. Tele this discrimination, how.

The whites as the whites themselves are third section, for it makes clear what kind of denial or deprivation of the rights secured by the first section was in contemplation. It is a denial or deprivation of such rights "in the such contracts as the whites themselves are third section, for it makes clear what kind of

ever, as an instance of the State policy as to courts or judicial tribunals of the State." It of ten dollars shall be paid to each Commisdiscrimination, and to enquire whether, if stands, therefore, clear of doubt that the ofsioner in every case brought before him, and
Congress can abrogate all State laws of disfence, and the penalties provided in the seca fee of five dollars to his deputy, or deputies, crimination between the two races in the ond section are intended for the State Judge, for each person he or they may arrest and matter of real estates, of suits, and of con- who, in the clear exercise of his functions as take before any such Commissioner, with ject embraced in the enumeration of rights acting upon a question involving a conflict ontained in this bill has been considered as | between a State law and a Federal law, and responsibility to give an impartial decision between the two, comes to the conclusion that which in each State, concern the domestic | the State law is valid, and the Federal law is tect all persons in the United States in their condition of its people, varying in each act invalid, he must not follow the dictates of men might convert any law, however becording to its own peculiar circumstances and his own judgment, at the peril of fine and peffcent, into an instrument of persecution the safety and well being of its own citizens, imprisonment. The legislative department of and fraud. obligation of contracts: and as to crimes, that | cide according to the will of Congress. It is

laws discriminating between the two races on | punished in the Federal courts. How is the the subject of suffrage and office? If Con- criminal to be tried? If the offence is progress can declare by law who shall hold lands, vided for and punished by Federal law, that make a contract in a State then Congress can lis only when the offence does not happen to by law also declare who, without regard to be within the purview of Federal law that the United States. As respects the Territo- changed "by State legislation," so far as the together under the relation of master and ries, they come within the power of Congress, same is not inconsistent with the Constitution Federal power; but as to the States, no simi- this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence. capital and labor are divorced. They stand STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, many all persons who are native born, already lar provision exists vesting in Congress the provided by each State for the protection of now each master of itself in this new relation are by virtue of the Constitution citizens of power to make rules and regulations" for its own citizens, and for the punishment of __one being necessary to the other. There all persons who violate its criminal laws, Fed- will be a new adjustment, which both are eral law, wherever it can be made to apply, deeply interested in making harmonious. displaces State law. The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives the power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this sec- they will satisfactorily work out the problem. tion? The Constitution expressly declares that "the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law und equity

arising under this Constitution, the laws of

troversies to which the United States shall be more States; between a State and eitizens of another State; between citizens of different | pation will terminate. States; between citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of different States; and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects."-Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly, set forth and defined, and the act of September 24th, 1789, establishing the udicial courts of the United States, in con ferring upon the Federal Courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the classes enumerated in the above recited clause of the Constitution. This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases, and authorizes the exercise of powers, that are not, by the Constitution, within the juridiction of the courts of the United States. To transfer them to ou the part of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them-as well to those that have, as to those that have not, been engaged in rebellion. It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the pow rgranted to Congress by the Constitution, as recently amended, to enforce by appropriate legislation the article declaring "that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to

orcement of this article of the Constitution,

here is at present any necessity for the ex-

ercise of all the powers which this bill con-

fers. Slavery has been abolished, and at

present nowhere exists within the jurisdic-

tion of the United States, nor has there been,

nor is it likely there will be, any attempt to

revive it, by the people or the States. If,

nowever, any such attempt shall be made, it

will then become the duty of the General

Government to exercise any and all incidental

powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate this great constitutional law of free-The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories, to appoint, without limitation, Commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of quasi judicial duties. The fifth section empowers the Commissioners so to be selected by the courts or more suitable persons from time to time to val. I am compelled to withdraw my assent enumerated rights. In no one of these can only anomalous but unconstitutional, for the execute warrants and other processes described from a second measure that has received the found; this was declined and the secret was any State ever exercise any power of dis- Constitution guarantees nothing with certainty by the bill. These numerous official agents sanction of both Houses of Congress. lerent races. In if it does not insure to the several States the are made to constitute a sort of police, in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a posse comitatus, and even to call to their aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia is may be necessary to the performance of the duty wit which they are charged."-This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the Government and to the people, to whose number the discretion of the Commissioners is the only limited. it, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, ppression, and fraud The general status regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be adequate for every emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise, Congress can at any time amend those laws in such manner as, while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopard the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

NO. 31. such other fees as may be deemed reasonable in the premises. All these fees are to be paid but of the Treasury of the United States, whether there is a conviction or not. but in case of conviction, they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptations bad

By the eighth section of the bill the United States Courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate, with the Marshal and District Attorney, and neces-sarily with the Clerk, although he is not mentioned, to any part of the district, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court, for the purpose of the more speedy of troops upon small, interior lines. The arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and there the Judge and the officers of the court must remain | Cold Harbor, for five days presented a solid upon the order of the President for the time therein designated. The ninth section authorizes the President,

or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act. This language seems to imply a permanent military force, that is to be always ments. But over the glory of his talent fell at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate. I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill seem fraught with evil. The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived slave, capital owning labor. Now, suddenly,

Each has equal power in settling the terms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that-Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignerant as not to understand its own interests; not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay the United States, and treaties made, or that value. This bill frustrates this adjustwhich shall be made, under their authority; ment. It intervenes between capital and admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to con- numerous officials, whose interest it will be to foment discord between the two races, for a party; to controversies between two or as the breach widens their employment will continue, and when it is closed their occu-

In all our history, in all our experience as a people, living under Federal and State splendid infantry genius of Jackson. law, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted. They establish for the security of the colored race safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the of Napoleon. To cover his great movement General Government has ever promised for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is by the bill made to operate in favor of the colored against the white race. They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relation existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State, an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquiesced those courts would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm of great powers and break down the barriers the most republican of rebels, stern and simwhich preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or father slide, towards centralization and the cone intration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his procla-mation of the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves their jurisdiction." It cannot, however, be within certain States and parts of States justly claimed that, with a view to the en- therein designated were and they thence Executive governments of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guarantee has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I therefore fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and whereever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States, Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the protection of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the Unit d States, by judicial process under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal

Consittution. I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions-forty-two in number-which to appoint, in writing under their hands, one have been thus far submitted for my appro-

Washington, D. C., March 27, 1866.

Confederate Military Chieftains. A Northern Estimate of their Genius-Tribute to the Abilities of Davis, Lec, Stuart and Jackson, from the Pen of a United States Officer.

From a long review of the late war, pubished in the New York Citizen, a Republican journal, edited by Col. Halpine, better known as Private Miles O'Reilly, late of the United States army, we extract the following estimate of Southern Chieftains :

The seventh section provides that a fee were men of destiny, and the personnel of extraction."

Spirit of Jefferse

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Straire, Three Insertions, Each Contingance,

One Square, Gne Month. One Square, Three Months. One Square, Six Months, One Square, One Year, 15.00 Ten Lines or less, constitute a Square.

Tearly Advertisements by Special Contract;

the survivor is by far the nobler. Of the fallen angels whose dark pluttage swept from our Senate Unils, he made the most courtly adieu. Of all the traitors he was the most the sagest, the promptest and the most enby such Commissioner in general for per-forming such other duties as may be required his quarrel with the Union was irreconcilable, and has never yet advised submission. His captivity has been belittled by none of Bonaparte's querulousness. Blind, and grey, and wasted, his dominions are narrowed to the casemate, while the Republic he would overthrow reaches to the silent oceans.

> In Robert Lee the same austere Providence, to purify our Republicanism, shattered our faith in traditional respectability. The heir of Washington went with the rest of the new chivalry, and with ten times the talent of the great Fabius, crushed the armies of our lesser respectabilities, till he met in Grant a man without a pedigree. He was the equal of Wellington in manœuvering great bodies Duke at Waterloo fought his whole army upon a mile and a quarter acre; but Lee, at line of battle wherever he sought for him, till his whole force seemed managewered by the wink of his eye, and every salient that he touched was a corps. While the fortifications of Richmond stand, his name shall evoke admiration. The art of war is unacquainted with any defense so admirable. Splendid as were the triumphs of his engineering, the victories of his infantry were his best monua shadow as eternal as his memory-the frown of a resolute Democracy, whose sacrifice was longer than his art.

> I stood in the cemetery of Hollywood, at the grave of Stuart-a space without a shaft. He revolutionized the cavalry tactics of our time, and was in dash and dissoluteness the Prince Rupert of the West. Forrest and Stoneman, Morgan and Grierson, Mosby and Kilpatrick were his imitators. He inauguthe nothingness of distance, and emboldened Sherman to tear the continent like a pocket

The fervid imagination of the Southern people demonstrated in feats of romance, like Stuart's made them, during the war, the great suggestive captains. They built the first iron-clad, made the first great rides, and under Stonewall Jackson executed the earliest of the great infantry marches. But the cold r adaptability of the North developed every hint from the South into a perfect systo all cases affecting ambassadors, or other labor, and attempts to settle questions of tem. The experiment of the Merrimac has public ministers and consuls; to all cases of political economy through the agency of grown to the Dictator, the Dunderberg and Ironsides. The engineering assiduity of Beauregard, imitated by the North, has marked the camps of our armies, as if the protecting mountains had followed our columps, But it may be doubted that any division commander has yet arisen to rival the JACKSON.

As Lee was master of manœuvre, Jackson was the great captain of aggressive warfare. He combined the cunting and the boldness by the flank in 1862; he did not hesitate to fight Pope's whole army with a division, and the celerity of his march up the Shenandoah, to appear again on the field of Bull Run, was only equalled by the energy of his attack.—
He moved infantry with the speed of horse, and having furled three great commanders back from the Old Dominion; died before the lustre of its arms had diminished in that flash of victory when rebellion had assumed ple as any Roundhead, and this is why we hold his memory greener than that of his companions whose defection to the Union was augmented by their treason to popular insti-

There were other personages identified with this grand historical defence, but these are the great statues-Davis, Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Beauregard.

Silver in West Virginia.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Evening therein designated were and they thence Transcript, writing from Moorefield, Hardy forward should be free; and further, that the county, furnishes the following account of the discovery of silver ore in the mountains near that place. The letter is dated March 21st:

"Extraordinary excitement is now pre-vailing here. Politics have given place to a search for the precious metals, which have been discovered to exist in large quantities among the rugged mountains in this vicinity. Rich specimens of silver ore are shown, and large b.ds are made for sections of country which, but a short time since, were valueless except for the scrub oak and negro head stone upon them. Many leads are said to have been found, which their discoverers feel assured will yield full fifty per cent. of virgin silver. I am told that a lease has been effeeted by parties from the North upon a section within a mile of this place, at an enormous price, and others have refused still larger offers for lands in the same vicinity. A perfect stampede is being made from the oil regions, in the hope of better luck in prospecting for silver ore than oil deposits. The discovery, it seems, was made many years ago by a negro, the slave of a gentleman near this place, who then proposed that if his family and self were set free, he would dies close the locality where the silver could be kept until a few years since, when, a short time before his death, this old negro municated the secret to his son, and showed him the treasure. This son has been absent during the war, and a short time since returned in company with two men, of much experience in such matters, to whom he made known the existence of the ore, and who had which he should have a fair propertion of the profits in case of success. These gentlemen upon visiting the place, in company with the negro, saw at ence, and with astonishment, the richness of the leads, and without delay secured a lease upon the land. They then departed, it is thought for New York, but soon returned, and with others are now here exploring in every direction in quest of new discoveries, which are said to have been made DAVIS.

Let those loyal gentlemen, disciples of Mr.

Abbott, who worship the character of Bonaparte, make some consistent homage to the cious metal. The mineral exists in appa brilliant directory of Jefferson Davis. Both seams of the rock, and it is deemed of seasy

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, April 3, 1866.

NOTICE. Two weeks ago we made a call upon our subscribers which we thought would not be disregarded by a single man on our list. In this we have been disappointed. Out of over one hundred and forty names on our subscription book who have not paid us, not more than three gave any attention to the notice referred to. The white paper which we use weekly, costs us about \$9.00-and this has to be paid for at the time of its delivery at our office. Now it is very certain that somebody has to pay these \$9.00. Who does it? Those subscribers who pay for their papers, whilst those who neglect to pay for it. derive the benefit of it from this source, or from a straining of our credit to keep the paper going. Is this reasonable? Is it just? We have only to state that we will have to discontinue our paper after this week to those who have not paid us, or who do not pay us himself." Where he acquired his wonderfully before the next issue of our paper. This week's issue will terminate the first five menths of our paper since its resumption. We shall of course continue to issue the paper regularly and send it to our paying subscribers .-Those who cannot conveniently visit Charlestown, can send their subscriptions by mail.

President Johnson has again illustrated his title to the gratitude and confidence of the whole country. He has returned " with his objections to the House in which it originated" the Civil Rights Bill. He has, in his able message, reviewed in detail, the provisions of the measure, and, with an iron and irresistible logic, has shown their antagonism with the Constitution. Anxious as he has shows himself to be from the assumption of the duties of his high office to discharge them with full fidelity to the nation, he has rejected the vast powers which this bill proposed to confer upon him, and has thus made the solicitations and inducements of ambition yield to the sterner and holier demands of patriotism. With that sense of justice which has characterized him in dealing with the disor-

ders of the disjointed times, he protests against

the wanton wrong of imposing upon the peo-

ple of eleven States, now without a voice in

Congress, laws affecting and intended to affect

their highest interests. Legislation to bind

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

entire States, whilst there is a denial to them of the right of representation, strikes at the very fundamentals of republican government and lacks none of the attributes of complete The President insists too upon the dual form of government-that it is one in which the States are entitled to the exercise of a wide range of powers specially reserved to themselves, in the formation of the general government, which is their creature; and

that the moment those reserved rights are

invaded there is as much a violation of the

principles of the political organism, as would

be the resistance of any of the grants of pow

ers most explicitly and unmistakably made to the Federal organization.

This bill aims at a usurpation of these retained powers, and, if executed, would destroy that admirably devised adjustment of checks and balances which the Constitution in its almost inspired wisdom was designed to preserve in order, on the one hand, that the evil of centralization, and on the other, the danger of too feeble a bond of union might not defeat the great scheme of the founders of the Republic, which was to give to the States those powers which were needed to manage their domestic and internal concerns; and to the United States, those powers which were essential to the control and direction of the great interests-both internal and externalwhich belonged to all the States in common. Keeping these proper distinctions always in view, the President has resolved to be just to all parties, and hence he has withheld his approval of a measure calculated to confound and overthrow them. We trust that the cogent, the unanswerable argument with which he has supported these views may have its effect upon the Congress, and that we may be rescued from the peril which, since the close of the war, has so constantly threatened us, of a radical and lamentable change in the form of the government. The tendencies are all in that direction and "that way lies himself. These are the immaculate, stainless,

We publish the message elsewhere. W hope that every reader of this paper will carefully read it for himself, and ponder well the statesmanlike treatment of the subject which and here the Speaker of the Senate proves

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

We publish on our first page another admirable Message from President Johnson, vetoing what is known as the Civil Right's Bill. It is sound in principle, conclusive in argument, and bold, manly and patriotic in expression. It should be the wish of all true friends to the best interests of the Goverment that Congress and the nation will sustain the President, and the following extract of a letter from Washington gives us hope of the former, while no one can doubt as to the

"The following Senators will surely sustain the veto of the Executive and his policy, viz: Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle and Willey seventeen in all, and a sufficient number to prevent the passage of the bill, even though every seat of the fifty was filled, and every other Senator voted oppo-

"We have doubt concerning Mr. Willey, but should Senator Wright be able to attend, the 17 would be made up, and the veto. surely sustained."

We also publish in our paper to-day the testimony of Gen. R. E. Lee as given before the Congressional Reconstruction Committee, and commend it to the perusal of our readers.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP. The Reconstruction Committee. The action of the Senate of the United Testimony of General Lee and John M. Botts. States in ejecting from his seat, Senator Stock

zette in referring to the action of the Senate

in this matter, says that Senator Stockton,

who has just been turned out of the Senate, in

order that the hands of the majority might be

thereby strengthened, had, a few days previous-

ly, defeated the scheme by himself, giving the

casting vote against it. Sundry Senators who

have, for long years, led the lives of profes-

sional politicians, and whose sensitive natures

have, of course, been softened to a more than

feminine refinement and delicacy, were vastly

shocked at the idea of seeing a man vote for

himself. So atrocions did the proceeding ap-

pear in the eyes of the vapid and oracular

Senator from Massachusetts, that that worthy

was almost at a loss for words in which to

express his astonishment and dismay. He

managed, however, to grasp out a protest, in

the shape of an announcement that "it was

against the law of nature for a man to vote for

accurate knowledge of the law of nature it is

scarcely worth while to inquire, as we have

only quoted Mr. Sumner's language to show

how horrified he was at Mr. Stockton's un-

blushing wickedness. The latter gentleman,

himself, seemed to imagine that he had, per-

haps done something of which he ought to

be ashamed, and began, gravely to explain

his position and to defend himself. He did

not attempt to refute that unauswerable prop-

osition which had been deduced from the law

of nature, but fell back upon a precedent.

He knew of a case in which a Republican had

treated the law of nature with as much con-

tempt as if it had been part of the Constitu-

tion, and he cited it. He informed the Senate

that the President of the Senate of New Jer-

sey had elected himself to his present position.

This frightful charge was soon repeated in

Trenton, and the President of the Senate,

which was then in session, descended from his

perch and "rose to a question of privilege,"

and explained the circumstances under which

he was elected. He said : "There are eleven

Republican Senators and ten Democrats in

the New Jersey Senate, but the President of

the Senate did not vote for himself. The

crat.) cast his vote for Mr. Scovill (Republi-

can.) who then voted for Mr. Little, which

was in accordance with parliamentary usage.'

In other words, Mr. Scovill did not actually

vote for himself, but he played a part in a

little Pickwickian and parliamentary farce in

which his vote was just as effectual to secure

his election as it could have been in any other

way. Mr. Stockton, as soon as he heard that

the law of nature had been complied with in

New Jersey, retracted in the Senate the grave

accusation he had brought against Mr. Sco-

vill But there is a graver side to this case.

There are some other laws, besides those of

nature, which seem to have been shamelessly

violated, and they are the laws which prohibit

men from deceiving or tricking one another.

It will be remembered that Mr. Morrill, in

order to let a sick Senator, Mr. Wright, go

to his home, had pledged himself not to vote

on the identical question of unseating Mr.

Stockton: On Wednesday evening he noti-

fied the latter that he revoked his promise.-

Mr. Wright was then nearly two hundred

miles from Washington, and too sick at the

time to undertake so long a journey without

endangering his life. But for the belief that

Mr. Morrill would religiously keep faith with

him, he would have remained in Washington

and would have been in his seat when Mr.

Stockton was put out of the Senate. Mr.

Stewart tried another dodge. He had com-

mitted himself to the proposition that Mr

Stockton was legally elected, but seems to

have determined to do his best to forward the

project for ousting that gentleman. It is said

that before the vote was taken, he deliberately

left the Senate Chamber, in order to deprive

Mr. Stockton of a vote and insure the triumph

of men who, in Mr. Stewart's own judgment,

were acting wrongfully. If this statement be

true, and the New York Times says it is gen-

erally asserted and is "denied by none" in

Washington, Mr. Stewart has, indeed, re-

sorted to as pitiful and scurvy a device to

evade the discharge of a duty as can well be

conceived. And these are among the men

who think it a dreadful thing that any one

should break the law of nature and vote tor

sensitive gentlemen who would prescribe the

The expulsion of Mr. Stockton sends the

matter back to the Legislature of New Jersey.

refractory, and refuses to go into an election.

From the following report of a speech made

by him, it would seem probable that the rad-

Mr. Scovel said that, although he had been

elected on the Republican ticket, still ne

could not, in justice to the whole interests of

the country, as an American citizen, loving

the lasting unity of these States and good

government better than party purposes, vote

the Government-the policy of Andrew

Johnson. As for himself, he said, he intend-

ed to sustain the President of the United

he cared nothing for this threat, and intended

to stand up boldly and meet his enemies and

pursue a course, without regard to party

interests, which he believed the times de-

manded of all good Americans in office. He

even intimated that he had been led to un-

THADDEUS STEVENS' LETTER.

Dear Sir-By all means hurry up your

lection. Give us no conservative. A radical

like yourself, or nothing. A copperhead is

Hon. James M. Scovel, &c., &c.:

better than a twaddler.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1866.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

following letter:

with men whose whole course was against

icals had been beaten at their own game:

laws of honor for other people.

ton of New Jersey, is another glaring evi-Political Condition of the South-Affairs in dence of the determination of the radical Virginia-The People Desire Peace-The party to accomplish their destructive eads, Freedmen-Mr. Lincoln and the Proposiwithout regard to justice or the dishonesty of tion to Evacuate Sumter-Important Revthe means resorted to. The Baltimore Ga-

Mr. Conkling, from the joint Committee of fifteen reported to the House of Representatives vesterday, a large amount of evidence on the condition of the Southern States. The first State in order is Virginia. On February 17, 1866, General Robert E.

Lee was sworn and examined: GENERAL LEE'S TESTIMONY. By Senator Howard .- Where is your present residence? Answer. Lexington, Va. Question. How long have you been in Lexngton? A. Since the first of October last; nearly five months. Q. Are you acquainted with the state of feeling among what we call secessionists at present in Virginia toward the ederal government? A. I do not know that am. I have been living very retired, and have had but little communication with boliticians. I know nothing more than from my observations and from such facts as have come to my knowledge. Q. What is your opinion, om observation among the secession peop of that State, of the feeling towards this povernment at this time? A. So far as came to my knowledge, I do not know of a single person who either feels or contemplates any resistance to the government of the United States, or, indeed, any opposition to it. No word has reached me of either purpose. Q. From what you have observed, is it your opinion that they are friendly towards the government, and that they will co operate to sustain and uphold it in future? A. I believe they entirely acquiesce in the government, and so far as I have heard any one express an opinion, they are for co-operating with President Johnson in his policy. Q In his policy in regard to what? A. policy in regard to the restoration of the whole country. I have heard persons with whom I have conversed express great confidence in the wisdom of his policy of restoration, and they seem to look forward to it as hope of restoration. Q. How do they feel in regard to that portion of the people of the United States who have been forward and zealous in the prosecution of the war against rebellion? A. Well I do not know. I have heard nobody express any opinion in regard to it. As I said before, I have not had much communication with politicians in the country, if there are any. Every one seems to be engaged in his own affairs and in endeavoring to restore the civil government of the State. I have heard no expression of sentiment towards any particular portion of the country. Senator from Monmouth, Mr. Little (Demo-Q. How do the secessionists feel in regard to payment of the Federal debt

A. I have never heard any one speak on the subject; I suppose they must expect to pay the taxes levied by the government; I have heard them speak in reference to the payment of taxes, and of their efforts to raise money therefor, which I suppose is for their share of the debt; I have never heard any one speak in opposition to the payment of taxes or of resistance to their payment; their whole effort has been to try and raise money to pay the taxes. Q. From your opinion and iney, if the question was left to them, repudiate and reject that debt? A. I never heard any one speak on that subject, but from my knowledge of the people, I believe that they would be in favor of the payment of all just debts. Q. Do they, in your opinion, regard that as a just debt? A. I do not know what their opinion is on that subject I have never heard any opinion expressed contrary to it; indeed, as I said in the be rinning, I have had very little discussion or ntercourse with the people; I believe the people would pay the debts they are called on to pay; I say that from my knowledge of the people generally. Q. Would they pay that debt, or their portion of it, with as much alacrity as people ordinarily pay their taxes to their government? A I do not know that they would make any distinction between the two. The taxes laid by the government, so far as I know, they are prepared to pay to the best of their ability. I never heard them make any distinction. Q. What is the feel- formerly ing of the people of Virginia towards the payment of the so-called Confederate debt? A. I believe, so far as my opinions go-and would? A. I think they would if they had the power and ability to do so. I have never conversed speak of repudiating any debt .-Q. I suppose the Confederate debt is value- re-establish it. ess, even in the market in Virginia? A. Entirely, so tar as I know. I believe the people look upon it as lost entirely. I never

you recollect when the Confederate bonds | than they were? A. I have a general recollection that they were made payable six months after a declaration of peace. Q. Six months after a ratification of peace between the United States and the Confederate government? A. I think they ran that way. Q. So that the bonds are not due yet by their terms? A. I suppose, unless it is considered that there is peace now, they are not due. Q. How do the people of the State of Virginia-the seessionists particularly-feel towards the freedmen. A. They wish to see them get on in | tion of things or any responsibility. the world, and carticularly to take up some occupation for a living, and to turn their hands to some work. I know that efforts have been made among the farmers near where I live, to induce them to engage for the year at regular wages. Q. Do you think there is a willingness on the part of their old masters to give them fair wages for their labor? prefer those servants who have been living with them before. I have heard them express their preference for the men whom they knew, who had lived with them before, and their wish to get them to return to work .-I am not aware of any combination among the whites to keep down the wages of the blacks. I have heard that in several coun-States and his-policy, and for such considesentiment of the latter. The correspondent rations he voted with the Democratic side of ties land owners have met in order to estabthe House. He said he had been threatened, lish a uniform rate of wages, but I never heard in his room, a few hours previously, with ex- of any combination to keep down wages, or posure by being "posted" all over the streets | establish a rate which they did not think fair. if he did not vote with the Republicans; but The means of paying wages in Virginia are they would select them as associates. very limited now, and there is a difference of opinion as to how much each person is willing to pay. Q. How do they feel in regard to the education of the blacks? Is there a not select them as associates unless there general willingness or unwillingness to have were some reason. I do not know that they them educated? A. Where I have been the people have exhibited a willingness that the lacks should be educated, and they express admit them into their social circles. derstand that personal violence against him was not a thing to be entirely lost sight of. an opinion that that would be better for the Before concluding his speech, he read the blacks and better for the whites. Q. General, you are very competent to judge of the capacity of a black man to acquire knowledge. I want your opinion on that capacity as compared with the capacity of white men. A. I do not know that I am so particularly qual- | blacks engaging with their old masters, and

have known some to gain knowledge and more free and independent. I do not know. | that it would be unsafe to freedmen and Uskill in their trade or profession. I have had servants of my own who learned to read

Q. Do they show a capacity to obtain a

and write very well.

knowledge of mathematics and the exact affairs? sciences? A. I have no knowledge on that su ject. I am merely acquainted with those education. Q. General, are you aware of any it. I hope they will exceed it; but it can't uate Fort Sumter if the Virginia Convention Virginia, anywhere in the State, having in a number of years. view the disturbance of the peace, or any improper and unlawful acts? A. I. am not. I ave seen no evidence of it, and have heard of none. Wherever I have been, they have been quiet and orderly; not disposed to work, provide them with the immediate means of subsistence Q. Has the colored race general-

or rath r not disposed to any continuous engagement to work, but just very short jobs to ly as much love for money and property as the that you should also realize all that you exwhite race? A. I do not think it has. The blacks whom I know look more to the present than to the future. Q. Does to at absence of a lust of money arise more from the nature of the negro | old feeling. than from his former servile condition. A. Well, it may be in some measure attributed to his former condition. They are an amiable, social race. They like their ease and comfort, and I think, look more to their present than their future condition.

Q. In the event of a war between the United States and any foreign power such as England or France, if there should be held out to the secession portion of the people of Virginia, or the other recently rebel States, a fair prospect of gaining their independence and shaking off the government of the United States, is it or is it not your opinion that they would avail themselves of that opportunity? A. I cannot speak with any certainty on that point. I do not know how far they might be actuated by their feelings. I have nothing whatever to base an opinion upon. So far as I know, they contemplate nothing of the kind now. What may happen in the future I cannot say. Q. Do you not frequently hear in your intercourse with secessionists in Virginia, expressions of a hope that such a war may break out? A. I cannot say that I have heard it. On the contrary, I have heard persons (I do not know whether you could call them secessionists or not, I mean those people in Virginia, with whom I associate) express a hope that the country may not be led into a war. Q. In such an event, do you not think that the class of people whom I call secessionists would join the common enemy? A. It is possible. It depends upon the feeling of the individual. Q. If it is a fair question (you may answer it or not, as you choose.) what in such an event, might be your choice? A. I have no disposition now to do it, and I never have had. Q. And you cannot fore-

see that such would be your inclination in such an event? A. No. I can only circumstances may produce I cannot pretend to foresee events. So far as I know, peace. Q During the war was it not contemplated by the government of the Confederate States to form an alliance with some foreign nation, if possible? A. I believe it was their wish to do so. It was their wish to have the Confederate Government recognized as an independent government. I have no doubt if it could have made faknowledge of the people of Virginia would | vorable treaties it would have done so. But I knew nothing of the policy of the government. I had no hand or part in it. I merely express my own opinion. Q. The question I am about to put to you you may

answer or not, as you choose. "Did you take an oath of filelity or allegiance to the Confederate government?" A. I do not recollect having done so, but it is possible recollect whether it was required. If it was required, I took it, or if it had been required I would have taken it; but I do not recollect

By Mr. Blow. Q. In reference to the effect of President Johnson's policy, if it were adopted would there be anything like a return of the old feeling? I ask that because you used the expression, "acquiescing in the result."

A. I believe it would take time for the feelings of the people to be of that cordial nature to the government that they were

Q. Do you think that their preference for that policy arises from a desire to have good feeling and peace in the country, or from the I have no facts to go upon—they would be probability of their regaining political power? willing to pay that; too. Q. You think they

A. So far as I know the desire of the people of the South, it is for the restoration of their civil government, and they look upon heard any one in the State with whom I have | the policy of President Johnson as the one which would most clearly and most surely

Q. Do you see any change in reference to the poorer people of Virginia as regards in dustry? Are they as much, or more in heard any question on the subject. Q. Do | terested in developing their material interests

> A. I have not observed any change. Every one now has to attend to his business Q. The poorer classes are generally hard

at work, are they? A. So far as I know, they are; I know nothing of the countrary; I have noticed no change in their relations to the colored people; so far as I know, the feelings of ail of the people of Virginia are kind to the colored people; I have never heard any blame attributed to them as to the present condi-

Q. Can capitalists and working men from the North go into Virginia and go to work

among the people? A. I do not know anything to prevent them: their neace and pleasure there would depend very much on their conduct; if they confined themselves to their own business and did not interfere to provoke controver-A. I believe it is so. The farmers generally | sies with their neighbors, I do not believe they would be molested: there is no desire to keep out labor and capital; on the contrary, they are very anxions to get labor and capital into the State; the manner in which they would be received, as I stated before, would depend entirely on the individuals they might make themselves obnoxious; as

> By Mr. Howard,-Is there not a general A. I suppose they would prefer not to associate with them. I do not know that Q. Do they avoid and ostracise them

A. They might avoid them. They would would associate until they became acquainted By Mr. Blow .- Do you think the colored persons would rather work for a Northern

than a Scuthern man? A. I think it very probable that they would prefer the Northern man, although 1 have no facts. I know of numbers of the ified to speak on that subject as you seem to I know of a good many who prefer to go off intimate, but I do not think he is as capable and look for new homes. Whether it is of acquiring knowledge as the white man is. from a dislike to their former masters or There are some more apt than others. I from a desire to change, or that they feel

Q. What is your opinion in regard to the material interests of Virginia—do you think. The change of feeling is ascribed by these they will be equal to what they were before witnesses to be due to President Johnson's the rebellion under the changed aspect of

reach their former standard. I think that Lincoln made a remark to Messrs. Botts and lawyers has been put to shame. The New who have learned the common rudiments of after the lapse of some years they will reach combination existing among the blacks of be immediately, in my opinion. It will take would adjourn sine die.

Q. On the whole, the condition of things in Virginia is hopeful, both in regard to its material interests and the tuture peace of the country?

A. I have heard great hope expressed. and great cheerfulness and willingness to

Q. Suppose that this policy of President Johnson should be all you anticipate, and pect in the improvement of your material interests, do you think that the result of that will be the gradual restoration of the

think; and I can see no other way in which

that result can be brought about. Q. There is a fear in the public mind that the friends of the policy in the South adopt it because they see in it the means of regain ing political position which they lost in the recent contest. Do you think that that is the main idea with them, or that they merely look to it, as you say, as the best means of restoring the civil government and the peace and prosperity of their respective States? A. As to the first point you make, I do not think that I ever heard any person speak upon it. I never heard the points separated. I have heard them speak generally as to the effect of the policy of President Johnson .-The feeling, so far as I know now, is that there is not that equality extended to the Southern States as is enjoyed by the North. Q. You do not feel down there that while you accept the result, we are as generous as we ought to be under the circumstances? A. They think that the North can afford to be generous.

Q. That is the feeling down there? A. Yes, and they think it is the best policy-those who reflect on the subject and are rison, J. W. Grant, Wesley Myers.

Q. I understood it to be your opinion that generosity and liberality towards the entire South would be the surest means of regaining their good opinion?

A. Yes, and the speediest. Q. I understood you to say generally that you had no apprehension of any combination among the leading secessionists to renew the war or anything of the kind? A. I bave no reason in the world to think

Q. Have you heard that subject talked over among the politicians? A. No, sir, I have not. I have not heard | lareircumstane s. The annual election, how-

Q. Let me put another hypothetical case: Suppose the Executive of the United States should be filled by a President who, like Buchanan, rejected the right of coercion, so called, and suppose a Congress should exist here entertaining the same political opinions, thus presenting to the once rebel States the opportunity to again secede from the Union. would they or not, in your opinion, avail them-

selves of that opportunity, or some of them? A. I suppose it would depend upon the circomstances existing at the time. If their feelings should remain embitt red and their affections alienated from the rest of the States. I think it very proable they might do so, pro vided they thought it was to their interest I do not know that there is a deep-seated feeling of dislike towards the government -I think it probable some animosity may exist among some of the people. I think at the same time that there were some disappointed as to the result of the war. I know of no condition of discontent against the government amongst the secessionists. I believe that the people will perform towards the government all of the duties they are required to perform. I think that is the general feeling

Q. Do you think it would be practicable to convict a man in Virginia of treason for having taken part in this rebellion against the government by a Virginia ury, without packing it with direct reference to a verdict of

A. On that point I have no knowledge and I do not know what they would consider treason against the government, if you mean

Gen. Lee-I have no knowledge as to what their views on that subject in the past are. Q. You understand my question. Suppose a jury was empanneled in your own neighbor hood, taken by lot, would it be practicable to convice, for instance, Jefferson Davis for havng levied war on the United States, and thus

having committed the crime of treason? A. I think it would be very probable that they would not consider he had committed treason. I do not know whether a jury would heed the instructions of the court to convict

Q. They do not generally suppose that it A. I do not think that they do so consider t. So far as I know, they look upon the action of a State in withdrawing from the government as carrying the individuals to it along with it; that the State was responsible for the act, and not the individual. I am now

reterring to the past. Q. State, if you please, (and if you are disinclined you need not answer the question) what your own personal views on that ques-

A. That was my view : that the act of Virginia in withdrawing herself from the Union carried me along as a citizen of Virginia, and that her laws and her acts were binding on me. Q. And that you feel it to be your justification in taking the course you did?

Q. I have been told, General, that you have remarked to some triends, in conversation t at you were rather wheedled or cheated in A. I do not recollect ever making the re-

mark. I do not think I ever made it. Q. If there be any other matter about which you wish to speak, do so freely.

A Only in reference to that last question

you nut to me. I may have said, and I may have believed, that the position of the two ections which they held to each other was brought about by the politicians of the country—that the great masses of the people, if they understood the real question, would have avoided it; but not that I had been individually wheedled by the politicians. But I did believe, at the time, that it was an unneces-sary condition of affairs, and might have been avoided, if forbearance and wisdom had been practiced on both sides.

Gen. Lee then closed his evidence in stating (in reply to questions) that the people of the South would not like the proposed constitutiona umendment; that he was not aware of any cruelties to Federal prisoners at Belle Isle, though aware that they suffered many privations. He had no control or comman whatever over the prisoner's depots, and did not know who commanded at Andersonville

nionists to remove the troops from Virginia.

tify to the remarkable statement that Mr. Baldwin, in April, 1861, that he would evac- | York Times says:

Mr. Botts was asked by the committee :-"Are you perfectly sure, according to your best recollection, that Mr. Lincoln told you that he made that proposition to Mr. Bald-win, to evacuate Fort Sumter on this con-

Mr. Botts-"I know it as well as I know you are standing before me, and that I am

auswering your question." Mr. Botts then goes on to say that if Mr. Baldwin had tulfilled his duty, the Virginia Convention would have adjourned, and that the ordinance of secession would not have been passed.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CIRCUIT COURT .- The Spring term of the Circuit Court for Jefferson county, will commence at Shepherdstown, on Monday next .-This court will be held by Judge E. B. Hall. The following is a list of the inrors:

Grand Jury .- W. A. Thomson, Daniel Amos, Grantham Way, Thos. W. Beall, John W. Packett, Chas. Johnson, John E. Schley, John J. Kern, Ehud Turner, Sam. Ridenour, Jos. S. Fleming, Robt. N. Duke, Lorenzo Etchison, L. F. Curry, Henry Selby, Jacob Staley, J. T. McKevitt, Chas. Langdon, Jas. H. Shepherd, Burr Hamilton, Joseph Staley, of 50,000 men enrolled, organized and T. E. Woodward, John H. Alstadt, and armed, and commanded by experienced Anthony Turner.

Petit Jury -Joseph Wentzell, S. V. Yantis, John Jenkins, A. Kelley, A. Sponcellor, Thos. H. Percival, George Bender, Henry Cameron, Jacob A. Gruber, George Koonce. John W. Neer, M. H. Miller, John Merlatt, Salomon Fleming, Andrew McIntire, Jol n Crider, David Avis, Daniel Hill, John Smurr, Wm Nicewarner, John Crow, Wm. Turner, Ecaminer enters a timely and very proper John Donohough, Jas. T. Reed, Wm. Mor-

of our county is now definitely fixed or not, Corporation should act, and that at once, as to the future of its interest. No Board of Trustees has been elected for the last five tration has prevailed, and we have been at sea without rudder or compass. The old Board has doubtless done as much as any other one could have performed, under simitake immediate action in the premises. A meeting of the citizens generally, with the old Board of Trustees especially, has been suggested at the "Carter House," on the 2nd Saturday of this month, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take the initiatory in some plan that will

OUR CHURCHES .- We have from week to week chronicled the unusual interest manifested by our people, and the zeal of the ministers in charge of our respective Churches, as to the furtherance of Religion. The past week was one distinguished for its good work, as 34 confirmations in the Episcopal Church took place on Tuesday last, and the same number were admitted into membership in the Presbyterian Church on Sabbath. The services we learn will be continued in one or both of the Churches, during the present week. Verily, our watchmen upon the wall of Zion, regard that the harvest is ready and the reapers are few.

FRUIT TREES .- No season so opportune as the present for replenishing our orchards, walks or gardens, with ornamental shrubbery, fruit or shade trees. That our people are not unmindful of this fact, it affords us pleasure to witness daily orders coming from distant nurseries. Mr. SAMUEL CLARKE, an old and experienced nurseryman among our people, has made special arrangements not only to furnish, but plant, every variety desired and on the most reasonable terms. He can be found at the store of Mr. Jacob Starry.

WM. T. FOREMAN, as Auctioneer, sold on Monday of last week, that property on Main street, so long known as belonging to Hooff's heirs. The dwelling, with one-fourth acre lot (old and quite dilapidated.) was purchased by Mr. HIRAM O'BANNON, for \$750, as also what is known as the lot on which his blacksmith shop stands, for \$235. The remaining lots, quarter acre each, were purchased by Mr. ALBERT MILLER, one for \$210 and the other \$175. This is all regarded as cheap property, and as it has gone into the hands of energetic and enterprising mechanics, we hope will soon present a different aspect.

THE FIRST OF APRIL, Easter and moving day all coming together, has put our people n quite a stew. The colored people, true to their ancient custom, seemed to have universally observed this accustomed holyday, (as though they had now none other,) whilst our moving white population have been harassed by the extent of this disagreeable labor, to a degree never before known. Houses have been very scarce and rents exhorbitantly

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN. There are some half a dozen Senators elected from the Southern States still in Washington. They do not expect to get If that inscrutable Providence, whose ways anything encouraging from either House of Congress. They have been told by the Radicals, says the N. Y. World, that under no circumstances will they be allowed to take their seats so long as they can control a majority in Congress. The Radicals have other end of the avenue would not have notified them that they expect to carry the next House, and, if they are successful, they need not expect to get in for at least ten

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, of Frederick. Md., a Brigadier General in the Confederate army, and well known to most of our citizens, was arrested in Baltimore a few days ago, on a Bench Warrant signed by Chief Justice Chase, charging him with treason. He gave other important testimony.

General Terry and other officers testify

onasc, this appearance at the next term of the United States Court for Maryland, which was to have been held on yesterday.

THE VETO AND THE LAWYERS. The exposition of the legal objections to the Civil Rights bill, in the late veto of President Johnson, is so overwhelming a condemnation of that measure, that its very supporters contess that their reputation as

"The analysis of the details is of so keen and searching a character, the logic is so irresistible, that we should hope even the strongest advocates of the measure will see how vastly inportant it is that the constitutional power of the veto should exist, and how important also, in a higher sense, it is that such a constitutional power should be entrusted to a President endowed with judgment, discretion, and most uncommo

"The strictly legal interpretation which the President applies to particular sections of the act is so overwhelmingly strong, that the members learned in the law, who voted for it, can hardly help blushing to find themselves so entirely at fault, under the sharp logic of a layman. So far as we can learn the sentiment of the more discreet portion of the majority that voted for the bill, they are ready to confess that the President's reasons are too strong for them, and they are fain to fall back on what they call his political unimus to excuse their non-acceptance of his arguments."

RESOURCES OF THE FENIANS. "Druid," of the N. Y. News, says Mr. Seward was informed, a few days ago, by persons who professed to be accurately informed, that the Fenians had a military force officers; that they have fifteen millions of dollars on hand, and a large fleet of vessels

now lying on the lake ports. Now AND THEN !- To-day is the anniversary of the fall of Richmond. The negroes of that city propose to celebrate it, but the protest to any such demonstration, as calculated to excite and embitter the feelings of OUR CORPORATION .- Whether the status | the people of the State, and calls upon Gen. Terry to prevent the celebration. No good as we wery much fear it is, the people of our | could possibly grow out of it, and possibly a

great deal of harm. Later accounts in reference to this matter. state that President Johnson has issued an years, no law or order in our civil adminis- order positively prohibiting any such demon-

CHARLESTOWN, April 2nd, 1866.

To the Editor of the Spirit : In an article which lately appeared in your May, and we invoke those of our tax-payers, in the rebel army, and subsequent course in property holders and all others having at taking the oath prescribed for attorneys pracheart the good interests of the community, to ticing in the courts of West Virginia, the strictures were not justified by the facts, and it is greatly to be deplored that charges so calumnions, false and unwarranted, should have reached the public. While it is clearly within the scope of the press to criticise and comment even with decided emphasis upon the acts of public men, yet as in the case of restore in part our good old town to its ancient Mr. F., who is not before the people in the character of a public servant, but simply as a private citizen, injustice has been done to im in thus casting hurtful reflections upon his reputation as a high toned and honorable man. This open denial of the charges preferred against him, is the only mode remaining of making the amende honorable.

I shall therefore state that Ahe charges made against my father, by Andrew E. Kennedy, are utterly false, and which charges were made merely from a spirit of private revenge, wholly unfounded by any proof

Yours respectfully, CHARLES J. FAULKNER, JR.

President Lincoln's Position Upon Reconstruction.

Ward H. Lamon, ex-Marshal of the District of Columbia, and one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate, friends, has written a letter to President Johnson warmly sustaining his policy and pronouncing it in accordance with the views of a majority of the convention which nominated him In reference to Mr. Lincoln's views, he says:

I write now to tell you what I know concerning the personal sentiments of Mr. Lincoln himself, and I claim now to be the same kind of a Republican as I was when I voted for him at his first and second election. I was his partner in the practice of the law for a number of years. I came here with him as his special friend, and was Marshal of this District during the whole of his Administration. Down to the day of his death I was in the most confidential and intimate elations with him. I knew him as well as one man can be known to another. I had many and free conversations with him on this very subject of restoration. I was made entirely certain, by his own repeated deciarations to me, that he would exert all his authority, power and influence to bring about an immediate reconciliation between the two sections of the country.

As far as dependent upon him, he would have had the Southern States represented in both Houses of Congress within the shortest possible time. All the energies of h s nature were given to a "vigorous prosecution" of the war" while the rebeliion lasted, but he was equally determined upon a "vigorous pr secution of peace" as soon as armed hostility should have ended. He knew the base designs of the Radicals to keep up the strife for their own advanta; e, and he was determined to thwart them, as he himself old me very often. If any corroboration of this statement is

needed it may be found in the fact that the ultra Abolitionists had actually begun the outery against him before his death, and the moderate med everywhere, North an South, sincerely mourned his fall as a calamity which deprived them of their best friend. to continue until this time, there can be no doubt that the Northern disunionists would now be as loud in their denunciation of his policy as they are of yours. Mr. Stevens' demand for the head of "that man at the been one whit less ferocious. Of course he could not and did not anti-

ipate the precise shape of the measures which the Radicals might adopt to prevent reconstruction. The "freedmen's Bureau bill," which recently met its death at your hands, was not born in his life-time. But I pronounce it a foul slander upon his memory to assert that he would have signed a bill so palpably in conflict with the Constitution, and so plainly intended to promote the one bad purpose of perpetual disunion.

Petty robberies are the order of the night at Montgomery, Alabama.

The Radical Programme Spoiled.

The New Jersey Senate unexpectedly proves refractory, and, by two majority refuses to go into joint convention with the House for an election of Senator. The Senate is Republican by but one majority, and concerning the fidelity of some of these to the new platform of Stevens, Sumner & Co., there begins to be doubt.

The Newark Advertiser (Republican) thus mournfully states the case :

Some doubt is felt as to the course that will be pursued in this matter, in consequence of the peculiar composition of the Senate | of New Jersey], the consent of which is necessary in order to hold the joint meeting of both Houses for the election. As the Unionists have only one majority in that body, the defection of a single one of their votes would defeat any resolution offered for this object. In consequence of the peculiar course, during the session, of one or two members from West Jersey, who were elected on their profession of the principles of the Union party, much solicitude, if not serious doubts, are felt as to their filelity at this most trying moment of

A Trenton dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer lays the blame upon Hon. James Scovell; President of the Senate, in the following language:

A resolution to go into joint meeting for the election of United States Senator was defeated to-day in the New-Jersey Senate, by the defection of James M. Scovell, Republican Senator from Caniden, who voted with the Democrats against the resolution, every other Republican Senator voting for it: But for Scoveil's defection the vacancy in the United States Senate would have been immediately filled. The indignation and excitement is intense here.

Federal Tax on Land for 1862.

Great uneasiness has been created in the minds of many property holders here, by the publication in the Republic, a few days ago, of a notice from the tax collector for this city that if their taxes are not paid to him at his office in Alexandria, by the 8th of April next, t eir lands will be forfeited to the Government, and liable to be sold for

From a gentleman who has just returned from Alexandria, whither he has been to pay his own taxes, we learn the following facts in regard to this new mode of collecting taxes in Virginia. They will be of interest to those of our subscribers who are so unfortunate as Those wno made application to the collector nmer and could

per annum from the first opening of the books of the collector in this city, whatever that was.

Those who have their tax bills of 1860 can estimate for themselves the tax; and those who have not preserved those bills can get from the Commissioners books, in the office of the Clerk of the Hustings Court of this city, a description of the property and its value, from which they can make the same calculation; and, on writing to Dr. A. Wat son. Collector of direct tax for Eastern Virginia, at Alexandria, and giving him a de scription of the property, so that he may verify it 'trom his copy of the Commissioners' books, and enclosing a postage stamp, he will add the additional ten per cent so as to give them the exact amount they have to pay, and thereupon they may send on to bim a check for the proper sum they have to pay, on receipt of which they will receive a formal dis charge of the property. This is greatly pre ferable to the trouble, expense and loss of time, of attending on the office there in per-

this have done something to relieve our impoverished people from this heavy drain on them at this time; but we are satisfied how that it is hopeless for the Southern people to expect any legislation from that body that can confer upon them any benefit, however slight. We therefore advise it as the most pradent course, for all who have not yet paid, to write to Dr. Watson on that subject, before the 8th of April next. [Richmond Enquirer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a tew weeks by a very simple remedy, after having offered for several years with a severe lung affec-

prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a s he cuse for Consum, tion. Asthma, Bronchitts, Coughs. Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluabe, and he hopes every sufferer will try his r medy, as it will cost their nothing, and may prove Parties wishing the prescription, FREE. by return

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of outhful indiscretion, will f r the sake of suffering umanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making a simple remedy by which was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE!

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addr asing orders for the above named goods.

DAVID HUMPHRFYS & CO.

April 3, 1866. bugged, will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

SPECIAL NOTICE. OUR terms are CASH, but where, from necessi-tous circumstances, accounts are opened for medicines, settlement must be made on the first of each month AISQUITH & BRO April 3, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GENUINE KILLIKINNICK Mar. for sale by CAMPBELL & MASON.
April 3.1866.

A LL persons owing us will plesse come forward and settle.

January 16, 1866.

the most worthless characters, and the officers of the law arrested and carried be ore the military sube enter to have no civil law.

and there, we understand, the o ject of their search was arrested, and aken down the Valley. When

of the county are on the list of this party, and that vigilant efforts are being made to arrest them. We have not learned what are the charges preferred Realing them. So far as we know, the people of Rocking ham, since the surrender of the Confederate trmies, have been conducting themselves as peace, able and well meaning citizens, observing their ob ligations to support the Federal Government, and end-avoring to "reconstruct" their shattered fortunes T e recent demonstrations have caused e usiderable excitement, fr it is not known who will be the next peron arrested. It is time, we think that the status of the people was being fixed. [Rockingham Register.

LIVE ST. CK IN TEXAS. - A correspondent writing But he w people have an idea of the vastness of the

Ot this number of cattle here will be ready for market this prese t season from five to six thou bring from fitteen to twenty dol ars in specie per head. All transactions here are on a specie basis. The cattle are owned generally in stocks of from one thousand to eight thousand head in each. Several persons own as high as six, seven and eight thousand

- Hon D. W. Voorhees, onsted from his seat in Congres by the Black Republicans, recently attended the Democratic Convention in Indiana, and relow him to choose his company.

and jot bers may be interred from this. Cotton has me, with a still greater decline and a good many articles have failen t least 50 per ct .- N. Y. Express

Married

On the 29th ult, at the residence of Mr. Henry Underdonk, rear Kenneysville, by the Rev. J. F. Campbell, Mr. DANIEL W. HANNAH and Miss

In Charlestown, on the 17th of May, 1863, ANNIE LEE, youngest child of Ed vin R and Allie Harrell, aged I year, 10 months and 17 days. Near Shepher stown, on the 11th ult., Mr. HIL-LEARY T UNDERDONK, aged 41 years, 1 month

and will regularly attend the sessions of the Court of Appeals at Wheeling, and also the Circuit Courts of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan;

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWAFE. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

BELIEVING that we have one of the largest and best select d asso, the ots of this class of Goods ever in this Valley- and that we possess advantages ance of your patronage. Our stock consists of

Screw Spring and Chain Bolts. Files, hasps, Braces and Bitts, Augurs, Chisels Levels, Planes, Bevels, Rules, Cross Cut, Hand, Wood, Compass and Whip Saws, Hatelets, Hammers, Aczes, Axes, Compasses, and Boring Marhine. Anvils, Sledges, Bellows, Screw Plates, Vises, Tire Benders, Screw Wreiches, Drawing Knives, Jack Sciews, Forks, Shovels, Chains, Hames, Rikes, Briar and Grain Scythes, Mill Scoops, Mattocks, Picks, Hoes, Hrisdle Bits, Bockles, Kings, Pad Trees, Terrets, Post Hooks, Ornaments, Spurs, Curbs, Coffin Trummings and Calinet Hardware; Triwels, Putleys, Tape Lines, Pouches, Lists and Shoe Findings; Nails, Spikes, Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; also Iron of all kinds; Brooms, Brushes and Cordage.

SPICES. SPICES!
Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Nut
megs, Cincamon Buk, Ground Cinnamon, White
and Black Mustaid Seed, Celery Seed, Pepper, Jamaica Ginger, Race Gluger, and Ground Ginger, maica Ginger, Race Gluger and Ground Ginger or sale by CAMPBFLL & MASON

GARDEN SEED.

skuts are entirely new in their construction in several respects are more handsome and lar more durable than those heretofore sold. Some extra large for dresses with trails. Orders taken for ex-KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

W Ehave just received a large assortment of Garden Sceds, also a supply of Peas, Brans, and Onion Sets by the quantity.

March 13, 1866 AISQUITH & BRQ. UsT RECEIVED -A large stock of Segars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch Rappes and Moccobox Snuffs, which we are a lling chean Alsquith & BRO.

Jan. 23.

WANTE DEZEDA 3.10

EVERY BODY TO KNOW THAT IN ADDITION TO PRINTING THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN VIRGINIA. WE ARE PREPARED TO DO JOB PRINTING

SUCH AS SALE-BILLS, HORSE BILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, LABELS, &C., ON THE

Shortest Notice. AND IN THE NEATEST AND BEST STYLE.

GIVE US A CALL AT THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" OFFICE, NEXT DOOR TO SAPPINGTON HOTEL,

S. HOWELL BROWN SURVEYOR, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

AND CONVEYANCER. AT BUSINESS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY. OFFICE-CHARLESTOWN, JEFFER. SON COUNTY, VA. March 27, 1566-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM GROVE, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement immediately, otherwise they will be debarred from all benefits of the estate. Those indebted to the estate are required to pay up by the 1st of April, otherwise suit will be brought for speedy collection.

JAMES W. GLENN. Adm'r.

March 13, 1866—3t.

NOTICE. A LL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN SELLERS, dec'd, will please present them properly authenticated. All persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment to JOHN H. STRIDER, Adm'r.

March 20, 1866-5t. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A LL persons indebted to the estate of MINOR HURST, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. Those having demands, will present them properly proven, for settlement. All persons having business with the estate, are refer. ed to

N. S. WHITE of Charlestown.
WM. O MACOUGHTRY, Adm'r with Will annexed of Minor Hurst. March 27, 1866. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. AME A LIA STROTHER, de.'d, are notified to settle with the undersigned, and these having demands will present them, properly proven, for payment.
CHARLES J MANNING, Adm's with the will annexed.

March 27, 1966-3t.

NOTICE. town, without delay, or they will be sued.
WM P. BRINTON. March 27, 1866-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

A LL persons indepted to the estate of JACOR MOLER, are requested to call and settle, and all having claims against the estate, will present them, properly proven, for payment.

N. S. WHITE, Exec'r
of Jacob Moler PUBLIC NOTICE.

A LL persons in ebted to the estates of the late LEONARD SADLER, THOMAS RAWLINS. of CHARLES G. STEWART, are respectfully notified that payment must be made-further time March 27, 1366-4t. Adm'r of said Estates.

STEAM ENGINE AND SAW MILL FOR SALE. I HAVE for sale a PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE I HAVE for sale a PORTABLE STEAM, which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to suit a purchaser Address the subscriber at Rippon, Jeffer an county.

E. B. HAINES.

March 27, 1866 tf. OVERSEERS OF THE POOR. THERE will be an Annual Meeting of the Over-seers of the Poor of Jefferson County, at the County Farm, on MONDAY the 16th of April next.

All persons having business with the Board, will do well to attend to this notice.

FRANCIS YATES, Pres't of the Board. [Free Press and Register copy.] DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of J. H EASTERD Y & BRO., is this I day dissolved by mutual consent J. H. EASTERDAY. JOHN'S. EASTERDAY. March 15, 1866.

The undersigned will conduct the business of the late firm of J. H. EASTERDAY & BRO., and by attention to business, a desire to please, and a determination to preserve order and dec rum in his establishment, solicits the public patronage.

JOHN S. EASTERDAY. March 27, 1866.

HARNESS,

SADDLES,

AND BRIDLES, MANUFACTURED OR REPAIRED. At Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the cutisens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he is constantly making and repairing Carriage, Gig, Buggy, Coach and Wagon HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIPLES, HALTERS, &c., in the most durable minner, and the most modern style of work manship, and at short notice modern style of work manship, and at snort notice and upon "living" terms. My work commends itself. All I ask is a share of the public patronage. \$\(\phi\) Call upon me at my residence nearly opposite Holl's Pump.

HENRY D. MIDDLEKAUFF. November 7, 1865-1y.

HALLTOWN

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE.

EVERY VARIETY OF

ORY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

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

CORN, BUTTER, EGGS, TOH

WOOL AND HIDES,

bought for CASH, or in highest market price. LUMBER.

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 thort notice direct from the mills of S. R. CLARK. of all kinds; Brooms, Brushes and Cordage.

Thankul for past favors, we respectfully solicit

Wheat, Corn, Rye and Hay, received and forward. ed to responsible houses. November 7, 1865. JOHN H. STRIDER.

To The cublic.

THE undersigned has just returned from Balti more with a large and splendid assortinent of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which we would invite our friends and the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as cheap as anyother establishment in the Valley, for CASII 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 Triumings. Gentleman's Wear of every dewith Trimmings, Gentlemen's Wear of every description, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Hollow-ware Wooden ware and Tin ware, Leather and Shoe-Findings, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Hames and GROCERIFS of every description—Coffece, Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Fish and Salt.

BRANDIES and WHISKEYS, best Brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. Cigars and Shuff. Iron, Horse Shue Iron, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes and Nails, All of the above articles to be had at the Rippon Store. The highest inside price paid for Country Produce of every description.

GEORGE W. LEISENRING & Co.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

A MULATTO MAN, who called himself JOHN SMITH, hired to the Rev. Everett Bedinger, living with Mr Wm. Lucas, near Halltown, Jefferson county, West Virgiola, on Saturday the 17th, and left between 11 and 12 o'clock the following Tuesday night, stealing from the subscriber, Thos. Jefferson, a Piano Fortes POURET ROOK containing \$18 in Greenback "STODART,"

and 60 cents in silver, together with a GOLD WATCH, which cost \$53; also, carrying away Mr. Wm. Lucas's riding SADDLE and BRIDLE—going thence to the latter gentleman's stable near by, he stole therefrom a GROVESTEEN & CO. LARGE ROAN WORK HORSE, the property of the subscriber, William Pane He was tracked to the pike leading to Charlestown.—
The overcoat was nearly new, as we salso the saddle. The horse i branded "W. L" on the left shoulder, and with "L" on the left hip, and has a white and a black and on the left site. A number of second-hand PIANOS also on hand from \$150 to \$300, both for sale and rent. SHEET MUSIC OF ALL KINDS. white and a black spot on the left side of his bank, one caused by the saddle, the other by a hot iron—

one caused by the saddle, the other by a hot iron-is between 15 and 16 hands high, and between 6 and 7 years old. John Smith appears to be about 23 or 24 years of age, has dark eyes, and dark short straight hair, a down cast look, a small mustache and is intelligent. He said he came from Washington city or vicinity, and had lived with a Mr. Pierce, a nurseryman.

A reward of \$50 will be given for the apprehension of said Smith, and the recovery of the stolen horse, overcoat and watch, and charges of apprehension paid by the undersigned.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, WILLIAM PANE. March 6-1y.

March 27, 1866-3t. [Rockingham Register and Woodstock Herald copy 3; and send bill to this office]

STOP THE THIEF!

DOE-SKIN CLOTH OVERCOAT.

BALTIMORE CARDS

SHELBY & DULANY. WHOLESALE STATIONERS BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. No. 332 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, Md.

Respectfully solicits the patronage of Country Merchants and the trade.

Orders promptly executed at lowest Cash prices REFER BY PERMISSION TO Howard, Cole & Co., Cl. tworthy, & Col., Samuel Bevan & Co., Orendorl & Bean Coffroth & Mi ler.

Turker, Smith & Co, Coffroth & M 9G-Highest market price-paid for Rags. March 13, 1866-6m. Geo. O. Stevens, & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, MOULDERS.

SLATE MANTLES and BUILDING MATERIALS.

Agents for West Castleton Railroad and State Company, and H B, Smith's Wood Working Machinery.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES: Doors, Sashes, (glazed and unglazed,) Blinds Newel Posts, Balasters and Wooden Mantles, Hand A LL persons indebted to the late firm at BRIN-R 11s, Builders' Hirdware, Trusses, Window and R 11s, Builders' Hirdware, Trusses, Window and Settle with my Attorney, N. S. WHITE of Charles-Hot Bed Sashes, Slate Mantles, Slate Hearths. Window Glass, Centre Flowers, Carvet Mouldings and Brackets Panel Ornaments, Sash Weights and Cords, Dressed Flooring, Wood Tube for Chain Humps and Water Pipe, Columns, Verge Boards, Sawed and Carved Work of every tescription, and a great variet, of Ruild ng Materials. Also, surfacing, Power and Foot Mortising, Moulding, Tenoning, Planing and Blind Morrising Ma Also, surface.

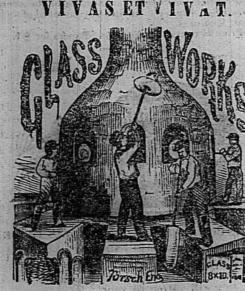
Ing. Tenoning. Planing and binds.

Chines. We solicit your orders.

GEO. O. STEVENS & CO.,

47 W. Pratt St., near Species Wharf,

Billimore, Md.



SEIM & EMORY.

No. 29 HANGVER STREET, BALTIMORE MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF WINDOW GLASS AND GLASSWARE Druggists' and Confectioners' GLASSWARE DEMIJO.INS, Wine, Porter & Mineral BOTTLES FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, Crystal, Plate, Enameled, Obscure, Colored and

Rough Pinte, Glaziers' DIAMONDS, PAINTS, OILS, &c. March 13, 1866-6m.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA. THIS FARM, which contains THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR ACRES of first quality LIMESTONE LAND, lies immediately on the Turnpike Road leading from Winchester to Front Royal and is desirably located in every respect being convenient to churches, schools and mills.
The improvements on the land are inferior, bit

there is an abundance of EXCELLENT TIMBER, sisting of Black Oak, White Oak and Hickory A large and never failing POND, supplies all the water that is needed for the stock on the Farm. The owner of this farm desires to dispose of i only because he has more land than he can cultivate, under the present deranged system of labor He will take FIFTY DOLLARS per acre for the entire tract, and the terms will be made accomi

For further information, aprily to, or address the Gitter of the SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. }
January 23, 1866—tf. L. DOW HESS. DUFFIELD'S P. O., VIRGINIA, Agent for the Sale of all Kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. VIZ: THESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, WHEAT AND SEED DRILLS, REAPERS AND MOWERS,

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, FODDER CRUSHERS, CORNSHELLERS, CIDER MILLS. PUMPS OF ALL KINDS, PLOWS, &c &c JOHN H. STYWALT.] [LEWIS F. ZIMMERMAN.

JOHN H. STEWART & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS No. 17 South Market Street, FREDERICK CITY, MD.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTLES, Brown and Marble Stone for Buildings and all kinds of Plain & Ornamental Mart le Work.ALL WORK GUARANTEED. .. Duffield's Depot, March 20, 1866-6m.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! UST received Bleached and Brown Cutton; Spring Balmorals; Hoop Skirts, new styles; Gentlemen and Ladies' Paper Colora; Corsets Hair Brusacs, Fine Irish Linen; White Flannel; These goods were bought at reduced prices and will be sold correspondingly low.

Feb. 13

D. HOWELL

JUST RECEIVED. BROWN and Crushed Sugars, Rec Coffee; Prime Cheese; Fresh Garden Seeds; Extra Early Peas; Smoking and Chewing To-February 13. D HOWELL.

CRESH OYSTERS. am daily receiving FRESH OYSTERS, and serve them to the public Fried, Stewed or Raw, by the Plate, and to families by the Can crutherwise.—
The usual accompania, entsof Slaugh, Catsup, Pickles, Crackers and Fresh Butter.
I have also fitted up a Room especially for the accommodation of the Ladies.
Nov. 14.

JOHN F. BLESSING. PIANO FORTES AND MUSIC.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of the public to his fine assortment of of various atyles and patterns, of 6, 67 and 7 octaves; amongst them these from the celebrated factory of

of New York, which for beauty of tone, power and durability, are unequalled. Als, those of the finest cheap Pianos now manufactured, and which especial attention is called.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS for all instruments. MELODEONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, STRINGS fall kinds, .c , &c Orders from country dealers, and schools es pecialty, solicited, and liberal discount allowed.

H D HEWITT,

No. 56 North Charles st., near Saratoga,

JAMES A. L. MC'CLURE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. No 40, St. Paul Street, Baltimore, DRACTICES in the State and United States Courts

January 2d 1866-tf. McINTCSH'S HOWARD HOUSE, HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

and pays particular attention to the prosecuton of claims against the General Government.

JOHN McINTOSH, PROPRIFTOR. Please give me a call when you next vi-it the City. [Jan'y 16, 1866-6m. JOHN B. COX. DANIEL F. POPE.

JOHN R. COX & POPE. PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. S. W. Corner Howard and Foyette Streets,

BALTIMORE. FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, DRIED FRUIT, &c. REFERENCES, Comm. and Farmers' Bank, Balt.

J. McIntosh, Howard House.

SMALL FRUIT WANTED. DRIED BLACKBERRIES.
DRIED CHERRIES-PITTED. Those persons having these articles to sell, will always find a market at the house of JOHN R. COX & POPE, Southwest Corner Howard and Fayette Sts.

Baltimore, March 6, 1866-6:n. ADO .. PH BERY. IMPORTER AND WHOLE ALE DEALER IN

Wines and Liquors, Tobacco and CIGARS. GENERAL COMMISSION -AND-SHIPPING MERCHANT,

No. 172, West Pratt St., near Malthy House, BALTIMORE. March 6, 1866-6m. STEAM MARBLE WORKS. GADDESS BROS ..

Corner of Sharp and German Streets, BALTIMORE. MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD STONES of American and Italian Marble, of Original

[ROBERT HICKLEY.] R. HICKLEY & BRO.

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE. No. 8 North Howard Street, Opposite the Howard Touse, Baltimor? March 6, 1866 .- 6m.

STEPHEN L. BIRD & CO.,

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. No. 59, North Howard Street. WE call the attention of purchasers to our mags nificent Stock of NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, Foreign and Domestic. We keep in all our ifferent departments a full stock, such as DRESS GOODS of all the latest designs, a full assortment of Lineas and Housekeeping articles, also a splendid variety of Faucy Dress bilks of the latest importations, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Embrunderies, Cloths, Cassineres, all kinds of Domestic Goods, etc.

Our second story is fitted up for a Mantilla, Cloak, Shawland Hoop Skirt room, where all the novelties of the season may be found. All of which cods we are selling cheap for Cash.

STEPHEN L. BIRD & CO. February 13, 1866-1y PATTERSIN BAYNE,

Late of Bayne & Co... Late of Gray, Miller, Alex., Va., recently of & Cc.., Alexandria. Va. }
Lynchburg, Va

BALTIMORE, February 1st., 18°6.

H AVING associated ourselves for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, We beg to tender you our hest sorvices for the sale of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and the purchasing of every kind of MERCHANDISE. We myite orders for the best PERUVIAN GU NO AND FERTILIZERS of the most approved brands.

GROUND AND LUMP PLASTER, GROCERIES FISH, SALT, FLOUR, &c., &c. Respectfully, your obd't Servants BAYNE, MILLER & CO. No. 60, German St., bet. Howard & Eutaw - February 6, 1866-1y

WALT. S. MOORE' DAV. LYNN, A. SINCLAIR, Late of Va. Late of Va. Late of Va. WALTER S. MOORE & CO., MANUFACTURERS AGENTS AND IMPORTERS

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

FRETORE TO L LOS

BALTIMORE, FYERWARY 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. M. TREIBER,

THOMAS B. BEALL.

JOHN G. TREIBER,

Importers of Foreign and Dealers in

WE shall always keep on hand a full assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Shears, Files, Chissels, Plane Irons, Bench and Moulding Planes, Angers 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 and Blacksmiths Tools, Broad and Hand Axes, Adzes, Draw Knives' Colls, Broad and Hand Axes, Adzes, Braw Knives'
Callippers, Dividers, Compasses, Hatchets, Axes,
Hammers, Anvils, Vises, Stock and Dies, Bellows,
Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, Butts, Strap and T
Hinges Also, a full stock of Locks, Screws, Shovels and Tongs, Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards,
Curry Combs, etc., to all of which we invite the
attention of our friends,
TRIEBER BEALL & CO.

DRIED PEACHES and APPLES, and Fresh HONEY-very nice, for safe by Feb. 20 H. L. HEISKELL.

BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS, Anvils, Stocksand Dies, Vises and Sledges, for sale by D. HUMPHREYS & CO. PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERS received by D. HOWELL

BALTIMORE CARDS

PIANO FORTES. CHARLES M. STEIFF.

MANUFACTURER of GRAND and SQUARE Policy Holders Participate in the Profits, den street, near Howard Ward room No 7 Aord, Liberty street, above Market, Baltimore, Md., Has constantly on ha da 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 mouths if not entirely satisfactory to the purchasers. SECOND LAND PIANOS

always on hand—\$50 to \$300. Melod ans and Parlor Organs from the best in Fers.

We have permission to refer to the following persons who have our Pranos in use; D. S. Rentch, William Rush, W. G. Butler, Richard C. Williams, in Jefferson county, and Benjamia Harrison James L. Conningham, S. C. Canningham, Jacob Eibert, Benjamia Scarce Hart, Benjamia Scarce Andrew Rowings Course Hart. Benjamin Speck, Andrew Howman, George Hoke, Lemuel Camphell and others in Berkeley County. MG-All orders left with P H Strode, Shepherdstown, will be promptly attended to. Feb 13, 1566 - ly

CHARLES A. NICELY. A. D. NICELY. WITH

HARRY C. NICELY.

EMPORTUM OF FASHION. 34 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Mil. WHERE HATS, CAPS, &c , ARE RETAILED

AF GIVE US A CALL -CO

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Pancatharticonized Old Rye Whiskey,

DEFECATED or Depurated for medical or social Duses, by the "PARCATHABTICON," invented and patented June 17, 1852, by JOHN E. WILSON, Baltimore, Md., in Barrels, Demijohns, Bottles, &c. For sale by the Agent, on the Northwest corner of Howard and Camden streets nearly opposite Camden Station of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. 63-None genuine that has not the Patentee and Agent's signature on

JOHN E. WILSON. 13-lts purity has heen fully tested as per the annexed certificates of analysis: CERTIFICATES. From a careful Chemical Analysis of Superior Old Rye Whiskey, Pancutharticonized by JOHN E. WILSON, of Bultimore.

This Whiskey is characterized by the absence of heavy Fusit O.l, Sugar and Poisonous Metalic compounds, and by retaining its ethereal oderous oil untainted. It has the chemical composition of a pure, carefully defecated Rye Whiskey Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, 16 Boylston street. Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862.

Pancatharticonized 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 in any way detrimental to health. In aro-ma, richness and delicacy of flavor, it cannot be G. A. LEIBIG, Analytical Chemist. Baltimore, July 26, 1862.

Careful chemical analysis of four kinds of Whiskey - Superior Old Rye Whiskey, Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey, Superior Old Wheat Whiskey, Superior Old Gorn Whiskey - Pancatharticoxized by seans of the patent apparatus invented by John E. Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., have shown them to be entirely free from the heavy Fusil Oils and from the a reasons matche compounds of en found in the p isonous metalic compounds of en found in Whiskeys. They retain the Ethereal Products, entirely free from any TAINT produced by injured grain, or careless fermentation, and being unmodified by the use of sugar, are remarkably pure products of delicate chemical operations.

Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D.,

State Assayer, 15 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862. OF ORDERS SOLICITED -CO

33-Dealers and Druggists allowed a Fberal discount For prices and particulars 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, Lombard str., BALTIMORE, Md. F. Bunns. Jr., Late of W. Isou and Burns,

GEO. P. WEST, Late of C. West and Son. WILLIAM T. PITT.

JOHN N. BUCK, -WITH-WOODSIDE, GRIFFITH & HOBLITZELL GROCERS & CUMMISSION MERCHANTS! No. 47 Light St., BALTO, particular a tertion to sales of GRAIN,

U SEED Jan J COUNTRY PRODUCE. REFERENCES. P Gibson, Cashier National Bank, Baltimore, W.P Smith, Sup't Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Messrs Baker & Co., Winchester.
John Stephenson, Stephenson's Depot.
Wm. Hardesty, Summit Point,
Capt J. J. Lock, Charlestown,
J. W. Luke, Berryville,
Col. Robert Lucas, Duffield's Depot,
Meredith Helm, Kerahevsville. Meredith Helm, Keraneysville.

Consignments respectfully solicited-

JOHN N. BUCK, For Woodside, Griffith & Hoblitzell. March 13. 1866 .- Ly. WILLIAM H. FORD, Merchant Tailor, 23 North Howard Street, BALTIMORE. March 13, 1866-1y.

CHARLES STEWART, CHAIR MAKER, No. 34 North Howard Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

65-Cottage Furniture constantly or hand. 65-Sofas, Chairs and all kinds of Furniture neat-repaired. [March 13, 1866—19 CATALOGUE

CARTES DE VISITE AND MEDIUM

Photographs, the death of the PUBLISHED BY A PLANT SELBY & DULANY, WHOLESALE STATIONERS. BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SCHOOL BOOKS, &C. No. 332 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Maj. Gen. Pickett,
Joseph E Johnston,
G T. Beau egard, J. E. B St J. H. Morgan, J. E. B Stuart, E. Kirby Smith. John B. Hood, Lt. Gen. R S. Ewell, Rodes, Wheeler, Breckisticge, T. J Jackson, Jubal Early, A. P. Hill, Kemper, Brig. Gen. Reade, B. Buckner, J. Longstreet, Sterling Price, Maj. Gen. W. Hampton, Fitzhugh Lee, Kershaw, have just published and copyrighted from the ONLYslife original, a splended picture of the late

Brig. Gen. Turner Ashby, of Virginia. All the above in Cartes de Visite and Medium A full assortment of Oval Frames at low prices. March 13, 1866.

GOLDEN OINTMENT, NOR ITCH and other outaneous diseases, pre-Jan. 16 AISQUITH & BRO., W OODEN WARE—Tubs, Buckets, Bowls and Trays, and Brooms, for sale by CHARLES JOHNSON.

THE MARYLAND Life Insurance Company,

OF BALTIMORE. Doublis

PHE Charter of this Company requires a de-le posit of not 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 ferm of years, and ten years man for-Also, Policies of Endowment, Annuity, &g.

OFFICERS: 1 1979

GEORGE P. THOMAS, PRESIDENT. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: HAMILTON EASTER, of Hamilton Easter & Co. HAMILTON EASTER, of Hamilton Easter & Co.
ALLEN A. CHAPMAN, of Kirkland, Chase & Co.
GEO. P. THOMAS, of Heim, Nicodemus & Co.
HUGH SISSON, Steam Marbe Works
HIRAM WOODS, Jr.. of Dougherty, Woods & Co.
GEO H. MILLER, of Coffroth, Miller & Co.
THOMAS CASSARD, of Gilbert Cassard & Co.
WILLIAM DEVRIES, of Wis. Devries & Co.
CHARLES WEED, of Thomas & Co.

DR. J. A. STRAITH. Medical Examiner for Jefferson Country Examination. For tables of Rates, &c., apply to the office of the Company, 15 South street, over Franklin Bank, or to

E. M. AlsQUITH, Agent. Nov. 7, 1865.

THE WASHINGTON to today FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF BALTIMORE.

No 31, South Street, over Third National Bank THIS Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Personal Property generally, Vessels in Port. &c., against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms. All losses will be immediately adjusted and promptly paid. DIRECTORS:

THOMAS Y. CANBY, of Canby. Gilpin & Co. W. W. WHITELOCK, Pres't 3d National Bank.
O. A. PARKER, of E. L. Parker & Co.
W. H. CRAWFORD, of W. H. Crawford & Co. P. S. CHAPPELL, Manufacturing Chemist. G. H. Reese, of G. H. Reese & Bros. J. D. Mason, of J. D. Mason & Co. J. D. MASON, of J. D. Mason & Co.
J. Tome, President of the Cecil Bank.
J. S. Beacham, of J. S. Beacham & Bro,
J. F. Dix, of Dix & Steiner.
J. Leary, of J. Leary & Co.
A. A Perry, Commission Merchant.
H. C. SMITH, of Tucker & emith.
B. M. SPILLER, of Spiller & Alcork.
E. Kinberly, of Kimberly Bros.
J. Harrmhy, South Gay street. J HARTMHN. South Gay street.
S. P. Townsend, of Wm Chesnut & Co.
B. F. Parlett & Co.

J. S. FORBES, Builder.
C. W. Humrickhouse, of C. W. Humrickhouse, of C. W. Humrickhouse, of C. W. Humrickhouse, Co. J. McGinnis, Sec'y.

E. M. AISQUITH, Agent at Charlestown, Nov. 14, 1865—10. Nov. 14, 1865.-1y. Having made a careful chemical analysis of the INSURANCE COMPANY

> VALLEY OF VIRGINIA, W ho-ASSETS....\$175,000 THIS Company has resumed business in Winchester, at the new office on Water Street, formerly occupied by R. Y Conrad, Esq., as a Law Office, and are now prepared to receive applications and issue Policies on Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Ec.

OF THE

Charlestown, Va.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid,

DIRECTORS: Sprade of tid JOSEPH S. CARSON, Pre 1 en Dr. DAN I CONRAD. JOHN KERR, ROBT. STEELE, L. P. HABIMAN, 30 23 WM. B. BAKER, E. M. AISQUITH Agent, November 14, 1865.

OFFERS his Prof ssional Services to the citizens of the neighborhood of Duffield's Depot AT OFFICE AT MR. HILLERY'S HOUSE. THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN JOHN YATES BEALL

Dr. W. F. ALEXANDER, dee

WITH his Diary and Trial, is now for sale by CAMPBELL & MASON.
Charlestown, March 6, 1866. PHOTOGRAPHS. A J SMiTH would respectfully announce to A the Ladies and Gentlemen 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 PICTURE known to the art. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance
Old Daguerreotypes and other pictures copied and enlarged to any size desired, and finished in a manner to make them as good as if taken from life.
Rosewood and Gilt Frames made to order.
The Public are cardially invited to call and ex-

Charlestown, Va., Feb. 6, 1866.—3m TO ALL CONCERNED. S wod RROM 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:

Nov. 28, 1865.

LADIES' CLOAKS. que bequed 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 Boy's Scarfe. A fine assortment of Clause. Scarfs. A fine assortment of Gloves.
Dec. 19. J. GOLDSMITH.

HAVE just received the following, in part, of a large and complete stock for the Holidays: PERFUMERIES—
an admirably selected varicty- such as COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, NIGHT BLOOM-ING CEREUS, PATCHGULY, NEW MOWN HAY, &C. POMADES, SOAPS, & C.—
Hawley's Dental Cream, Tooth Paste, Oleate o Cocoa, for the Hair, Shaving Cream, Lip Salze, Edmade, Philocome, White Pond Lilly; Glycerine, Boquet, Poncine Brown Windsor, Almond Palm Honey, Bath, and other Soaps.

BRUSHES—
Hair, Tooth, Flesh, and Nail Brushes, of the best make, and newest and pretriest finish. Tollet and Pocket Combs. Port Folios, Pocket Books, Pens, Pencils, and a fine assortment of Stationery.

FRENCH CANDIES. GHM DR SPS. & C.

AISQUITH & BROLDE

These with many other things have been brought from the city Bazaars with a view to supply the Christmas demand. Call and examine. Dec. 13, 1865. when it LOOK period bus doors JUST received and for sale very cheap, a fine ar-sortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, on SMITE'S GALLERY: Charlestown, March 6.—1t. JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP! aroda

FRENCH CANDIES, GUM DROPS, &C.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING Also, BLACES MITHING in all its branche Also, BLACES MITHING in all its branches.
We are prepared to manufacture to order, Floughs,
Harrows, Wagons—in fact almost any thing pertaining to WOOD AND IRON, in the speedlest and
best manner, and upon reasonable terms.

By Special attention bestowed upon the Monficture and Repair of Farming Implements. Mill
Work and Axes.

WE have just received a fine assertment of a styles of Fancy and Common Pines. Circ. Cases, Snuff Boxes, Tobacco Bags, Cigar Tuber 4., which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. J. H. HAINES & BEO.

THE public is respectfully notified that the under signed continue to conduct business at the public at and, 'MILLER'S ROW," Charlestown, Jefforson Children MACHINE WAKING AND REPAIRING, STORY

November 14, 1865-1y. (G-Highest cash price paid for Old Iron; CAMPBELL'S PROTORAL SYRUP—A remedy, for the cure of coughs, c.lda, croup, hearagess soreness of the throat, and other affections of the pulmonary organs. Prepared and sold by CAMPBELL'S MASON COMPRELL'S MASON C

their career.

to be delinquent in this matter of payment. not then be attended to because of the press, are listed, and will not be charged with any forfeit because of their not having paid before. Those who make application now, for the first time, to pay, will be charged in ad dition to the tax of twenty-seven cents on the hundred dollars, according to the assessment of 183), interest at the rate of ten per cent

We had hoped that Congress would ere

TO CONSUMPTIVES. tion, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-suff-rere the means and Ohio Railroad, when his services in special To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the

Williamsburg, Kings county, N. Y. March 20, 1-66-1y. ERRORS OF YOUTH. A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous

No. 13 Chambers street, New York. March 20, 1866-1y.

. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, b31 Broadway, New York.

OUR terms are CASH, but where, from necessitous circumstances, accounts are opened for medicines, cettlement must be made on the first of each month.

CAMPBELL & MASON.

JUST received, Ladies' and Genti men's Scarfel D. HOWELL.

Military in Rockingham.

A detachment of Federal cavalry, with detectives citzens clothes, have been scouting through Rockingham county during the past week, charged with the business of arresting citizens designated in their orders. On Thursday the 22d inst., they aries ed at his residence, the Sheriff of the county S. R. Allebaugh, Esq. and escotted him to Woods stock. He was observed on bail of \$1 000 to re-appear at that place in the 7th of April to answer to the charges preferred against him and undergo a trul before the mintary authorities. The cause of this arrest, was the execution of an order of the County Court ejecting from the premises of Mr. R. A. Sievens, near Metrose, a woman or disceputable character. We do not know, of course, what representations were made to the commandant at Woodstock, but so far as we could learn, the above is the substance of the facts. Now we respectfully submit that such interference by the military with the civil anthorities of the State, is in conffict with the policy of the Government. We know that political consideration had no hing to do with the order of the Court, or its execution. The process wo ld have been issued against any other person holding a similar position, and is nothing a ore than has been heretotore done an hundred times be ore the tramp or armed forces was ever heard in this section. The question arises, are our cours a mere farce? Is their action, had under the solemnity of the official on hs, to be set uside up in the representations of

thority for executing their behests? It so, it would On Saturday last, a party of cavalry, numbering about eighteen: passed through Harrisonburg and proceeded to Dayton, to arrest Mr. E. W. Jones, formerly of Winchester, charged with having killed a Federal soldier, during the war. One or two of them went to the house of Mr. Robert Jones, grandfather of the accused, ager about seventy years, and presenting a letter, stated it was from the young man's father, and an answer was repuired that evening. The reply was that the young man was not there—that his exact whereabouts was not known to Mr. J mes, and i it were, he was too feeble to carry the letter to him. Upon this statem nt being made, the citizen-dre-s d soldier clostd the door, locked it, and drawing his pistol, addressed old Mr. J nes, as reported to us by that gentleman himselt—"You damned old rebal, if you don't tell where young somes is, I will blow you brough !" Mr. Jones pleading his feeble condition of health as a reason or not g ing, was threatened with hands coffs and the torch being applied to his house! He was finally compelled to go with them. The young man was not at the house. In orination was gotten that pointed to another tlace, near North Mountain.

we saw old Mr. Jones on last Sunday, he was greatly exhausted from the effects of the excitement o the previous day.
We understand that the names of several citizens

from lexane, Texas, says: we stock interests of the practie, ortions of this S ate. This (Jackson county) is a prairie county, timbered upon the water courses, much similar to the prairies of it inois and adjacent States in appearance and arrangement. It has a population of not over twe ve hundred, and has never voted more than one h nated and fity names. The assessor's books show about sig ty ther sand held of cattle owned in this county alone, besides horses, theep, hogs., &c. head of lat Leeves, lour years o.d and over. These will

por s in Washington cheeringly of the prospects in the State. He says his return to his home will also DECLINE IN PRICES .- The Jecline in the prices of domestic and oreign manufactures since the com-mencement of the year is from 25 to 30 per cent; a d the ex-ent of the losses sustained by importers

SARAH E. UNDERDONK, all of this county. Died.

Law Solice. CHAS. J. FAULKNER. AS resumed the Practice of his Profession as an ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR OF LAW

April 3, 1866-4t.

which enable us to sell as low as the Wholesale Houses of Baltimore, we therefore respectfully solicit your orders, and hope, by dillgent attention to the requirements of the Trade, to merit a continu-IMPORTED & AMERICAN CUTLERY, Door Plate, Screw Chest, Trunk and Pad Locks -Strap, Hook, Butt, Shut'e and T Hu ges Screws; Screw Spring and Chain Bolts. Files, kasps, Braces

ANDRETH'S Celebrated Garden Seeds, for sale KEARSLEY & SHEERER. FOR LADIES.—We have just received, Spiral (or one) Spring Hoop Skirts, made of one piece of steel, without extension in front. These

WANTED Sue Barrels Corn in exchange for

journal: There is a greater variety of bonnet styles this season than usual. No less than ten shapes, each different from the others in some distinctive feature, are on exhibition. The Gipsy of to day is not the hage Gipsy of former times, when as has been said, the women wore bonnets that were bonnets, and not patches of silk with frills of lace. However, it is not denied that the small bonnets are far more graceful than the great uncouth ones that hid the faces of the wearers.

There has been, also, a decided change in prices. Millinery goods of all descriptions are much cheaper than at this time last year. Ribbons, laces, tuile, etc., are from twenty to twenty-five per cent, less than a year ago; and there is, of course, a corresponding reduction in the price of bonnets, which not only the ladies, but their liege lords, who keep the purse, will hail as a glad indication of the better time coming, when that "love of a bonnet" shall not cost the interest of a small fortune. One year ago an elegant hat cost sixty dollars; now one made of as rich material, and as tastefully trimmed, may be purchased for forty dollars. A graceful connet of good material can be bought for twenty dollars, and a neat, becoming one for

An elegant hat is of the Charlotte Corday model. The front and parolet are of fine French chip, with soft crown of tulle boullionee, edged with narrow guipure, Cluny lace. Across the centre of the crown is laid a wide barbe of the same lace, festooned with a silver chain, which depends at the ears. On the front rests a garland of wild flowers, buttercups, blue bells and violets, all sparkling with dewdrops.

A carriage hat is made of a new materialpurple crape argent. The crown is formed of narrow folds of white malines, and covered by a long and full illusion veil, edged with silver cord. This, closely plaited over the crown, hangs loosely, flowing over the shoulders, and is attached to the front by a wreath of golden-hued autumn leaves and purple grapes. A silver cord crosses the crape. The bandeaux are of illusion and silver cord, and the strings, of purple taffeta, were

fastened by a silver filagree brooch. The gipsy opera bonnet is novel, and the milliners pronounce it distingue. It is composed of white tulle, and the narrow front and curtain is covered with rich black Chantilly lace. The full soft crown is trellised in diamonds, with silver tissue trimming, edged with black chemille. Full veils of white crepelise, trimmed with tissue, fall in airy folds on either side, in place of strings. The front is ornamented with a resette of illusion and silver cord.

A promenade hat is made of the maize shade of snow-flake silk (a new material.) The ribbon strings of material to match, are extended across the front, and form a tasteful bow on the top. A fall of black Chantilly lace covers the open crown, and above this sprays of violet, with silver and green leaves. are artistically arranged. Festoons of jet chains with cameos are drooped from the cape. Inside are bandeaux of maize crape, violets and jet chains.

Perhaps the most chaste hat of all, and the one most admired was the Chapeau Gabrielle. It is a snow-white French chip of the new model. Around the centre is laid a garland of lilacs, intermingled with white, cape jessamines, with diamond centre. The freshness and beauty of these flowers seem almost to rival nature, and are in harmony with the purity and softness of the meterial forming the hat. Inside is a bandean of likes and autom leaves. The strings

of white moire antique. The Chaperone hat is made of white tulle shirred, and the edge being trimmed with swans' trimming is a row of pearl pendants. The inside trimming is formed of a tullet fluting at the sides and a wreath of green leaves at the top Long streamers of ribbon fall from the centre of the crown, and the strings are of white moire antique.

The "Dutchess" hat is composed of vegetal straw, frosted with silver. A blue ribbon rosette on one side, is offset on the other with a graceful bow. The inside trimming is very nest and pretty, consisting of a ruche of blue ribbon, with a velvet band of the same shade on which rests a single daisy. Instead of a bow a cluster of daisies are used to fasten the strings, and they have a pretty effect.

strings, and they have a pretty effect.

The Eugenie is made without a crown, baving four bands, surmounted with the lily of the valley, passing in curved lines from side to side, which will rest gracefully upon the coif of hair. The hat is made of maize crape, with a white molaire talle veil attached. Inside is a scarlet velvet band, on which is a wreath of the lily of the valley.

The Benoiton hat has Benoiton chains looped up at the side, and the front and the cape are edged with rich black lace. On each side, attached to the hat by a chain, is a pin with large straw head, to fasten the hat to the hair. A scarlet velvet band, with coping chains, forms the inside trimming; and the strings are maize, fastened with a

The Parmela hat, of gray crape, is trimmed with gray feathers, on the outside. Inside is a wreath of pink rose buds, and the strings are of the same shape as the crape, and are tened by a white and jet ornament. The Versilles, round hat, has a blue velvet ribbon around the crown, joined at the back with straw ornaments, and having long streamers.

A pheneant feather is attached to the side, and a white sigrette feather in front.

The Biarriz hat is trimmed with an aigrette feather and blue velvet rosettes. Among the hats is a Leghorn, with a leaf of straw color-ed leaves and buds near the edge, besides a fall of rich black lace. A spray of delicate flowers is fastened to one side by a jet horse thee, and a similar ornament is used for fast-

ening the strings.

Another hat, gipsy shape, with white chip front, and iffusion crown. Broad white ribbehind with long ends, and a cameo brooch A thangle of white lace falls over the crown, and lace ends float above the ribbons at the back.

A white downy plume depends from the top where a humming bird nestles among the town. A cluster of pink rose buds, and a purple flower form the inside trimming.

Still another gypsy is of black Chantilly over the top, and falling over loops of green ibben: The strings are green, and the front is orgamented with wax talips of a delicate hue; and almost transparent.

Tasteful coiffures to suit all fancies are also on exhibition. One is composed entirely of roses and lianging rosebuds; another is decoseted with black and white crystal chains.

HO, FOR THE HOLY DAYS!

Just received a large assortment of TOYS for children Also, a fine stock of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, consisting of Albums, Ladies Companions, Satchels, Perlumery Caskets, &c.

OF OUR MOTTO:—Quick Returns and Small Profits Our terms are Cash.

Dec. 19.

J. GOEDSMITH

ope soon to chonicle paper shirts. We could dress cheap in our exchanges.

-Sixty miles of the Union Pacific Railwere finished ton days ago.

AND SERVICE IN

A Freedman's Wedding at Mobile.

The richest affair of the season came off this morning at the office of Judge Starr. In order to give the reader a full insight into the case, it is necessary to start at the Mayor's Court, in which the case of an unhappy pair of old darkeys was brought up for adjudication. It appeared that the ven-erable old couple had been living together as man and wife, but, as she said, "widout de circumference of law." They brought a voluminous string of charges against each other, and taxed the Mayor's patience bewond endurance. The Court being unable to make head or tail of the affair, turned the case over to the Freedmen's Bureau. They shot out for "de Buro," and the trial was at once taken up. After hearing all the facts in the case, that tribunal decided that they should be lawfully married forthwith, and placing them under guard, sent the bride-

office, the guard simply stated to Justice Starre "Here's a couple for you to marry." "All right," replied the humorous justice,

groom to the office of Judge Starr for that

Bureau. When they got to the Esquire's

and the guard, not having an invitation to the wedding, retired. "Just step in the back room," said the justice, "and I'll splice you in grammatical style and apple-pie order."

The couple followed him to the room in the rear of the front office, and after explaining the duties and obligations, requested them to join hands. Bride-"I isn't gwine to do it; I doesn't

want to hab nuffin to do wid dat nigger." Groom-"I isn't 'ticular 'bout marryin' wid de gal. I nebber labbed de wench.' This protest opened the Esquire's eyes like "two full moons in the harvest." He asked what was the meaning of it, and just then a representative, of the Bureau stepped in, and informed the justice that they were ordered by the Freedmen's Court, to be married, and he came up to see the sentence ex-

With this understanding, Justice Starr told the "happy couple" to join hands, which they did after much persuasion, and the following scene ensued:

Justice-"Do you take this man to be your wedded husband, to love, honor, obey,

Bride-"No I doesn't, not much I doesn't; I wouldn't hab a four acre lot full ob such trash."

Freedmen's Bureau-"Yes we do, Squire. We take him; go on with the ceremony." Justice-"And do you take this woman to be your wedded wife, to love, cherish, etc." Groom-"I tole ye dat I isn't 'ticklar; I isn't hankerin arter de 'crow.' I kin lib widout de ole gal."

Freedmen's Bureau-"Certainly we take her-of course we do-suits us to a allspice. Hurry up the cakes." Justice-"Then I pronounce you all man and wife, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls." - Mobile Daily Advertiser.

A Wife Wanted

Somebody who wants a wife publishes the following advertisement in a St. Louis papers WANTED .- I have lived solitary long enough. I want some one to talk at, quarrel with-then kiss and make up again. Therefore, I am ready to res ceive communications from young ladies and blooming widows of more than average respectability, toleberably tame in d sposition, and bair of any col

As nearly as I can judge of myself, I am not over eighty, nor under twenty-five years of age. I am either five teet eight, or eight feet five, I forget which. Weigh 135. 315 or 531 pounds-one o the three-recollect each figure perfectly well, but as o their true arrangement I am somewhat puzzied. Have a whole suit of hair dyed by nature and tree from dandruff Eyes buttermilk brindie, iinged with pea-green. Nose blunt, according to tonic order of architecture, with a touch of the composite, and a mouth between a cattish's and alligator's-made es pecially for oratory and the recep ion of large oysters. Ears paimated, long and elegantly shaped. My whiskers are a combination of dog's hair, moss and briarbus — well behaved fearfully luxuriant. I am sou d'in limb and on the negro question. Wear toots No. 9 when corns are troublesome, and can write poetry by the mile, with double rhyme on both edges-to read backwards, forwards, crosswise or diagonally. Can play the j-w's barp or bass drum and whistle Yankee Doodle in Spanish. Am very correct in my morals, and first-rate at ten-pins; have a great regard for the Sabbath, and never drink

unless invited. Am a domestic animal, and perfectly docile when towels are clean and shirt buttons all right. It I possess a pre-eminent virtue, it is that of torgiving an enemy whom I deem it bazardons to handle. I say my prayers every night, mosquitoes permitting; as to whether I snore in my sleep, I want someoody to tell. Money is no object, as I never was troubled with it, and never expect to be. I should like some tion for board it would do just as well.

A CONFIDING HUSBAND AND FRAIL WIFE,-The Domnieville (Cal.) Messenger, of December 2, relates

the following cool transaction: R. S. Pitt, a man well known in the neighborhood of Howland Flat and who has for several years been employed in a meat market at Potosi closed out his business there about four months ago, and lett for the Eistern States in September. He kindly cons nied to take under his protecting care the wife and child of an intimate friend, in whose house he had ever received a brother's hearty welcome, as well as a brother's confidence. The lady had left her father's home in Michigan three years ago, a blooming bride of nineteen and she was anxions to visit the scene of her girthood, and exhibit to the grand arents her beautiful babe And so. with many affecting tokens of true love, she bade the father of her babe good-bye and reluctantly placed herself under the nuselfish care of her husband's friend. Time flies, and hist week the East-ern mail brought the fond husband and lather a letter from a Broadway hotel, New York City; Pitt writes, "Friend F-, I concluded I could love M- better than you do and she thinks so too, and we therefore concluded we would get married which we did." And the preity young wife writes:

Dear F——I hope you won't feel bad, but we thought it would be just as well for you, and better for us, to get married." And a New York daily of October 18, 1865, contains the annoucement of the marriage, by the Rev. D. D. Porter, of R. S. Pitt to Mrs. M M-, all of California,

A GENERAL HINT .- At a concert which took place Wely, a gentleman in the audience rose up just as the third piece in the programme had been performed, and said: "Mr. Conductor, will you oblige me, sir. by requesting your vocalists to sing louder or sing in a whisper, as there is a conversation going on close to where I sit, that is conducted in such a oud tone as to hinder my enjoyment of the music I prefer certainly to hear the concert; but if I can not be so privileged, I desire to hear the conversabons are attached to the front and are crossed audience during the rest of the evening.

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

Campbel & Mason Charleston. Jefferson County, Va. THE undersigned offers to his customers, and the public generally, a very large and fashionable

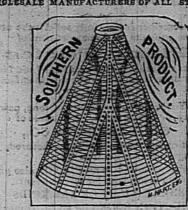
DRY AND FANCY GOODS READY-MADE CLOT IING. HATS, APS, BOOTS AND SHOES. Also constantly on hand, a complete stock of MII-LINERY GOCDS, consisting in part of Bo mets, Hats, Bounet and Hat Frames, Ribbons, Flowers

HO, FOR THE HOLYDAYS!

JUST Received Early Cabbage and Tomato Seed by CAMPBELL &MASON. W ANTED .- All kinds of Grain and Produce in exchange for Goods, by H. L. HEISKELL.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

MEIERHOF & GOLDMAN, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF ALL STYLES OF



functionary to carry out the sentence of the 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, 1866-1y J. P. HARTMAN, W. H. HARTMAN. J. P. HARTMAN & SON,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 197 Balt more St. Baltimor

LATEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES SHIRTS made to order, and ready-made; Sith, Cotton and Merino Underwear; Linen, Steel and Paper Collars; Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties and Handkerchiefs.

Ph. Courvoisier's Paris Kid Gloves. THE 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 roscate 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 stood aghast with fear; 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; Say: 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 whatever it 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.,

Clathiers and Merchant Tailors, 38 and 40 West Baltimore street. Dec. 12, 1865.-1y. R. HOUGH. J. G. RIDENOUR. N. B. LANGDON

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, PORK, BACON LARD, COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, WOOL, LEATHER, FEATHERS, ROSIN, TAR, TURPENTINE, GINSENG, BUTTER

HOUGH, RIDENOUR & LANGDON.

EGGS, &c , &c., No. 124, SOUTH EUTAW STREET, (Opppsite B. & O. R. R. Depot,) BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES: Hopkins, Haruden & Kemp, Baltimore. Camby, Gilpin & Co. do Brooks, Fahnestock & Co. do. H. K. Hoffman & Co. do. C. W. Button, Editor Lynchburg Virginian. Dr. Jos. E. Cagett, 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. Baitimore, Dec'r 19, 1855.

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 furnish 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.

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 A. E. WARNER. GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, No. 10, N GAY STREET,

is adding daily to his varied assortment of new styles and patterns of RICH JEW ELRY, suitable for presents; Diamond Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Pearl do., Enamelfed do., Coral do, Garnet and Plain Gold Rings, Jet Cross do., Ladies Gold Chains, Bracelets, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, Cuff Buttons and Set Rings, &c. 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.

THE MONUMENTAL BOOK STORE. WM. F. RICHSTEIN. No. 178 West Baltimore Street.

BALTIMORE, Md. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTIcles, Photograph Albums and Cards. 10 Photographs of all the SOUTHERN OFFI-CERS, wholesale and retail. ... Send for our wholesale price Circular. January 16, 1866—1y.

LOOK AND SEE! A ND you will find at J. H. Easterday & Bro.'s good empty 5 and 10 gallon Kegs, and also Barrels: Call and you will get them cheap. Dec. 12, 1865.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large stock of Early Cathbage and Tomato Seed. AISQUITH & BRO.

STREET TO THE STREET STREET

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.

MISS SARAH A. BEALL, CONTINUES open for the reception and ac Commodation of visitors. The ROOMS are in complete order, well furnished and comfort ble; 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 of Guests.

The Preprinters The Preprietress is determined to sustain the well established reputation of the House.

The public patronage is solicited.

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 Eastern markets with one of the largest and best slock of

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 gravify 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 druer, &c. A

SADDLE AND MARNESS BUSINESS. IN ALL

ITS DIFFERENT BRANCHES. REZIN SHUGERT avails himse f of this medium of informing the people of Jefferson and Clarke countes; that he still conducts, at his old stand, in Charlestown, opposite the Court House, the

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS,

in 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 at reasonable prices. He intends to work none but the best material that can b procured, and as he personally superintends every piece of work executed in his Shop, these 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 hand at the business, PAT GORMAN.

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

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

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

Aisquith & Bro. SOLE AGENTS AT CHARLESTOWN, FOR STONEBRAKER'S PREPARATIONS. LIORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

GIVE your Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Stone braker's Horse 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 Coighs, Colds Distemper, Heaves, Hide Bound. Worms, &c., in Distemper, Heaves, Hide Bound. Worms, &c., in Horses; Loss of Cud, Black Tongte, etc., in Cattle, and a sufe preventive of Hog Choleta.

Be sufe you buy Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powders, as they are superior to all others now in use. They are becoming the most popular Powders fiew 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 sold have given such universal satisfaction, and sold have given such universal satisfaction, and acquired so great celebrity in the same time. As an evidence of their superiority over all others the Proprietor watrants, them as such, or the money refunded. Only try them and be convinced of their Only try them and be convinced of their

Price 25 cents a Package or 5 Papers for \$1. Rats! Rais! Rats!



RATS COME OUT OF THEIR HOLES TO DIE Great Destruction of Rats, &c., It is a Paste and used on Bread Every Box warranted a Dead Shot No one risks anything in trying it, As it will destroy all your Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, &c.

Or you can have your money refunded. Try it, and if it don't lay your Rats, &c. fou can get your money back. STONEBAKER'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT WARRANTED TO CURE

Rheumatism, Sprains. Swelled Joint, Sore Throat, Frosted Feet, Poison, Old Sores and Bruises, Fresh Cuis. Corns, Mumps, Tetter, Pains in the Limbs and Back, Sweeny on Man or Beast, Saddleor Collar, Galls, Distemper, Scratches, &c., on Horses and Moles, and all diseases requiring an external remedy.

All who know and have used STONEBRAKER'S NERVE AND BONE LI IMENT, will testify that it is the most popular finiment ever sold in any country, and that it has given pe fect satisfaction wherever it has been introduced, taking the place all others. This is a strong evidence of its great powers in reinoving Rheumatism, Psins, Swellings, &c both on man and heast. No 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 tor itself an unbounded reputation, wherever it has been used. For cleansing the head of Dandiuff, Scurff, and all Cutaneous Affections—aiways preventing the hair from falling off, and at the same time making the hair soft oily and glassy in appearance. It only needs a trial to prove satisfactory to all who use it.

[Nov. 21, 1865—6m.

THE NEW LIGHT. Atmospheric Coal Cil Gas Light,

Attificial light of some sort is a universal necessity; a safe, cheap and brilliant one, is a luxury; a uxurytoo, 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 spent by experiments of different kinds, in trying to invent and perfect a Burner or Lump by which Coal Oil could be burned practically without the expense and trouble of chimneys, this long looked for and much desired object has at last been obtained, and is styled the

ATMOSPHERIC COAL OIL GAS LAMP. fts adaptation to Dwellings, Churches, Railroads Steamboats, Hotels, Stores, &c., is unsurpassed, in short, this invention brings the luxurious and brilliant 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 chimner land, with one-third less of; will burn, when turked down to a taper-light, ten hours for one cent, is free from smoke or smell; can be carried from room to room, the wind will not blow it out.

This light is destined to super-ede all portable artificial light or chimney lamps now in use; thousands of them will find ready sale in every county; no family that uses this light one evening will again sands of them will find ready sale in every county; no family that uses this light one evening will again be annoyed with the chimney-lamps. Thousands of them will be used in cities, as this light is one half cheaper than Coal Gas, and much more pleasant to the eye. The exclusive agency for the sale of this Lamp can be secured in every county through out the United States, and parties purchasing will be supplied with the Goods at reasonable rates

Agents for Jeffers in County,

Feb. 13.—2m. LEISENRING SON & CO.

WHEAT'S MAIL STAGE Larriving in Charlestown in time to controt with the train for Harper's Ferry, and all parks EAST and WEST.

Returning—Leaves Charlestown after the arrival of the Cars, 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 themselves. February 13, 1866-tf.

MILLINERY! MISS JULIA, assisted by a competent Milliner, is prepared to manufacture the latest style of BONNETS and HAIS. Also, to Bleach, Press and Alter all kinds of Bonnets and Hats, at shortest notice. The latest styles of MILLINERY GOODS constantly on hand.

Dec. 19.

J. GOLDSMITH. J. GOLDSMITH.

TORRY F BLE SING.

A laguith & Bro, [La Commu] OLE AGENTS AT CHARLESTOWN, FOR STONE BRAKERY'S GREATREMEDY FOR SORE THROAT OR DIPTHERIA.

THE attention of the public, and especially the sufferers from that dreadful disease. Dipiheria or Sore Throat, &c., is called to that great remedy known as Stonebraker's Balsam

SILE BILL SILES CIEDS For the rapid cure of Sore Threat or Diptheria. For the rapid cure of Sore Threat or Diptheria, Croup, Scarlet Fever, &c., and all other diseases of the threat, and also for Diarrhie. Dysentery, and all Bowell Complaints, it has no count. This Medicine has been used in numbereds of cases, and has never failed to cure if used in time, and according to directions. A great amount of suffering might often be saved by taving 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 Alsouith & Bro., and country dealers generally.

STONEBRAKER'S DYSPEPSIA BITTERS AND LIVER INVIGORATOR! THE GREAT BEMEDY FOR

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Attacks, Sick Hesidache, Sour Stomach, Flatneshry, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Jaundice, Chôlera
Murbor, and Female Weakness Dropsy, Depression of Spirits, Sallow
Complexion, and all Derangements of the Digestive
Functions.

This being all entire Vegetable Compound, is This being all entire Vegetable Compound, is warranted a safe and effectual remedy, not only for Liver Complaint and Dyspeps.a, 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, Avidities 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 alisuch cases

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by Aisquith & Bro. Druggists, Charlestown, and by Country Dealers generally.

Nov. 28, 1 65—6m.

Nov. 28, 1 65-6m JOSEPH H. EASTERDAI'S TIN. SHEET-IRON AND STOVE HOUSE. Main Street; Charlestown, Va.,

MEERS CONSTANTLY ON HAND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE. Also, a full assortment of STOVES, will be kept on hand for the FALL TRADE.

JOR WORK

of every kind perta ning to the business made to order by the best workmen and best materials, and at the lowest

prices. Particular attenti n paid to

TIN ROOFING, GUTTERING, &c Cotton Rugs, Beesidax, Old Copper, Brass, Iron, Pewter and Lead, Sheepskins, Hides, Bucon, Lard, Wool, and Country Produce in general, taken in exchange for Tin Ware or Tin Work.

November 7, 1885.

STOVE STORE AND TIN SHOP.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand an assortment of the most approved

Stoves, and Tin Ware, at their Shop on Main Street, Charlestown. Eve-v thing usually ma ufactured and kept in a I'IN SHOP can be had by giving us a call, and at the

most reasonable prices.

103-House Spouring, Jobbing and Repairing, dene on short notice.
ALBERT MILLER & CO. November 7, 1865. COACH MAKI G. I HAVE repaired my Shops, and resumed the bus-iness of . COACH MAKING

again at my Coach Factory in Charles.

town. The Beariness will be carried on
as usual. All the different branch s will be attended to, of NEW WORK and REPAIRING.

Until I can get seasoned timber to manufacture
new work, f intend to keep a supply of NEW CARRIAGES OF BALTIMORE BUILD, for sale .. OF MESSES HILBERT & DOOLEY, for-

merly in my employ, have rented to e Blacksmith and Wood Shops, and will attend promptly to all work connected with their branches of the business. W, J. HAWES. CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

I HAVE just received a supply of one and two horse CARRIAGES; consisting of 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 Battimore. One Second Hard Single Rockaway among the number.

Dec. 5, 1865—tt. W. J. HAWKS. orispin still in

THE LAND OF THE LIVING.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

JOHN AVIS, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown, and surrounding country, that he still continues to manufacture

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 stoc. 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 ho may be in want of anything in his ilne of business.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, he would ask a continuance of the favors of his old friends, and a trial of his work by the public generally, as to efforts will be spared upon his part to please and accommodate.

(s+ Hides bought and taken in exchange for work.

November 7, 1865-tf.

REMOVAL.

D. HOWELL, bees leave to inform his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to his Store, lately erected 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 post favors, he solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself that no efforts will be spared to accommodate and phase the people. His STOCK having been replenished from time to time, now comprises a very general sourtment. All he asks is a trial feeling confident he can sell goods on as reasonable forms. he can sell goods on as reasonable terms as any one

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 We discharing our manufactures according to the following schedule:

64 Drab Linser, 1 yard for 4 and 4½ lbs Wook.

64-Grey Linsey, 1 do. do. 4½ do. 5 do. do. 3 4 Cassimere, 1 do do. 3½ do. 4 do. do. 4 ½ Plaid Linsey, 1 do. do 2½ do. 3 do do. 4 4 Plaid Linsey, 1 do. do. 2½ do. 3 do. do. 4 4 Plainels, 1 do. do. 2½ do. 3 do. do. 4 Yarns. 1 lb. do 2½ do. 4 do. do. Bighest Cash Price paid f r Wool, JAMES M JOHNSON & CO. November 7, 1865.

An elegant application to chapped nds, chafing of the skin, etc. Prepared and for CAMPBELL & MASON.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large lot of GENTLEMEN'S HATS, late
styles, and for sale by W. D. HOWELL. November 1 1865

CAMPBELL & MASON.

Apothecaries: SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN

THE undersigned having recently refitted their Store Room, and received a full stock of fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES.

PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS. WINDOW GLASS, STATIONERY, & c. will supply friends and customers at accommoda-ting prices. We call special attention to the fol-lowing enumeration of articles—

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla - Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Lozenges - Jaynes' Expectorant,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Shriner's Cough Syrn,
Drake's Plantation Bitters - Hostetter's Bitters,
Backsley's Wine Bitters - Cannon's Bitters,
Oxygenated Bitters,
Hooflan's German Bitters,
tiegenian's Elixer Call aya Bark,
Rull's Sarsaparilla - McLane's Vermininge,
Carter's Spinish 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 Reher,
Davis' Fain Killer—Barafice's Fain Killer,
Opodelatue—Hosband's Magnesia,
Mustang Limiment—Hays' Liniment for Piles,
Arctic Liniment—Gurgling Oil for Horses,
Stonebraker's Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Blair's Compound Syrup Phosphates,
Swaim's Panacea—Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron, do. Elixer Valerianate of Ammonia, 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 ight. Novembe 14. 1865. 00 Our customers will bear in mind that we sell exclusively for CASH. 10

FOUTZ'S Horse and Cattle Powders



To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable; it increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by ac-tual experiment to increase the quan-tity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and an appetite, loosens, their hide, and makes them thrive

much faster. In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases

or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and care for the Hog Cholcra. Price 25 Cents per Paper, o 5 Papers for \$1. S. A. FOUTZ & BRO. WHOLESALE DEED AND MEDICINE DEFOT, No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For Sale by Campbeil & Mason, Charlestown, Feb. 6, 1866.—1y

fG W LEISENRING.] [G. LEISENRING.]

LEISENRING and SON, HARPER'S FERRY,

CHARLESTOWN, RIPPON WHERE they keep a large assortment of DRY GOODS, such as Cloths, Costinueres, Calicoes, Cottons, Ginghams, Lawns, a Ready Made Clothing, &c.
Also, Ladres' Fancy Goods, Fancy Soaps,
Performery, Extracts for flavoring, Boots, Shors. Endres' Gaivers, Centlemen's Linen and Paper Collars, Neck Ties and Gloves &c., Flor 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. Hardwaie of all kinds, Hardwaie of all kinds,
Drugs and Medicines—Spices, Canned Fruit,
Tin and Wooden Ware—Measures of all kinds,
STATIONERY—School Books, Writing Paper,
Et velopes, Slates, &c., &c.
To Goods specially ordered promptly attended
to—line of the firm vigiting Baltimore every week.
To All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in
exchange for goods.
November 7, 1865.

RIPPON! RIPPON!! RIPPON!!! BRALLIANT ARRAY!! INSURPASSED 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 humbug but a positive fact. In addition to our large and varied assortuent of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardwire, Queensware, Woodenware, Stone and Earthenware Notions, Drugs, &c., we are daily receiving every thing useful for lawilly supplies.

thing useful for lamily supplies.

G. W. LEISENRING & CO.

Rippon. Nov. 23. 1865. To The Publica

Basement of Soppington Hotel, Charlestown A NNOUNCES to the public that he has for for sale by Wholesale and Retail the purest LIQUORS offered to the people of this Valley. His

G. VON BLECHER,

BRANDIES, WHISKEYS, WINES, ALE, PORTER, &c. At his BAR may be found the most delightful and refreshing summer beverages—Mist Julers, Content. Smartles, Lemonage. XX Ale, Poster, Brown Stout, or Whiskey and Branding plain.

Also prive Ciears and Tobacco always on hand in addition to the attractions of his Saloon, may be found a Meading Room, which will be found coef in summer, and warm and cheerful in winter.

His object is to keep his house well upplied with the best the market affords in his line and he hopes, by attention to business, and having everything quiet and in good order, to mrit a large share of the public patrenage.

the public natronage.
November 7, 1865. GREY BLANKETS.
20 pairs of heavy Grey Blankets, just received and for sale by CHARLES JOHNSON. CORN WANTED.—Highest Price paid for Corn in Cash or Goods, by и и про В. нумривеуя в со.

At the Old Stand of BEBLER & BURNEY.

FFER TO THE PEOPLE THEIR LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

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

Drake's Plantation Bitters, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Hoofland's German Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral - Ayer's Sarsapa. Illa,
Ayer's Ague Cure - Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
Castar's Spahish Mixture,
Helmbold's Fund a xbact of Buchu,
Wolf's Schuapps - Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Radway's Ready Renef Burnett's Cod Liver Oil
Nichols' Elixir Peruvian Bark with Protoxide o
1.on, Hegeman's Elixic of Calisaya Bark.
Swaim's Panacea Holloway's Worm Confections
McLane's Vermifuge—Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
McMuni's Elixic Opium,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer-Larabee's Pain Killer, Biair's Compound Syrup Phosphates, Hubbeil's Bitter Wine of Iron, Hubberl's Bitter Wine of Iron,
Eltis' Citrate Magnesia,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Brandreth's Phils- Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Brandreth's Phils- Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Dr Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote,
Spalding's Glue—Olive Oil,
McAlister's Ointment—Sing's Itch Ointment.
Brown's Bronchist' 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 Pain Killer, Stonebraker's Pain Killer. Stonebraker's Rat Exterminator. Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powders, Stonebraker's Vegetable Cough Syrup, Stonebraker's Hair Restorative, Stonebraker's Liver Pills. Stonebraker's Dyspensia Bitters and Liver Invig-Perfumery Soaps, &c. Sozodant for Teeth, Hawley's and Gleun's Ext's for Handkerchiefs, Golden Lilly of Japan for the Hair, Sterling's Ambosial for the Hair, Sterling's Amb-osial for the Hair,
Buinett's Cocoaine for the Hair.
Oldham's and Cristedota's Hair Dyc,
Ambrosial Nectar Cologne,
Gienn's Rose Hair Old Glenn's Honey Sosp,
Colgate's Bath Sosp, together with Soaps of every
variety and style,
Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes—Combs, &c,
Pens. It k Paper and Envelopes, &c.
November 7, 1865.

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

NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

TOBACCO, SNUFFS AND CIGARS. A LSO, will keep constantly on hand a fine said sortment of Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, and Just received and for sale a fine lot of the genning old Gravely Brand CHEWING TORACCO 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. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

REP. NEXT. DOOR TO ALSQUITE & BRO. Of Charlestown, Va., Nov. 7, 1555.

IN. W. HAINES. FC. E. BELLER. TOBACCO,

AND SNUFF. THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Merchan's of the Valley, that they have con-stantly on hand at their store in Winchester, a su-

TOBACCO; ENUFF AND CIGARS:

CIGARS.

which they ean dell at less than Baltimore prices. Their stock of Cigars consists in part of the fol-JEFFEFSON, LA REAL, CABINET, LA FLOR, 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, bides, drums, and in bulk Bayley's Celebrated Michig in FINE CUT TOBACCO Also John Anderson's SOLAGE, Join Cornish's VIRGINIA LEAF and other braids of FINE CUT.—CHEWING TOBACCO in foil and in bulk, HAINES & BELLER

nearly opposite the Court House.

November 14.1365. Winchester, Va.

N B. Ve 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 Taytor Hotel, where he will be glad to see his old friends and dealers generally. 200,000 Imported and Domistic Segars, from

200,000 Imported and Demistic Segars,
\$15 to \$120 per thousand
200 Box's Manufactured Tobacco
50 Boxes Scotch Souff
55 Cases Smoking Tobacco
10 Barrels Smoking Tobacco
200 Reams Wrapping Paper
25,000 Paper Pockets, from half fo to 12 lbs
50 Brams Cap, Letter and Note Paper
20,000 Envelopes, assorted
40 D zen Maynard & Noves Ink
25 Gross Pens and Pen-holders
5,000 Blank Cards, assorted 5,000 Blank Cards, assurted 60 Boxes of Popes
3 Barrels of Pipes
30 Kegs and Boxes of Scotch, Rappes, Congress and Maccaban Shuff
4 Gross Matches; 50 Dozen Blacking
10 Dozen Brushes.
30 Gross fine cut Chewing Tobacco

10 Half burrels Chewing Tobacco 10 Gross Tobacco and Snuff 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

Winchester, Va., Dec. 19, 1365. - tf. FALL AND WINTER

GCODS. HAVING just returned from the Eastern cities, I am now prepared to effect to the public genrally as large and carefully selected a Stock as was ever before brought to this market, including

French and English Merino all colors lyish Pop-line, Scotch Plaids. Mouslin de Laines, Barathea, (uew ar icle) Black and Colored Alpacas, Mohair Delages, Drab and Gray Lustre for Travelling Delages, Drah and Gray Dresses, Calicoes and Ginghaus. Shaker Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linseys, Ficking, Brown and Bleached Cottons.

FINE DRESS GOODS:

WHITE GOODS AND NOTIONS: Plain Cambrie, Swiss Muslins, Figured and Dotted ditto, Saiss and Cambrie Edgings and Insertings, Magicand Coventry Rufflings, Fleete Lined and Lambs Wool Hose, Buck Gaundets and Kin Gloves, Nubias and Twilight Hoods, Plaid Shawls, long and square. Trimmings of all styles and qualities, I desire particularly to call attention to my atock of

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR: Cloths, Cassimeres. Vestings, Negliges, Merino Shirts, Brawers, Rats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, Hardware, Wooden Ware, Cost Oil Lamps and Oil. Nov. 7, 1865. II. L. HEISKELL. TOVES! STOVES! STOVES -- 20 per cent cheaper than Foundry prices by W. T. FOREMAN.

TEAS-No. 1 Gunpowder and Imperial Teas.—
Also good Black Tea, such as will please t
taste of the most lastidious, for sale by
CHA LES JOHNSON. FAMILY DYE COLORS.

FOR Dyeing Silk, Woollen, and Mixed Goods
Cotton and Wool, Shawls, Scaris, Ribbons,
Dresses, Festhers, Ronnets, Hats, and all kinds of
wearing apparel, with perfect fast colors
For sale by
AISQUITE & BRO,
February sitsoudiopad, Ladics' and been making what in

GLYCERINE LOTION.

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

CHARLES JOHNSON.

November 21, 1965

AISQUITH & BROTHER Drussists

in Charlestoten, Jefferson County. Winginia,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, VARNISPES, OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, AND DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS, AND STATIONERY,