

The Connecticut election has been held, after a spirited canvass, and resulted in the election of the Republican nominee by a very small majority. In the contest last year the Republican candidate was elected by a majority of 11,055. In the election just held, the Republican majority was reduced to 680. A gain of 10,375 votes in Connecticut in one year, in favor of the restoration of the Union on equitable terms. Connecticut is not alone in the exhibition of a growing sentiment strongly in favor of President Johnson's policy. The municipal elections held lately in the State of Pennsylvania, have resulted in a like gain for the Democracy. So in Ohio, where the Democratic gain at the last election was about 100,000, in the late municipal elections the Democracy have made large gains over their previous ones, in some cases electing their candidates to offices which had been held by abolitionists for years. Thus the ball rolls. The President appealed to the people to sustain him and nobly are they responding. We naturally feel that the Northern Democracy, who are the real conservatives, are fighting solely for us, since they are so strenuous in their endeavors to restore the Southern States to their former positions in the Union. We are wrong. They have not taken up the cudgel in our defence, but are rallying to the support of Constitution, the preservation of the Union, under that instrument, and the maintenance of the superiority of the white man—principles as old as the organization itself. We called attention, a few issues since, to the fact that these were the men upon whom we must rely to restore the Union and preserve the Constitution and the form of government. Their organization will not be destroyed, but is gaining strength every day. We witness with intense pleasure the rallying of thousands to the support of the Democracy, the only Constitutional Union party in the country. Fight on noble old Democracy. Thousands of friends here look on your heroic efforts with exultant pride, and when in their power, will rally side by side with you in defense of the Constitution and Government of our fathers.

We publish in this issue the Civil Rights bill, which was vetoed by the President and which has been passed over the veto, by a vote of 23 to 15 in the Senate, and 122 to 41 in the House. We published last week the Veto Message of the President, in which he sums up with a master hand the gross violations of the Constitution, incident to this bill becoming a law, and did his duty by returning it with his objections. The legal view taken by the President has been declared by some of the ablest lawyers in Congress to be unanswerable; yet with a reckless disregard of the Constitution, and an utter want of interest in the future of the country, both Houses of Congress have cast a two-third vote for this bill in defiance of the President's veto. Many are the rumors of other monstrous measures to be proposed. What may be done will astound no one, but we trust will sooner exhibit the designs of the radicals and shorten their lease of power.

Unless these men in Congress, who, having a two-third vote, and consequently having at present the power in their hands, are attempting to uproot the very foundation of the government, subvert the Constitution for the unhallowed schemes of a violent sectional party, and consolidate all power in the representatives of that party, are stopped in their reckless course, the days of our once model Republic are numbered with the things that were. It will go down amid the wreck of its own Constitution, and instead of brilliantly adorning, will be a blot upon the pages of history.

We do not despond, however. We do not know whence the preventive will come, but from the vast change in the sentiments of the people in the North in one year, as exhibited in their recent elections, we trust that the President will receive the endorsement of the people, the country be restored, and the radicals either stayed in their recklessness, or hurled from power.

The great Southern Relief Fair, originated by the noble women of Baltimore, has proven very successful. Donations have poured in from all sides and continue to be received daily. From all accounts it is expected to realize more than was anticipated by the most sanguine. The amount realized at the close of the first week of the fair, was about \$65,000. Whether or not a dollar had been realized from this fair, the effort on the part of Baltimore, to relieve in this way the wants of many who have lost their all in the last four years, has endeared that city and its inhabitants more than ever to the people further South. From the very satisfactory receipts thus far we agree with the *Gazette*, of that city, that the Fair rooms must "have become a place of daily resort for those whose hearts sympathize with suffering and distress, and whose hands are ready to relieve." Although a city of monuments, Baltimore is to-day erecting a monument, more lasting than the tall shafts which now overlook her growing proportions, which will stand as long as the mind of man can retain the remembrance of a noble deed. Truly, "never before were Beauty and Charity so linked together. Never was Beauty more benevolent—never was Charity more charming."

President Johnson communicated on the 6th inst., to Congress two letters, one from the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other from the Post Master General, requesting a modification of the test oath. He concurs with the views expressed in these letters and makes a strong appeal to Congress to modify the oath required at present, in order that public service may be benefited in the Southern States. Both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Post Master General show the difficulty of securing persons, at all competent, to take charge of the collection of the Revenue or the mail service in the Southern States, who can or will take the oath required in its present form. The failure to secure competent persons to discharge the duties required by these officers, not only damages the Southern States, to some extent, but is detrimental to the interests of the people of every State, and to the whole country. Yet, with these facts plainly set forth in these documents, insisted upon by the President, and must be acknowledged as true by the radicals themselves, it were folly to expect a modification of this oath. Such a violation of the interests of party is not to be thought of, though the Constitution, which they have sworn to support, may be violated with impunity every day.

Civil Rights Bill.
SECTION 1. That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, and parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as are enjoyed by white citizens; and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other; any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to punishment, pains and penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by the reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. That the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance against the provisions of this act, and also concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person for any cause whatsoever, civil or military, or by any other person, any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrong done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or of erecting a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and to do any act amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3d, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereto. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect, but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offenses against the law, the common law as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended, and govern the said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

Sec. 4. That the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or holding offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be especially empowered by the President of the United States shall be, and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such of the United States or Territorial Courts as by this act have cognizance of the offense; and with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

by authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offenses created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offenses against the laws of the United States. That it shall be the duty of all Marshals and Deputy Marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act when to them directed, and should any Marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to be used for the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offense; and the better to enable the said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties, respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon as they shall think proper the bystanders or a posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution, which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers any where in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

Sec. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued; or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting, as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given or declared; or shall aid, abet or assist in any such offense as aforesaid, or shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice of knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall be either of said offenses be subject to a fine, not exceeding \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months by indictment before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offense may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

Sec. 8. That the District Attorneys, the Marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them—such as attending at an examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing food and lodgings during his detention and until the final determination of such Commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the court of justice, within the proper district or county, as near as practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

Sec. 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal and District Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every Judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

The Dry Tortugas Prisoners.
Dr. Mudd, who at one time attempted to escape, is still kept under close guard, and compelled to clean out the bastions in the casemates of the fort, and do some of the most menial and degrading work required to be done. Never very robust, he is now but little more than a skeleton, and his growing emaciation shows how bitterly his spirit chafes at his imprisonment. His constant prayer is for death.

Arnold is employed as clerk of Captain Van Rensselaer. He is an uncommonly fine penman and accurate accountant, and well behaved and modest yielding in his demeanor. He grows in usefulness and popularity each day. A guard attends him to his meals, which are the same as the other prisoners, and at night he is kept in close custody.

Spangler is at work in the quartermaster's carpenter shop. Already he begins to count the years, months and days remaining to complete his term of imprisonment. He is robust and jolly—a physical condition he attributes, however, solely to his being innocent of any participation in the dreadful crime charged against him.

Colonel Marmaduke, found guilty of the noted conspiracy to free the prisoners at Camp Douglas and burn Chicago, has charge of the post guard. In respect to manual labor he has an easy time.

General Lee and the Custis Negroes.
The freed people who were the slaves of George Washington Parke Custis, and who would now be the slaves of his son-in-law, Robert E. Lee, had the rebellion been successful, have petitioned Congress, setting forth that they are entitled, under the will of Mr Custis, to a comfortable subsistence, and asking that ten acres of the Arlington estate may be allotted to each one of them and to each one of their children.

The above paragraph, which, a few days since, appeared in the special telegraphic column of the Boston Daily Journal, embraces an error of statement so grave in its imputations upon the honor of one who, in all the tempestuous and trying scenes through which he has been called to pass, has never hitherto been assailed, even by his bitterest foes, as capable of an act unworthy a Christian gentleman and soldier, that we deem it a duty to relieve his name from the inappropriate aspersion.

Mr. Custis died in October, 1857, and by his will his slaves, at Arlington and elsewhere, were to become free at the expiration of five years from his death. It was also provided in the will that the aged, infirm, and others unable to provide for themselves should be taken care of on the estate. When General Lee left Arlington, in the spring of 1861, some of these slaves went with him, and continued with him until they were free by the terms of the will—in October of the subsequent year—and then they were all treated (as they were, in fact,) as freedmen and women. Some of them, preferring to come back to Arlington on becoming free, were sent to the lines from Richmond by General Lee, and have since been residing on the Arlington estate. One of the servants, a smart woman, was for some time occupying one of the old quarters in the rear of the Arlington House, and was furnishing meals to Government employees at that place. From her, some years ago, we gathered the facts in relation to her treatment and that of her associates by General Lee, whom she represented as treating her and the other servants kindly and justly, giving them all their freedom, according to the terms of the will.—*National Intelligencer.*

FATAL CASE OF REPORTED CHOLERA.—At about half-past 9 o'clock on Sunday night a Miss Palmer, who was occupying rooms in the house of Mr. David J. Saunders, was taken suddenly ill; but nothing was known of it till the family called 3 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Coleman was immediately sent for. As soon as he arrived, all the proper remedies were applied, but to no effect, and the lady died at about 9 o'clock on yesterday morning. Dr. Coleman pronounces Asiatic cholera to have been the undoubted cause of Miss Palmer's death.

Among the contributions to the great Southern Relief Fair in Baltimore, was one of two hundred dollars from Ex-President Buchanan.

New Advertisements.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT
OF
First National Bank of Staunton,
April 1st 1866.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$100,000.00
Circulation	90,000.00
Individual Deposits	27,761.95
Interest, Discount and Exchange	3,640.50
Profit and Loss	158.92
Premium Accounts	857.20
Due to Banks & Bankers	2,950.50
	\$225,369.17.

ASSETS.	
U. S. Bonds	102,000.00
Bills & Notes Discounted	83,677.53
Banking House	2,750.00
Furniture & Fixtures	1,025.07
Expenses	174.70
Due from Banks & Bankers	20,145.03
Cash on hand, Currency and Checks	15,597.84
	\$225,369.17.

April 13th.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile business between the undersigned was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their respective dues, and those having claims against the firm will present them to A. S. LARA for settlement.

W. M. L. TIMBERLAKE.
A. S. LARA.

The undersigned will continue the business at the Old Stand, and will be pleased to receive a continuance of the very liberal patronage extended to the late concern.

A. S. LARA.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Augusta and elsewhere, for the very liberal support given by them to the late firm of Lara & Timberlake, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same favors to his successor Mr. J. L. TIMBERLAKE.

April 13th—J. L. TIMBERLAKE.

\$100 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscribers, on MONDAY night, the 9th inst., near Jennings Gap, Augusta Co., TWO HORSES of the following description:

A Blood Bay Mare,
11 years old, long tail, heavy build, has one very long ear, right shoulder somewhat sunken from the effects of age, no white marks, and carries up well when ridden.

A LIGHT BAY HORSE,
8 years old, in fine order, and carries up very well and lopez and trots finely. No marks collected.

We will give Fifty Dollars for the recovery of both horses, or Twenty-five for either, or any information that will lead to their recovery, and Fifty Dollars in addition for the apprehension and conviction of the thief.

FRANCIS GILKESON,
THOMAS A. GILKESON.
April 13th—1866. 237 Speck copy

THE LAST CALL.—All those indebted to the undersigned for goods or otherwise, and who have not paid, will call and settle. After the 15th instant they will find their accounts in the hands of the proper authority to be collected according to law.

April 13th—S. H. HILL.

FOR RENT.—The Store Room on the corner of Augusta Street and Spring Lane.—The dwelling is in good order. Apply at the Post Office or at the office of the V. A. Hotel.

April 13th—

BLANK CHECKS & NEGOTIABLE
Notes always on hand and for sale at the "INDICATOR OFFICE."

JOB WORK of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed.

April 13th 1866

NOTICE.—All persons holding claims against the estate of Jno. D. Brown, dec'd, will please present them to P. B. Hoge in order that it may be ascertained what is the indebtedness of said estate, and all persons indebted will please come forward and settle.

ANN E. BROWN,
Administratrix.

April 6—2m

THE JACKSONS RIVER HOTEL,
at the Western Terminus of the Virginia Central Railroad, is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

D. J. COGHLIN,
Proprietor.

April 6—3t

Miscellaneous.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.
Is a concentrated extract of the choice roots, combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an efficient antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reported to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blisters, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agents below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATARRHIC PILLS, for the cure of Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

H. S. EICHELBERGER,
P. H. TROUT,
N. WATT & BRO.

March 23—2m

\$50 REWARD.—Stolen from the Subscriber, on Tuesday night, 9th inst., a large

YELLOW BAY HORSE,
about ten years old, with some white on his hind feet, collar marks and tall light. He moves heavily and is very wide with his hind feet and paces very rough.

I will give the above reward if delivered to me at Summertime, Augusta Co.

WM. KERR.

Jan 12—1f

\$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully tested by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Wheeler.

All other cheap machines are inferior and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clarke, Biddford, Maine.

Jan. 5—1y

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the proper authorities for the renewal of the following *Certificates of Virginia and State Registered Stock*, standing in the name of Joseph Smith of Augusta Co., (assigned to me in 1864 by his Executors, viz: Bonds, No. 6 for \$2000 and No. 1305 for \$500)

JAS. C. COCHRAN,
Feb 23—2m

NOTICE.—I forewarn all persons from passing through any land, on the East side of South River, and leaving my fences down, as I shall enforce the law against any person so offending in the future.

HENRY KOISER.

March 23—3t

\$800 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for *everywhere* new articles. Just out. Address O. T. CAREY, City Building, Biddford, Maine.

Jan. 5—1y

Baltimore Advertisements.

MONUMENTAL COOK STOVE!

MONUMENTAL COOK STOVE!
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER COOK STOVE SOLD.

IMPROVEMENT ON ALL OTHERS.

CASTINGS HEAVY—OVER LARGE FUEL SAVER!

We warrant the above Stove to give the most entire satisfaction. The largest stove sold. The heaviest Stove sold and the cheapest Stove sold.

For sale only by

J. CUNNINGHAM & COCHRAN,
53 and 55 S. Calvert street, and Cheapside, 5th House below Lombard Street, Baltimore.

March 16—1y

SMITH'S DRUID BITTERS.
THE GREAT SOUTHERN TONIC.

Will enliven and invigorate the whole system. Will cure Dyspepsia and Heartburn. Will cure sick Stomach, Indigestion and sick Headache.

Will cure Diarrhoea and similar complaints. Will prevent Fever and Ague.

Will restore Appetite and depressed Spirits. Will correct Acid Stomach and foul Breath.

Is a pure Tonic, contains no nauseous Drugs, is purely vegetable in its composition being composed of Heric Roots and Berks preserved in pure Spirits and Rum, is an excellent beverage being very palatable as well as beneficial, highly recommended to weak and delicate females to assist nature in restoring them to health.

A trial is all we ask.

J. SMITH & SON, Prop'r's.,
Depot 35 Cheapside, Baltimore.

For sale wholesale and retail by

G. C. YERKLE,
March 30—1y. Druggist, Staunton Va.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP!

By saving and using your waste grease.

BUY ONE BOX OF THE

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's

SAPONIFIER,
OR CONCENTRATED LYE.

It will make 10 POUNDS of excellent Hard Soap or 25 GLASSES of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 35 CENTS! It is sold in each box. For sale at all Drug and Grocery stores, and in lots at Wholesale by

W. M. ELLICOTT & SONS,
No. 3 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

March 16—3m

CHARLES W. LORD,
Manufacturer & Wholesale Dealer in

Wooden Ware, Brushes,
BROOMS, CORDAGE, WILLOW WARE, &c.

AND IMPORTER OF

French, German and English Fancy Goods,
No. 88 and 90 Lombard Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

March 9—1y

Baltimore Advertisements.

HOUGH, RIDENOUR & LANGDON,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, PORK, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, TOBACCO, RICE, LEATHER, WOOL, FEATHERS, RASIN, TAR, TURPENTINE, GIBBERN, BETTER, EGGS, &c., &c., &c.

No. 121 SOUTH EUTAW STREET,
Opposite B. & O. R. R. Depot,
BALTIMORE.

References:

Hopkins, Harden & Kemp, Baltimore.
Conly, Gilpin & Co.,
Brooks, Palmestock & Co.,
H. K. Hoffman & Co.,
Pennington & Bro.,
C. W. Button, Esq., *Ed. Lynchburg Virginia*,
Dr. Joseph E. Clagett, *Richmond, Va.*,
Straw & Berkey, *Lovell, Ohio*,
M. Greenwood & Son, *N. Orleans*,
S. J. Lee, *Galveston, Texas*,
Rev. W. S. Baird, *Staunton, Va.*

R. HOGUE,
B. RIDENOUR,
N. E. LANGDON,
March 9—3m

THE FERTILIZER
FOR VIRGINIA LANDS.

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate

CONTAINS 52 PER CENT. OF PHOSPHATE OF LIME
AND 4.05 PER CENT. OF AMMONIA.

THIS ARTICLE IS OFFERED WITH CONFIDENCE TO THE PLANTERS OF VIRGINIA, AS BEING

WELL ADAPTED TO THEIR LANDS
AND JUST WHAT THEY NEED TO PRODUCE LARGE CROPS
AND PERMANENTLY IMPROVE THE SOIL.

GEORGE DUGDALE,
Manufacturer's Agent, Baltimore, Md.

For sale at Manufacturer's price, adding cost of transportation by

GEO. E. PRICE, Staunton,
W. WITTHORN, Jr. Waynesboro',
March 2—3m

NOTIONS
AND
FANCY GOODS.

LEONARD PASSANO,
No. 208, WEST BALTIMORE ST.
(NABLY OPPOSITE HANOVER STREET)

And No. 52 Central Market Space.

Offers for sale a large and well selected stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Woolen Goods, Soaps, Perfumery, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Wallets, Purse, Combs, Brushes, Precision Caps, Pipes, Violin, Strings, Hoop Skirts, Stationery, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

To which the attention of city and country buyers is invited.

7TH NOV. 1866.

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO.
303 & 310 W. Baltimore St.
Between Howard & Liberty Sts.

Notions, Hosiery, Fancy Goods,
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, FURNISHING GOODS, BRUSHES, COMBS, PINS, &c., &c.

L. D. DIETZ,
C. H. FAHLEN,
March 9—1y

THOMAS W. HAMMOND,
SADDLE, HARNESS,
Trunk & Collar Manufacturer,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
341 W. BALTIMORE STREET
Between Howard & Eutaw.

BALTIMORE.

March 9—1y

NOAH WALKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS,
Washington Building,
165 & 167 BALTIMORE STREET.

Baltimore.

March 9—1y

HOPKINS, HARDEN & KEMP,
IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE

No. 326 Baltimore Street,
Between Howard and Eutaw Sts.

BALTIMORE.

March 9—3m

JOHN W. JENKINS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes,
AND HATS.

No. 275 Baltimore Street.

BALTIMORE.

March 9—1y

CADDESBROS.
STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
Corner of Sharp and German Sts.,
Baltimore.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEAD STONES
of American and Italian Marble, of Original Design, always on hand.

March 9—1y

CHINA! GLASS!
COOK & HERRING,
No. 7 S. Charles Street,
Baltimore.

QUEENSWARE!

March 2—1y

ARTHUR EMORY & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ENGLISH, GERMAN & AMERICAN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

23 SOUTH CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE.

Feb 16—1y

O. W. EICHELBERGER,
DEALER IN

Pure Wines, Liquors, &c., &c.

No. 1. S. HOWARD STREET,
Baltimore.

March 9—1y

THREE TUNS HOTEL,
Corner of Pratt & Paca Sts.
BALTIMORE.

JOHN THOMAS, Proprietor.

March 9—1y

E. H. DAILY'S
Brush Manufactory.
SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF
Lombard & Charles Sts.
BALTIMORE.

March 9—1y