ber of Congress from Massachusetts.

I have been furnished with copies of your paper containing replies from the Hon. Mr. Van Winkle and Hon. Benj. Stanton to my letter of the 18th ult., upon the 'disputed boundaries between the two Virginias." I am reluctant to further continue the discussion, lest I may be considered an antagonist to your proposed line, voluntarily entering the lists against you. Nothing can, however, be further from the fact. I have from the beginning believed that the line ought to be established as you contend it has been, and one, at least, of your representatives in the last Congress is aware that at the time it came under my notice in the contested election case of McKensie vs. Kitcheu, I urged upon him the propriety of having it so established by consent of Congress while all parties were of one mind. And you, Messrs. Editors, know that I come not uninvited into this discussion.
Having no other desire, therefore, than to aid in arriving at the legal establishment of | lows: your boundary line where you desire to have it established, I venture once more upon your patience in a tew words of reply, first, to Mr. Van Winkle, and second to Mr. Stanton.

Bear in mind that my communication was called out by your doubting whether I was justified in saying that "no two States could change or alter their boundary line without the consent of Congress;" that "the Supreme Court had so said, and that it had always been the rule acted upon." And I endeavored to show in that communication that for two adjacent States to alter the boundary line between them, was in the nature of a compact, which by article 1, section 10, of the constitution, they are expressly prohibited from doing, without the assent of Congress. And that such was the opinion of the Su-preme Court, and such had been its precedents, I cited the opinion of the Chief Justice, and of Mr. Justice Curtis, and two pre-cedents to that effect. Mr. Van Winkle admits that two States cannot enter into any contract or agreement without the consent of Congress; and that when they mutually change the boundary line between them, by compact or agreement, then the consent of Congress must be had. But he holds that two States can change the boundary line between them without entering into any compact or agreement as to it, and thus can, by the mode of doing it, avoid the constitutional obligation. He says:

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"The argument of Mr. Dawes and the de cisions of the Supreme Court quoted by him, are founded on the clause of the constitution of the United States which forbids a State to eater into any agreement or compact with another State without the consent of Congress. If the proceedings of the two States under consideration are an agreement or comthereof, it must be admitted that the so-called annexation will not be complete until the consent of Congress is given. But it is submitted that such is not the case."

And he says that such is not the case be

gotiation between the two States at any time; there were no mutual, dependent, or conditi mal undertakings or promises, nor was there anything moving from either to the other in the nature of a consideration."

If there can be neither "compact" nor "a greement" between the two States without an indenture in two parts, with consideration expressed, signed and sealed "on the day and year first above written," preceded by such "negotiation" as is wont to precede a trade between two brokers, he may be right. But I submit that independent States do not often, it ever, act in that mode. No one man is the State so that he could "sign and seal" such an "agreement" or "compact," and if he ever does, it is by express authority of the legislatures of the respective States first had and obtained. I do not suppose it makes one particle of difference what is the mode resorted to, but what is the substance. Can Mr. Van Winkle tell me how it is possible for two States to peaceably change the boundary line between them, except by mutual consent? Let us start the two Virginias on this business anew. Is it possible for West Virginia, without war, to take Berkeley county from old Virginia, except it be with her consent? Is it any more possible for old Virginia to thrust Berkeley county over the line into the jurisdiction of West Virginia without the consent of the latter State? If it can be done, Mr. Van Winkle can show us liow, I presume. If it cannot be done except each State some how consents to it, the one to let go and the other to take it, then that is murual consent, and mutual consent comes as near an "agreement" as anything I know of. Nor does it matter that this mutual consent is not obtained at the same time from both States. It could hardly be simultaneous. One must precede the other in its action; but when both have acted, the one agreed to give and the other agreed to take, then it becomes a mutual agreement or compict. Two nations agree to such a transfer as change of boundary of the United States and England, and so did the United States and France agree by treaty to a change of boundary line but they did not act simultaneously—one executed the treaty before the other, but when both had done it, then it became a mutual compact. And there was no other way to do it except by war. Until Mr. Van Winkle points out a way for two States of this Union to accomplish the same end peaceably, which is not after all a mutual agreement, I must hold him to his admission which I have quoted, that the consent of Congress is necessary. "There was nothing in the nature of negotiation between the two States at any time," says Mr. Van Winkle. But did not each State deliberate upon the question and friends of the measure acting in the interest of one State or the other "necotiate"-that is, confer. Mr. Van Winkle

That the great majority of our constitu-to all convention desired to include them, in order that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad might lie wholly within the States of Mary-land and West Virginia, and, as an act of justice to the old State, steadily refused to incorporate any of the counties which, from

out doubt somebody in the Legislature of the od State songht the same thing, but it 'steadily refused' and the two States took u, each at a time, the result of these negotiations and acted upon it. But Mr. Van Winkle says further, "There were no mutual, dependent or conditional undertakings or promises." Did not the act of transfer to the parties could not agree upon the boundary."

He has stated the case of Florida vs. Georgia, to settle a disputed boundary between the States, because the parties could not agree upon the boundary."

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Gonzale of a disputed boundary of a disputed by concurrent acts ment or compact tire accuracy of language. It was a suit 30 Constitution."

CHARLESTOWN. VIRGINIA, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 7,

NO. 11.

tual? Again Mr. Van Winkle says, "nor; torney General of the United States was | fallen on the wrong one. All Tennessee was

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by force. No particular form is necessary, but the actuality must be an agreement. Mr. ports of the Supreme Court" as he says, mis-takes about the first case between Rhode to both. And they did it by separate and independent concurring acts of their Legis- to adjust this boundary, any compact between Tennessee, fixing the boundary line between much independent of each other, and as much | the assent of Congress." And they here | Poole vs. Heeger, 11 Peters, 209,) where the without negotiation, constitutional undertak- deny the ability to do it by evasion. How ings or considerations moving from one to the other as could possibly exist in the action of in dissenting from the decision of the Court the indispensable consent of Congress has the two Virginias under consideration. And to admit the Attorney General to be heard been given. Curtis, in citing this case in his line was brought into Court the Supreme | the Constitution would be in the way of such Court refused to enter up a judgment con- an arrangement? Not at all, but by admitting firming and establishing it, until Congress had assented. And I gave the action of Congress, citing the law by which the assent was given. - I have been informed since by one of the counsel, formerly a judge of that high Court, that it never was, for a moment, made a question between Court and counsel. by all a constitutional and adjudicated necessity, so plain as not to be open to question

Mr. Van Winkle further observes: "It may therefore be well to inquire whether there is anything in the action in reference to the two counties, or in the nature of the case, that can injuriously affect the rights of

"How a mere change of the boundary between two States can, injuriously or otherwise, affect such rights and interests, is not very obvious. What grave political consequences could possibly have attended the transfer of 'Boston Corner' from Massachusetts to New York? Or, even if 'Little 'Rhody' had transferred a large slice (comparatively speaking) of her territory to the former, what injury to other States would have folthat I cannot see what possible injury can York, or of two counties from one to the other Virginia. But that does not answer any importance to it." the question. The framers of the Constitution were of opinion, not that there could not be a possible alteration of State lines which would not be injurious to other States, but that there possibly might be such an one that be different from those of either of these "litigants." Again the Court say: The States might thus—that is by an assion such as Mr. Van Winkle had in his mind,—"in the form of an action accomplish what the Constitution prohibits them from doing directly by compact."

I am conscious that I have left for a reply to Mr. Stanton little space either in your columns or your patience. But the gravity of the question discussed is such as hardly to justify an omission of any consideration tending to lead to a right conclusion. The letter of Mr. Stanton is unlike that of Mr. Van Winkle, which admits the law and the authorities, I quoted, but contends that the Virginias have avoided both by the mode adopted in doing the business. I understand Mr. Stanton, on the other hand, to deny the application of the authorities cited by me, and also to deny broadly that the Constitution

their position, were deemed tributary to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, a work of greater commercial importance to Virginia than any other constructed with her aid."

Somebody, it seems, tried to induce the convention to do in this matter what, for good reason; it "steadily refused" to do. So without doubt somebody in the Legislature of the od. State sought the same thing but it.

The case of Florida vs. Georgia, (17) Howard, 421) was a bill filed by the State of Georgia to sattle and the same thing but it.

Winkle says further, "There were no mutual, dependent or conditional undertakings or promises." Did not the act of transfer by the old State depend upon West Virginia accepting? Did she transfer her jurisdiction unconditionally, whether the latter State would accept it or not? And did not both States make their action depend upon the vote of the counties—and was not that mu-

was anything moving from either to the oth- admitted to be heard in the case, to protect once a part of North Carolina. In 1779 two er in the nature of a consideration." Was it not a proposition to move three counties from one State to the other? Now is that no consideration? I may be pardoned for saying, with respect, that I am not surprised that Mr.

States! It so happened that the interest of part of North Carolina. In 1775 two different lines were run by different surveyors between Virginia and North Carolina. One State claimed to the one, the other to the other tween themselves in the absence of the United er. In 1790 North Carolina ceded all that with respect, that I am not surprised that Mr. Van Winkle should apprehend that such reasoning might be deemed "evasion," and that it was necessary to guard against such a control of the United States as a landholder, was identical with that of Florida as a State, namely, it was necessary to guard against such a control of the United States as a landholder, was identical with that of Florida as a State, namely, it was necessary to guard against such a control of the United States as a landholder, was identical with that of Florida as a State, namely, it is a such as a state of the United States, who by a control of the United States are the United States as a landholder, was identified the United States as a landholder, was identi as possible, because the title of the United in 1802 the dispute was settled between Vir-Mr. Van Winkle again answers me as follows:

States to the land followed up to and stopped at the line. The Attorney General desired to be heard in this interest. Although the line was agreed upon between Virginia and Dawes there seems so have been an actual and United States could not, more than an indi- Tennessee, North Carolina passed an act to formal agreement. The exception is the first | vidual, lose its title to land in a suit to which | authorize the State of Tennessee with this case between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, it was not a party, yet its case could be heard new line to perfect titles to lands within its which was a question of boundary, but in and decided in this, and therefore the Attorwhich was a question of boundary, but in which it does not appear that the consent of Congress was ever invoked."

I reply that it is not only true that in all these cases there was an "actual and "formal agreement," but I have submitted that the thing cannot be done without an "actual that agreement Judge in dissenting from the their operation, "because nothing short that agreement that agreement that agreement that agreement that agreement the terms of the reasons given by the Court admitting him to the assent of Congress. In 1806, (29 at Large 381) Congress gave that assent in their operation, "because nothing short that agreement that agre agreement," or the taking of the new territory. Court on other points, that no two adjacent by force. No particular form is necessary, States could agree upon a new line between them without the consent of Congress. The Van Winkle "not having access to the re- Court, in giving reasons why the Attorney General ought to be permitted to appear, put it, among other things, upon the ground that Island and Massachusetts, in which he says that the consent of Congress does not appear to have been invoked. I stated in my first so conduct the suit as to lead to a decision letter that this question did not arise in that establishing that as the true line, in evasion case, and therefore the consent of Congress of the constitutional prohibition which requires had nothing to do with it. That was a case the consent of Congress. They say: For this of contested, not adjusted boundary. Rhode is the only mode they can guard the interests allegation that the compact was made without Island and Massachusetts claimed that the of the rest of the Union, when the boundary the consent of Congress, contrary to the 10th actual boundary, as established by the charter, is to be adjusted by a suit in this Court. For would take off from Massachusetts and trans- | if it be otherwise, the parties to the suit may, fer to her a portion of territory within the by admission of farts and by agreements ad sent of Congress, enter into any agreement limits claimed and asserted by Massachusetts. The Court The question for the Court to decide was, fore the Court which would necessarily be then gives a history of the action of Conwhere the actual boundary was. And the Court decided against Rhode Island. In the interests and rights of the rest of the Union second case Massachusetts sued Rhod Island, excluded from the consideration of the Court. | alone the separation could take place, for the setting up a similar claim as to the line on The States might thus, in a form of action, act of Congress became a valid one, were neanother part of their contiguous territory. accomplish what the Constitution PROHIBITS This suit was compromised by the two States | them from doing directly by compact." The agreeing upon a new line, not where either | Court had previously said what I quoted in State claimed it, but one of greater convenience my first letter. "If Florida and Georgia

does Mr. Justice Curtis meet this argument that it would, and saying that no such agreement would be executed by the Court for want of Constitutional power. These are his words:

"But if such agreements of counsel respect-

ing the mode of conducting a suit between tween States" two States could be deemed compacts between those States within the restraining clause of But that the consent of Congress was deemed | the 10th section of the first article of the Constitution, Congress, and not the Attorney General or this Court, must sanction themand there does not seem to be any satisfactory reason why that officer should be connected with the subject. Any agreement fixing the and not upon new rights created by a compact, which is not valid without the assent of

> I do not see how any one can read this case Mr. Stanton disposes of the next case

more summarily. He says: "As to the unpublished case between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as we don't lowed?" I answer that I agree with him report the case would seem to indicate that the court were not satisfied with it, and were accrue to these States by the transfer of not willing to be responsible for it as an au-"Boston Corner" from Massachusetts to New | thority upon a question of constitutional law, Mr. Dawes must excuse us for not attaching

I will certainly excuse him if he insists quired. And I do not know of any one but Mr. Stanton who is "dissatisfied." Mr. Stan-

"But it is very certain that the boundary etween Virginia and North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, and Virginia and Kenegislation, on the part of the States interest-

the force of the immediately draw

would give effect to the provisions of the compact." If this is the case alluded to by Mr. Stanton, it is an authority against him. So is the case of Virginia and Kentucky or the Supreme Court is mistaken, See Green vs.

Biddle, 8th Wheaton, 85, 86, 87. The Court say: "It was contended by the counsel for the tenant that the compact (between Virginia and Kentucky) was invalid in toto be-cause it was not made in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States." "This objection is founded upon the the consent of Congress, contrary to the 10th section, 1st article of the Constitution, which declares that no State shall, without the congress, and concludes on this point as follows: "The terms and conditions then on which cessarily assented to, not by a mere tacit acquiescence, but by an express declaration of the legislative mind resulting from the

one preceding the other-and as them would have been null and void without them, also had the consent of Congress. (See often quoted in this letter, and declare that vet, as I stated in my first letter when their in the case? Does he do it by denying that Digest, p. 92, says: "This power, though it can only be exercised with the consent of Congress, still resides with the several States."-Story in his Commentaries on the Constitu tion, sections 1402-3, under the chapter entitled "Prohibitions on the States," enumerates "compacts settling the "boundaries be-

manifest construction of the act itself."

I have not space to further follow the au-

I do not care to trouble you with an examination of the argument of Mr. Stanson, that not only Berkeley and Jefferson, but also Frederick county, is a part of West Virginia, for that is a new line to which you do not claim in this controversy. You claim a line line of boundary, made by the two States and not sanctioned by Congress, would certainly it does not establish or controvert that to offer not be executed by this Court, which is to evidence or arguments in support of or against decree on the existing rights of the parties, another line. Mr. Stanton says that I seem "to have entirely overlooked sec. 10 of art. 4 of the Constitution of West Virginia, which provides 'That additional territory may be admitted into and become part of this State by the consent of the Legislature.' It is perfectly clear, therefore, that the convention which framed the constitution, and the Congress which ratified it by admitting the State into the Union, contemplated the possibility know what the case, was and the failure to and probability, that other counties in the old State would desire to attach themselves to the

If Mr. Stanton claims for this provision the power to move the boundary lines whenever and wherever the State of West Virginia can obtain leave of an adjacent State so to door, as the article says, by the consent of her upon it, but not for the reason he gives. own Legislature, merely, and all-without There is not only no evidence offered by Mr. any consent of Congress to the specified Stanton, or to be found elsewhere, that the change, obtained either before or after it is "court were not satisfied with it, and were dene, I reply that Congress could not thus do would be injurious, and that it would be wise | not willing to be responsible for it as an au- away with the constitutional prohibition. It to guard against that probability by requiring in all cases the consent of Congress. The Supreme Court in Florida vs. Georgia, already cited. say: "There are twenty-nine other States who are also interested in this boundary whose in the state constitutional prohibition. The plain common sense constitution of the clause in the State c boundary, whose interests are represented by I will give before I close. Why does he the Legislature—that is, given it a power the United States. For their interests may say, therefore, without evidence, "that the sometimes doubted—where not expressly give court are dissatisfied with it." Is not this en-to acquire territory and extend the borthe reason that it is not reported, plain to ders of the State, but of course always in the every lawyer? It was a suit commenced to manner prescribed by the paramount law of settle a contested boundary, but was never the land,-the Constitution of the United tried because the parties agreed, by concur- States. It is absurd to say that Congress rent legislation, upon a boundary, and asked could consent to a line without knowing what the court not to decide controverted points, it was, or that the Congress of to-day could which are reported, but to enter up judgment give consent to a line, to be agreed upon in establishing the lines thus agreed upon. It the future, fifty or a hundred years hence, in was a judgment merely, not a decision of the presence of a Congress of our grandchildpoints—and because such, never reported. ren. And it is claimed by Mr. Stanton for But the Supreme Court, before entering up this State, that it has this power, when no this judgment, required the parties, in accord- other State in the Union has it. I see as ance with their previous opinions and decis- little reason as constitutional law for giving ons, to obtain the assent of Congress. I to this State what the fathers deemed it wise cited the law of Congress authorizing the to withhold from all the other States. I did Attorney General to appear in the case and not suppose that any one would claim for give that assent. He did, and judgment was then entered by the Court. All this was reing with the other States. I cheerfully ing with the other States. I cheerfully award her that. I cannot more.

I hope there will be no occasion for troubling you with anything further upon this H. L. DAWES.

ishes may be grown in a very few days by seed soak in water for twenty-four hours; th put in a bag, and expose it to the sun. In Then, without citing any book or page that will show when, I or where this was done, that we might as well as he of manured hot-bed, and watered from time to as well as he of appealed to, he time with lukewarm water. By this treatment the radishes will in a very short time acquire a sufficient bulk, and be good to eat. If it be required to get good radishes in winter during the severe cold, an old cask should the settlement be sawn in two, and one-half of it filled with

[FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN. A PLEA FOR AMNESTY.

Every reader of English history is familiawith the record of those troublous times which preceded the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England. From the day that Charles the First was opposed so stoutly by his Parliament, till his life went out so sadly before Whitehall, and through the successive reigns of Oliver Cromwell, Charles the Second, and his gloomy bigoted protuer, James, there had been gathering a tempest of wrath that threatened to sweep some day with desolating effect over the three Kingdoms. The old feuds that had existed between Cavalier and Roundhead, Catholic and Protestant, were never healed. The loy-alists who had clung to the faithless house of Stuart, remembered the death of their King and the iron rule of the Protector; while the Puritans, shocked with the licentious manners of that gay Lothario the Second Charles, and enraged by the persecutions of his brother and successor James, welcomed with glad heart and bounding step the now famous ban-ner that was first unfurled at Exeter, and obloguy, and he wanted no thanks." which proclaimed "The Protestant Religion and the Liberties of England." He who bore that banner came with all the paraphernalis of a conquerer to inaugurate a new regime And a conquerer he was-that cold, phlegmatic, but severely just Dutchman. With of a marvel his advent to power ended the reign of per- the table: secution. From the discordant, jarring fragments he moulded a nation indeed. Faction | hibition of the peculiarities of a shoddy fam-could not thrive where William reigned.— ily. That the hotel register showed the name The Titus Oates' and Praise-God-Barebones, of shoddy in connection with this group, I were alike repelled by the influence of that do not assert. I scorn registers. That the great and pure example. There was no place head of that family was entitled by divine left for informers, and fanaticism perished for right to the name of Cecias T. Shoddy, I lack of fuel to feed the devouring flame. All do assert. He was well enough; shoveled felt that a great and just man had the desti- his tood into his mouth with his knife, it is nies of the people in his keeping. Neither-threats nor flattery could seduce him from the path that Providence had so plainly marked her stubby red fingers glittered with many ver light, put it into a jug, and cork it tight. out before him-the noble work of restoring | colored jewels; and she was fat and not fair, a nation, of cementing a people, and healing and past forty. But with neither of these those civil dissensions that had raged so long was I "wrapt up." It was with "that boy." and through so many administrations. Wil- Between the parents he sat directly opposite liam felt that he was an instrument in the hands of God, and he fulfilled his mission.

The glory he had won in his native land, and within me, I trust no one observed it. He

At the late agricultural exhibition of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, at Concord, within me, I trust no one observed it. He The glory he had won in his native land, and within the lustre he had there reflected through his was a feeble urchin, with watery-white eyes eral plates of peaches, which we think it herois deeds upon an illustrious house, were and a freekled face, and ate his food with the would be difficult to surpass in any State in surpassed by the exceeding splendor of his voracity of a starved spaniel, and blinked the Union.

time. How strongly it is commended to our | thing within his reach, he thrust his hand | President, who stands now toward this people | behind him to grab the waiters by the coat in much the same relation that William did | and give his order; and when anything was toward his. The effect that would follow | brought him he would scratch his head such an act is well portrayed in the nervous i thoughtfully and stare wildly at it while coland glowing style of Lord Macaulay, in that splendid tribute which he pays to the illus- had an eye for everything on the table, and trious Prince of Orange. The extract, though long, is subjoined here as the best illustration what's that?" ne cried, as a gaily colored bushels at \$3, \$150. Total \$600. we can furnish of the effect of the policy re- blancmange greeted his astonished vision. commended. "The Act of Grace." says "That's puddin' "Mar made answer and Macaulay, "the nation owed to William alone; Gimme a lot," the young hopeful responand it is one of his noblest and purest titles | ded. Only when appealed to, how ever, did to renown. From the commencement of the | Mrs. Shoddy observe her child; so also, Mr. civil troubles of the seventeeth century down to the Revolution, every victory gained by either party had been followed by a sanguinary proscription. When the Roundheads triumphed over the Cava iers, when the Cavalers triumphed over the Roundheads, when the Cavalers triumphed over the Roundheads triumphed over the Roundheads, when the Cavalers triumphed over the Roundheads triump the fable of the Popish plot gave the ascendancy to the Whi s, when the detection of the Rye-house plot transferred the ascendancy to the Tories, blood, and more blood, and still more blood, had flowed. Every great explosion and every great recoil of public feeling had been accomplished by severities which, at the time, the predominant faction loudly applauded, but which, on a calm review, history and posterity have condemued. No wise and humane man, whatever may be his political opinions, now mentions without reprehension the death of either Laud or of Vane, either of Strafford or of Russell. O. the alternate butcheries, the last and the worst is that which is inseparably associated with the names of James and Jeffreys. But it assuredly would not have been the last, perhaps it might not have been the worst, if Villiam had not had the virtue and the firmness resolutely to withstand the importunity of his most zealous adherents. These men were bent on exacting a terrible retribution for all they had undergone during seven dis-astrous years. The scaffold of Sidney, the gibbet of Cornish, the stake at which Elizaeth Gaunt had perished in the flames for

tain last, and continue to be the brighest lau-

rel in his crown, that "The Act of Grace"

was his. The magnanimity displayed by him towards his enemies, and the determination

he evinced to cure the disorders of the State

by a general amnesty that should reconcile

example of clemency could effect it, reconcile

his subjects to each other, is an enduring

the crime of harboring a fugitive, the porches of the Somersetshire churches, surmounted by the skulls and quarters of murdered peasants, the holds of those Jamaica ships from which, every day, the carcase of some prisoner, dead of thirst and foul air, had been lung to the sharks-all these things were fresh in the memory of the party which the Revolution had made, for a time, dominant in the States. Some chiefs of that party had redeemed their necks by paying heavy ran-som. Uthers had languished long in Newgate. Others had starved and shivered, winter after winter, in the garrets of Amsterdam. It was natural that, in the day of their power and prosperity, they should wish to infliot some part of what they had suffered. During some part of what they had suffered. During a whole year they pursued their scheme of revenge. They succeeded in defeating indemnity bill after indemnity bill. Nothing stood between them, and their victims but is at times, nowever, a degree of hanteur in powders were quickly dissolved in water, and as eagerly swallowed by his majesty. With winning sweetness which characterizes the fine oval face. Every feature evinces talent, demnity bill after indemnity bill. Nothing stood between them and their victims but William's immutable resolution that the glory of the great deliverance which he had wrought should not be sullied by cruelty. His elemency was peculiar to himself. It was not the elemency of an essentem.

The cousin of Queen Victoria, the daughter of the King of Belgium, and grand-daughter of Louis Philippe, the best blood of Europe, courses through her veins; and, having been brought up in the court of England, she brought up in the court of England, she agonies of death—a melancholy and convincently agony, screamed "Hold me down!" Then, rushing from the throne, he lay prostrate on the floor. There he lay during the long-continued effervescence of the compound, spirting like ten thousand pennyworths of imperial pop, and believing himself in the agonies of death—a melancholy and convincently agony. of the great deliverance which he had wrought should not be sullied by cruelty. His elemency was peculiar to himself. It was not the elemency of an estentatious man, or of a sentimental man, or of an easy-tempered wan. It was cold, unconciliating, inflexible. It produced no fine stage effects. It drew on him the savage invective of those whose malevolent passions he refused to satisfy. It won for him no gratitude from those who owed to him fortune, liberty and

charges which he had brought against the late Government he would have granted impanity to the guilty? It was now acknowledged by himself, under his own hand that the stories by which he and his friends had eluded the nation and driven away the roy-I family, were mere calumnies, devised to serve a turn. The turn had been served; and the accusations by which he had inflamed the public to madness were coolly withdrawn.— But none of these things moved him. He-

had done well. He had risked his popularity with men who had been his warmest admirers, in order to give repose and security to men by whom his name was never mentioned without a curse. Nor had he conferred a less benefit on those whom he had disappointed of their revenge than on those when the milk is cooled sufficiently, put in whom he had protected. If he had saved the eggs, and stir in the flour, after which one faction from a proscription, he had saved the yeast and salt. When light, pour the other from the reaction which such a proscription would inevitably have produced. If his people did not justly appreciate his by turning the iron. To be well buttered policy, so much the worse for them. He had discharged his duty by them. He feared no

believe that if there had been any truth in the

ONE OF THE BOYS.

The Long Branch correspondent of the New York Times thus chronicles the feats.

of a marvellous boy who sat opposite him at I was greatly amused at dinner by an excivil administration in England. It will re- | continually, like a toad in a rain storm. He dound to his honor while the records of Bri- gobbled, he gnawed and he clawed. His fingers were alternately in everything within his reach, including his hair, his coffee and

use them it was with the energy of despair. He would seize a bit of frickaseed chicken all to the government, and, as far as such an in both hands, and as he removed the edible should serve as an example to others in all it off upon his pantaloons; he spilled every-

MAND OF THE U. S. ARMIES .- Hon. Montin a letter eight columns long. In the course of this letter he mentions the following cir-

lion of slaves in the South, he would cheer- not more than twenty; and no one regarding committee from the Virginia Convention, pondence Boston Post. while the General and my father conversed, were hunting for him through the city .-They met on his leaving the house. He repaired with them to consult with the Convention, as I have since learned, about some mode of settlement. The fall of Sumter settled the question for him and the Conven-

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.—Carlotta decidedly and indisputably handsome. The eyes and ferchead are full of intellect, and that indicates a pure and kind heart. There is at times, however, a degree of hanteur in expression, which, though it perfectly befills her station with that grace and dignity and self-possession inseparable from the au-gust society she has seen from childhood.

the settlement liven States by n, as an 'agree' provision of the satisfactory if he satisfactory if he arge this action n, and judged of than one dispute arollis and Tensel and one dispute arollis and Tensel min the above the satisfactory many have

It drew on him the savage invective of those who are disputed in the savage invective of those who are disputed in the above the satisfactory if he arge this action n, and judged of than one dispute arollis and Tensel min the above the arollis and Tensel min the savage invective of those who one the time of the barrel put on top of the full one, and the whole of the apparatus carried down into the callent with the taken of the taken their than a gratified at a store a day or two since to make a chronic toper. One day, while returning from the tayer, he found locomotion impossible, and brought up in the corner of a worm water should be used as before. In the course of the fullen government, as soon as they found themselves sate, instead of acknowledging their obligations to him, represented him in insulting language with the mercy which he had extended to them.

The radish seed beginning to shoot as before must be their tayer, the found locomotion impossible, and brought up in the carrier of a worm the tayer, he found here are a day or two aitsets. When the tayer, he found the wise a chronic toper. One day, while returning from the tayer, he found locomotion impossible, and brought up in the carrier of a worm the tayer had been the tayer. The lady as a direct co

JOMESTIC RECIPES.

Pour one cup of boiling water on one cup of molasses. Dissolve in this one tablespoon of lard, well sprinkled with salt, one of vine-gar, and one teaspoon of soda. Then add flour sufficient to make stiff batter, and a teaspoon of ginger. This is very nice when eaten warm, and very economic

Prepare some dough with two tables fuls of thick yeast, a gill of warm milk, and one pound of flour. Let it work a little, and nix with it one-half pound of currants washed and picked, the same weight of candied orange and lemon peel, cut small; one-quarter ounce of allspice, and the same of ginger and nutmeg; mix all together with one-half pound of honey. Put it into puff paste cut in an oval form; cover it with the same, and sift sugar over the top. Bake these cakes for a quarter of an hour in a moderate oven.

WAFFLES. Four eggs, one pint of milk, two ounces of butter, one pound of flour, four table poon-fuls of yeast, a saltspoonful of salt. Beat the eggs to a froth. Put the butter in the milk. and warm it until the butter dissolves .greased it well. Bake them on both sides and served hot.

VERY FINE RUSK. One pint of milk; boil it, and pour it on a teacupful of flour. Take ten ounces white sugar; stir this into the milk; weigh four ounces butter and two of lard, now add one eacup of yeast, (if the milk is not yet too not,) and the batter and lard; make a soft lough. 10 this at noon. In the evening it will be light. Knead it over, and set in a cool place till morning. Now roll the dough upon the pie-board, and cut it into small cakes. Let them stand till very light before baking

HOP YEAST.

Boil one handful of hops in two quarts of water; stir it well, and when warm enough Keep it in a cool place.

A PEACH CROP

At the late agricultural exhibition of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, at Concord,

He had one hundred bushels, and sold about half of them for nine dollars per bushel, and the other half at an average of three dollars par bushel. They were principally of the early and late Crawford, Red Rareripe, and, for preserving, the Snow peach.

Seventeen bushels he sent to Boston at the same time, in boxes, each holding just a bushel. The purchaser counted one bushel. portion with his teeth, he tossed the rejected and found it contained eighty-nine peaches.

parts over his shoulder upon the floor. He The whole seventeen bushels were remarkamonument of his wisdom as a ruler, and got butter upon his coat sleeve and he wiped bly even in size, some of the largest, however, having a circumference of eleven inches.

color and flavor were perfect.

The trees upon which these peaches grew, are standing in an apple orchard, between the apple trees, and are upon a gravelly loam, full of stones, large and small. This land is elevated, and not subject to frosts . If he sold The snug sum of \$600 for a crop of peaches from trees occupying a space of not more than one acre of land, if the trees stood fifteen feet apart each way. We have often seen the orchard, and think this estimate correct.

[N. E. Farmer.

LADY GAMBLERS IN NEW YORK .- In cue of my recent letters I spoke of gambling as one of the vices of our fashionabl and I have since learned that it is practiced in certain modish quarters far more than I gomery Blair is out in a Washington paper. had supposed. In Fifth Avenue, Fourteenth and Twenty-Third streets there are often parof this letter he mentions the following cir-ties of laties, from which the opposite sex are sternly excluded, where the fair game-sters play until daylight for large sums; and Sumter that produced on the instant the ordinance of secession and filled Virginia with troops from the Gulf States to carry it before lets, necklaces and watches as wagers.—

the people. Its effect upon ordinary men may be conceived by the influence it exerted over General Lee. My father was authorized wardrobes—to which they are put to conceal by the President and Mr. Cameron, Secretary their losses and replace them must be fearof War, to converse with General Lee and fully demoralizing. A young woman, the ascertain whether he would accept the command of our army in the field. The latter was written for and he met my father at my house, where they conversed for an hour or own sex, who informed me she had parted more. It was a few days before the ordi- with nearly \$100,000 since she went to Sarnance was passed. Gen. Lee concluded the atoga in July, and made her doting papa beconversation by saying: 'Secession was an-archy,' and added? 'if he owned the four mil-charity. The young woman is very pretty, fully sacrifice them to the Union; but he did her pale, spirituelle face, her soft blue eyes, not know how he could draw his sword on his and gentle and reserved manner, would imnative State. He said he would see General agine she had fallen a victim to one of the Scott on the subject before he decided. A most dangerous vices .- New York Corres-

> A KING COMBUSTING .- On the first congnment of seidlitz powders to the capital" of Delhi, the monarch was deeply interested in the accounts of the refreshing beverage. A box was brought to the King in full court, and the interpreter explained to his Majesty how it was to be used. Into a goblet he put the contents of the twelve blue papers, and, having added water, the king drank it off. This was the alkali, and the royal countenance ing proof that kings are mortal.

No Boys YET .- A lady and gentleman

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, November 7, 1865.

THE SPIRIT OF JEFF THON. After a suspension of more than four years, the Spirit of Jefferson again makes its appearance, and seeks admittance to the homes; where, in days part, it was wont to be a welcome visitor. In renewing the paper, its conductor has not done so without a due sense of the responsibility of the undertaking, but has weighed with more than usual deliperation the probable cares and anxieties which its publication will involve. We do not propose to fill our paper with promises which will never be fulfilled nor shall we endeavor to freate the impression for ours will be the best paper published, and that therefore it will be the duty of everybody to subscribe for and maintain it. We rather propose to let each number of the paper speak for itself, and then if it be worthy of patronage,

we are satisfied it will receive it. Of the past four years-with their sad momories and bitter griefs-how shall we speak? We cannot approach the household, from which some cherished idet has been torn, and congratulate the living that the rude hand of war, which deprived them of their loved ones, has been stayed, with the less of the cause for which they fell; we cannot anthems of glory to the Government which has been preserved from dissolution over their mouldering corses; we cannot look upon the desolated fields, the barren wastes, and ruined homesteads, which greet us at every turn, and swear that we believe all this was necessary for the preservation of civil and religious liberty on the American continent : nor can we-without violence to our own feelings, and the use of the vilest hypocrisy-aver that we prefer the government under which we are henceforth to live, to that which four years of bloody strie were expended to establish, without success. But we can do this: we can meet with manliness the fate which has overtaken us, and labor to make the Government under which we live, and to which we have honestly renewed our allegiance-conservative in its tendencies and just in its exactions; and in was pending. The duties of the present are not less important than those which war im-

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The policy of President Jounson meets the approval of the people of the South. It is regarded as wise, statesmatilike and magnanimous. It is the policy of the Union, the Constitution and the Laws; and brings to its support the men of the North who battled to restore the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and the men of the South, who, after submitting to the arbitrament of the sword, solemnly and honestly renewed their allegiance to the government of the whole country; and it is opposed only by that class of fanatics who care nothing for the unity of the States; who stamp the Constitution under their feet, who look forward to the success of mere party, and the power and plunder of place, and who care nothing for the glory and prosperity of the people.

Those of us who engaged in or sympathized with, the cause of the South, as we understood it to be, do not now stop to enquire whether Mr. Johnson was elected by democrats or republicans, but take him as we find him. His every act has been viewed with a watchful and jealous eye, and while he has done some things which we do not approve, his course in the main convinces us that he has both head and heart-head to properly guide the effairs of government, and heart to feel for the brave and chivalric people whom the fortunes of war have once more brought into the Union. And this, to a people who have little left save their self respect and honor, is sufficient to cause a blindness to minor matters, and a full and clear sight to those great acts which affect the whole present and future of our common country.

In September last the citizens of this county met in large numbers, and after mature and thoughtful consideration, and #itiout a dissenting voice, proclaimed their confidence in the President in earnest and hearty language, and from that day to this have seen nothing to condemn in his action-unless, indeed, the military interference in, and prohibition of, the election proposed to have been held in this country on the 12th ef October is to be considered to have been sanctioned by him, with a full knowledge of all the facts surrounding that metter-but on the contrary, they have bad their faith in Him strengthened by the manly stand he has taken in regard to the more Southern States. as they have been developing their plans for re-admission into the Union. And so long as he continues to pursue this just and wise course, so long will he find firm and true friends in us, and in people everywhere who admire wisdom, virtue and high-toned honor.

Bishop Davis, of the Episcopal Church in South Carolina, has addressed a letter to the General Assembly of Virginia by which his clergy and laity on the subject of the pro- | the proposed annexation of the said county posed reunion of the Northern and Southern to the said State was to be accomplished, and branches of that denomination. He main- afford such other relief in the premises as the tains that, owing to political events, the coclesiastical division was unavoidable, and is in favor of continuing the separation, but is | to the prayer of the last petition in connection willing to submit to the decision of the General Convention of the Church South | nent jurist of West Virginia, which we shall which is to assemble in Mobile during next | publish next week. Meantime let the people menth.

A young man mamed Robert' Liggett, formerly amember of McNeil's company of

It is rumored from Washington that a general jail delivery of parties sentenced during the war, is about to be ordered.

OUR STATE RELATIONS. We call the special attention of our readers to the very able and conclusive letterpublished elsewhere of the Hon. H. L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, in relation to the State connections of Jefferson and Berkeley counties. The copious citations of authorities on the matter in controversy between the two Virginias, and their forcible and practical application to all the points of discussion, evince great industry and research on the part of the distinguished writer, and a comlete mastery of the law of the case of which

It will be observed that Mr. Dawes in the commencement of his letter remarks: "I am reluctant to further continue the discussion lest I may be considered an antagonist to your proposed line, voluntarily entering the list against you. Nothing can, however, be further from the fact. I have from the beginning believed that the line ought to be established as you contend it has been, and one, at least, of four representatives in the last Congress is aware that at the time it came under my notice in the contested election case of McKensie vs. Kitchen, I urged upon him the propriety of having it so established by consent of Congress while all parties were of

It would seem, then, that, in the absence of any representation of the State of Virginia in the last Congress, the Committee on Elections in the House of Representatives were guided in their examination of the question of the jurisdiction of the State of West Virstand by the graves of the fallen, and chant | ginia over the two counties above named solely by the rigid principles of law involved; the mass of damaging facts in the history of the attempted annexation havitig been studiously kept from view, by the parties most interested to conceal the gross fraud that was intended to be perpetrated. Hence Mr. D. who was Chairman of that Committee, and who has defended its action and that of the House in the contested case above referred to-in which it was settled that neither Berkeley nor Jefferson county was any part of the territory of West Virginia-very na turally expressed his willingness to establish the boundary which both States seemed to have agreed upon by reciprocal acts of legislation. For, as the case was presented to Congress, the two States seemed to be in perfect accord as to the proposed change of their boundaries. There appeared, to affect the action of that body, none of the circumstances this we will have the cordial co-operation of under which the election was held to determine the question of the contemplated fer:-neither the failure to notify the people of an election for any such purpose; the neglect to appoint commissioners to conduct it, and the meagre and fraudulent votes that were cast at it; nor the fact, that at the time the election was held, these counties were intersected by the strictest and most vigilant military lines, that often confined the citizens, for whole weeks, to their own premises, from which, on no pretext however urgent, they were permitted to pass; all of which rendered any attempt by the people to exercise their freedom of choice on a subject of so much importance to them-even if proper notice had been given to them-a matter of great peril, if not of utter impossibility. These facts were carefully withheld from the Congress of the United States. But we have reason to believe that Mr. Dawes, with doubtless others of that body, upon a further investigation of the subject, has modified the views entertained by him at the last session as to the propriety of ratifying the proposed transfer. In a communication addressed to a gentleman of this place, after having read the report presented to the meeting of the citizens of the county on the 23d of Sept. he says : "In my second letter, which I enclose, I speak of always having been in favor of the line claimed by West Virginia. This has been upon the assumptien, which I supposed until now was true, that all the people of these counfies wanted to be transferred and had so signified at the ballot box." In that spirit of candor and fairness with which he has discussed the difficulty between the two States, we have more than an intimation in the above extract that Mr. Dawes will not consent either to give his vote or lend the power of his commanding influence in the next House of Representatives, of which he is a member, to faster an offensive government upon an unwilling people, and mutilate still further the geographical proportions of the Old Dominion. To prevent such a consummation, two petitions are now in circulation for the signatures of our citizens, one to the Congress of the United States, praying that the consent which is required to be given by it to any agreement or compact of one State with another shall be withheld; or, "that it it should be deemed advisable, in order to obtain beyond doubt the real desires of the people of this (Jefferson) county on the subject, that it will refer the matter of the said transfer to a vote of the people of the said county, taken, as would be their right in such case, under the laws of the

State of Virginia:" the other a petition to

the Legislature of Virginia asking that, "in

view of the manifest wrong that has been done

to the said people of Jefferson by the failure;

on the part of those concerned, to comply with

the well defined terns upon which they were to be attached to the State of West Virginia; they (the Legislature) will repeal all acts of House of Delegates. necessities of their case may require." We shall have something to say in reference Chapline Township, Shepherd, Harpers Ferry, Bolivar, Charlestown, Osborn, Averill, with the letter of G. Parker, Esq., an emiof Jefferson rouse themselves to prompt ac-TCTAL. tion and leave no fair and lawful means un-For Sheriff. tried to disengage thereselves from a power whose agents are absorbing their substance Partisan Rangers, was shot and killed near Keezletown, Rockingham county, on Monday last.

Whose agents are absorbing the first and are striking down the precious franchises that belong to them as free citizens by the en-Chapline Township, Shepherd, Harpers-Ferry, Bohvar, Charlestown, Osborn, Averill,

POTAL?

THE LATE EDECTIONS.

We kive the returns we have reteived from the election in this county, or rather the farce of an election. These returns show the necessity the Radicals were under of calling to their aid Boreman and Hall-test oaths, and proclamations, bayonets and bullies to keep their opponents from the polls, and thus to carry the day for their candidates .-They had counted hands and knew they could not poll 400 of the 1,800 br 2,000 votes of Jefferson County. A fair and full poll throughout the county would have disclosed a majority of ten or twelve hundred against them; and a council of war was held in the camp. It was decided that the conservatives were to be whipped, and as that could not be done by fair means, it must be done by foul means. Southe potent aid of Boreman and Hall was called in to frighten off the people by a demand of unconstitutional test oaths. by threats of arrest, by display of military, and various other or the machinery of modern political warfare resorted to and practiced by the belifgerent and blowing radicals. While the result discloses a majority of about 150 against the radicals, it shows the affect of their party strategy. At least 1.000 votes were not polled, and of this number it is fair to suppose the radicals could not have counted on a score. The anti-radical majority in this county, therefore, is upwards of eleven

In Smithfield precinct, or Averill Township, as it is now called, there were some eight vesix ballots offered and rejected by the conductors for refusal of the parties offering them to take the unconstitutional and odious test oath, and they were placed in a eparate ballot box, and recorded in a senarate book. These ballots were all offered by men who are voters of the county under the provisions of the Constitution of West Virghia, and are entitled to count in the election. They are all, we are informed, for Kennedy and Downey, and would therefore increase their majority that number in the county; eighty five of them were cast for Shaull, and one for McCurdy; for the House of Delegates. This would elect Shaull over McCurdy, by three majority. In Shepherdstown, now Chapline and Shepherd townships, there were about one hundred voters who applied to vote, and who were refused the right, and who had their ballots returned to them without record anywhere. These were all for Kennedy and Downey, and all, or nearly all, for Shaull and Yantis; and either known so to be to the conductors at the time of rejection, by an actual inspection of the ballots, or suspected so to be from their knowledge of the voters proffering them .-This is an outrage so palpable, a fraud so gross, that we mistake the temper of the voters of" the old unterrified precinct" if it is quietly submitted to. In point of law it vitiates the whole polls of these two townships, and if the supervisors are guided by any sense of law, justice or right, they will be utterly rejected in making the official returns. But as this course of action would increase the majorities of Kennedy and Downey, and certainly elect Yantis and Shaull, we do not expect them to do it, if they are the radicals we understand them to be. It would do away with their valuable anti-election strategy; and would have had Boreman and Hall's horns blown to no purpose. Elsewhere, too, throughout the county, legal voters were prohibited the right of voting, and no record was kept of their rejected ballots, as the law plainly requires to be done. The report that none but those who could or would take the test oath would be permitted to vote, had been industriously circulated over the whole county, and thus several hundred voters never even attempted to vote, but remained quietly at home; indeed, but for this report, the vote in Charlestown alone would have been increased about two hundred for the conservative ticket.

In Berkeley County a still bolder game was played. There the military, under a delightfully gay and gallant young lieutenant, was called into active service, as a posse comitatus to a radical and ridiculous sheriff; and people were arrested by the wholesale. Law abiding, peaceable and loyal people had to march to the music of the radicals, and the prick of the bayonet, all because they differed with that great luminary of the law, Attorney General Half, and that remarkably nervous gentleman who presides over afprobability, been the order of affairs throughout the district; and if it should all end, as we fear it is designed it shall end, in cheating Kennedy and Downey out of their election, we hope the people will not merely cr aloud against the outrage, but see to it, eac and all, that no legal and proper action be reglected to secure the fruits of their legitimate and fairly won victory, and to bring under the penalties of the law all who have had a guilty hand in the business JEFFERSON COUNTY.

For Judge: Shepherd, Parpers-Ferry, Bolivar, Charlestown, For Senator. Chapline Township. Shepherd, Harpers-Ferry, Bolivar, 470 390 309 351 ENGLE. RUSH. ANTI-JOHNSON.

We take it that the belligerent, after-thebattle warrior, Boreman, who has his headwarters out at Wheeling is a very decided pponent of President Johnson. The people of this county assembled together some time in September last, and among other things, announced their confidence in the President by passing unanimously, a resolu-

tion in these words: "That in the spirit of magnanimity which his Excellency, the President of the United States, has manifested to the people of the Southern States, and in his effort to establish as soon as possible, their civil State governments, we recognise not only the dispositio of an honorable and humane man, but also the wisdom of a far-seeing and sagatious statesman. That it is only by such a course that the passions and prejudices, engendered by four years of civil strife, can be femoved, and six millions of people, hitherto hostile and belligerent, can be made a coalescing part of the national body, imbued with its ideas, penetrated with its aspirations, and ac-

This resolution, with the proceedings of the meeting, reached the eye of the civil Governor, and forthwith he issued a terrible bull, calling on all whom it might concern, the President among the number of course, to know that the people of Jefferson who composed that meeting, were "evil-disposed. wicked and seditious people," and theil procured a company of United States infantly to be sent here to take care of us, and prevent is doing any thing of that sort again; and here they might have been still, had not Gen. Emory taken it into his head to come and see for himself, and, after finding that we were quite respectable and peaceable peoole, and good friends of the President, sending them out to Charleston, Kanawha county. West Virginia, for purposes best known to himself, and to the garrulous Governor of the same West Virginia. For this, and other reasons, we must regard the high-backed gentleman out at Wheeling, as estimating the President himself as "evil-disposed, wicked and seditious," and therefore unfit for his

BUSINESS AFFAIRS. We send out the Spirit this week to a number of persons who have not indicated their intention to become subscribers, but whose names in aid of our enterprise, we hope will be handed in during the present week. It is not our purpose to affort the plan of sending three numbers of the paper to an in one at Harper's Ferry, and one at Rippon. dividual, and then consider him a subscriber, The Rippon branch of their business is conunless the paper is sent back. We want no | ducted by Mr. M. B. Fryer, and the peo name upon our subscription book that the of that neighborhood are fortunate in having party himself does not authorize us, or some so polite and accommodating a gentleman to one of our agents, to put there. In order deal with. Mr. GEORGE E. CORDELL asthat we may be enabled to make up our sub- sists the Messrs. L. in this town, a fuct which scription book at as early day as possible, we we are sure will be gratifying to the young respectfully ask our friends who intend to ladies who may have business at the store or become subscribers to notify us at once. To facilitate the matter we have made arrangements with the following gentlemen to act as our agents at the points specified. Receipts from any of these parties for moneys paid on account of the Spirit of Jefferson will b good, and the paper sent the time paid for :-

At Shepherdstown-D. S. Rentch. At Halltown-John H. Strider. At Rippon-M. B. Fryer.

At Kabletown-Dr. Jesse Stocker. At Duffields-Hillery & Johnson. At Harper's Ferry and Bolivar we desire the services of our old and esteemed friend Wm. Smallwood. If Maj. T. Quinn will also

give us his assistance at the Ferry, we will

be obliged to him. At Post Offices where we have no agents parties who desire to become subscribers can easily remit us the price of subscription by letter, and a receipt for the same will be sent

in the first issue thereafter. For the convenience and accommodation of parties in Charlestown and the neighborhood, who wish to subscribe, we have completed arrangements with our young friends, LACK-LAND & AISQUITH, who occupy the office of the Sappington Hotel, to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements.

The terms of the paper will be \$3.00 per annum in advance.

THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH

The message of Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, is an able and dignified document. In referring to the representation of the South in the National Congress, the Governor

It is therefore the imperative duty of the Clerk to call the roll of the members of the Southern States, whose crrdentials have been exhibited to him, and shown that they were regularly elected. He has no more right, under this act, to exclude the members elect from South Carolina than he has to exclude those from Massachusetts. The Federal authorities have maintained that the Union wever was dissolved, and that the Southern States have always been, and still are, members of that Union. In July, 1862, Congress passed an act prescribing an oath of office for all persons to take who were elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States. This oath requires the party to swear that he I regret that I cannot proffise any great has never borne arms against the United States : that he has not yielded a voluntary | bring to my aid neither experience nor natuted States. If this oath is to be applied to assigned me. I will, however, do the very members of Congress it will, of course, ex- best I can, relying upon your generosity to clude all from South Carolina. It may with | forgive error, and sustain me in the maintetruth be said that no man in South Carolina can take it without committing perjury. But the Constitution of the United States prescribes are oath for members of Congress to scribes are oath for members of Congress to scribe the constitution of the United States presented that no man in South Carolina and decorum.

True I; and those acting with the, have strengthed the constitution of the United States presented the constitution of the scribes an oath for members of Congress to sponsible trusts. The past take, and they cannot be required to take of chastisement and of a row—the present;

LOCAL AFFAIRS:

OUR TOWN-ITS PAST AND FUTURE .-There are few towns in Virginia of its size and population, with more of local record in ts path and we hope of honorable regard as to its future, than our own time-honored vilage. And, amid sunshine or storm, the haleyon days of peace or the clamor and the clank of arms, there has not been one as yet, we hope, who is to the manor-born, with heart

This is not my ewn, my netive land!" We only regret that a press of other engagements has prevented us, this week, from giving more space to the town and its surroundings. Only a few of the improvements; completed and in progress; have we time now to notice, with the promise however, that we will return to the subject again, when we expeet and hope to do fuller justice to it:

First, then, among the decided improve ments of the town, we may notice the change in the building so long occupied by that worthy citizen, the lamented Charles G. Stewart. Messrs. DAVID HUMPHREYS & Co. have metamorphosed the parlors into one of the finest store rooms in the Valley, removing the brick walls, and placing in their stead a beautiful glass front. Here, the firm have

on hand a choice selection of Hardware. The old and dingy store-room so long occupied by Mr. J. J. Miller, but more recenty, by Mr. John L. Hooff, is now occupied by Mr. H. LEE HEISKELD. But it presents no onger its dingy and repulsive appearance, ut is as gay as a belle of eighteen in ball attire. A new and beautiful glass front, new counters, new shelves, new papering of the walls, are some of the changes made in this antiquated room. One of the fixtures of the town, however, is there. We mean our old friend BILLY HEDGES, who still relates the story about the man who shouldered the neavy weight of shot in Shepherdstown -Messrs. C. W. Trussell and C. Horace Galla her are also behind the counter of this es-

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY:- The large three story edifice, known as the "Spirit Building," on Main street; Charlestown, was recently sold by Mr. Jolitt J. Lock, to the Messrs. Leisenring, who have moved their stock of goods to the fine store room in the first story of the building. The price paid for this property, we have understood, was \$4,250 cash. The firm of Leisenring & Son, which has evinced considerable enterprise since its location in our midst has now three stores in operation in this county-one here,

ners, we venture to assert that Charlestown can compare with any town of its size in Virginia. Mr. J. H. Easterday, a practical man at the business, has an establishment on Main street, in the frame building on Stephenson's corner. Mr. Edward R. Harrell, an experienced tinker, who is perfectly familiar with every branch of the trade, is engaged at this establishment.

TINNING BUSINESS .- In the way of tin-

Further down street, at his old stand, Mr. Albert Miller is "carrying on." He has the services of the old regulator, Clapsadd'e which is a sufficient guarantee that all work entrusted to them will be done in style.

GEORGIA STATES CONVENTION.

The State Convention of Georgia was convened at the capital on Monday last. Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was selected as the President of the body. The first act of the Convention was the passage of the following

An ordinance to repeal certain ordinances and resolutions therein mentioned, heretofore passed by the people of the State of Georgia in convention.

'We, the people of the State of Georgia n Convention, at our seat of Government do declare and ordain that the ordinance adopted by the same people in Convention on the 19th day of January, A. D., 1861, entitled 'an ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and the other tates united with her, under a compact of America; also an ordinance adopted by the same on the 16th day of March, in the year last aforesaid, entitled an ordinance to adopt and ratify the Constitution of the Confederate States of America; and also all ordinances and resolutions of the same, adopted between the 16th day of January and the 24th day of March, of the same year aforesaid, subversive or antagonistic to the civil and military authorities of the Government of the United States of America under the Constitution thereof, be and the same are

Before taking his seat as President of the Convention, Mr. Johnson addressed the

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION : Please accept my grateful acknowledgments for this support to any authority hostile to the Uni- ral adaptation for the discharge of the duties

any other cath constitutionally. There may have been some show of propriety for exacting this cath, when it was enacted, amid the war between the Southern States and the United States; but there can be none now; unless it be for the purpose of excluding the Southern people from all office within their respective States, and still holding these States in military subjection. I know that this is not the President, and I cannot believe that it will be the avoired policy of the Federal Congress. If the Southern members are present when the roll is called by States, they will take a part in the contemplated decision; and I will frankly the contemplated decision; and I will frankly the southern members are present when the roll is called by States, they will take a part in the contemplated the short to preside.

We contain that the state of the sast may be assured, that both as to the expansion of the form of jurisdiction over us, we mean to Mich it only the president of jurisdiction over us, we mean to Mich it of the stations of the Orange as to these, as well the general question of jurisdiction over us, we mean to Mich it only that is not for me to say it is not keep as well the general question of jurisdiction over us, we mean to Mich it only that it is not keep as well the general question of jurisdiction over us, we mean to Mich it is not keep as well the general question of jurisdiction over us, we mean to Mich it is not keep as well the general question of jurisdiction over us, we mean to Mich it is not keep as well the general question of jurisdiction over us, we mean to Mich it only that it is not keep as well the general question of jurisdiction over us, we mean to Mich it is not keep as the few of invisidiction over us, we mean to Mich it is not keep as the few of invisidiction over us, we mean to Mich it is not kee as the few of invisidiction over us, we mean to Mich it is not keep as the few of invisidiction over us, we mean to Mich it is not keep as the few of invisidiction over us, we mean to Mich it

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

[From the Wheeling Register.] Important Letter from Hon. Andrew Him. ter-Governor Boreman's Proclamation

CHARLESTOWN, Cet 16, 1865. To General James S. Wheat:

My DEAR SIR .- You have doubtless Governor Boreman's Proclamation of the 9th nst., relating to the alleged condition of affairs in Jefferson county; and calling upon the military authorities of the United States to interpose their strong arm to prevent a certain election, which the good people of this county contemplated holding on the 12th of he present month; and I presume too, you have noticed the coarse and unmanly fling niade at the personally in one of your newspapers : and which has been copied into the Laltimore American.

To this latter, from motives which vou will appreciate, I do not, of course, propose to nake any reply; and the committee appointed under one of the resolutions passed at the we are constrained to regard and pronounce an attempt to cast upon us imputations wholly unfounded, and unworthy of the high position which his Excellency occupies.

But, as I have been singled out personally and as my agreeable and kinkly relations heretofore; with many in your city, and in what was formerly the Northwest, renders me by no means indifferent to their good opinion and especially to yours; I take the liberty of addressing this communication to you; which you may publish if you see proper. First then; as to my connecti

late rebellion (so called). The amount of my offending, if an offence it be, is to this extent, and no further; that upon the breaking out of the late unhappy war, which, in truth, I therefore, pass off to say, that in truth; no one labored harder to avert than did I; I General, the Governor has been most egreadhered with all the zealous devotion which I was capable, to the fortunes of my native State, the venerated commonwealth of Virginia. Unjustly and unconstitutionally invaded, as I conscientiously believed she was, I only regretted that I was too old and infirm to go into the field: and therefore I devoted myself with all my energy to her civil councils, having been first elected, without solicitation, and by singular unanimity, to the House of Delegates, and subsequently to the Senate; in which service I continued up to the close of the struggle; having at no time been in the service, or held office of any kind; under the Confederate Government, as seems to be so generally supposed. Nine-tenths of sed," "seditious," and "wicked people" in the people of Jefferson pursued the same this quarter, really meant to bully us out of course, adhering to the fortunes and abiding our rights. If he did, I beg you, General, the fate of their venerated State. If we erred in this, we did so; conscientiously, and dearly have they, and I, paid the penalty, as wit- man-like rolicy of President Johnson to his nessed by the loss of our leved ones, and the own unworthy and ignoble purposes; and alcounted the cost from the beginning. But now. Having in all sincerity accepted the situation; and availed myself of the President's profffered amnesty; and restoration to citizenship. Governor Boreman must pardon me for repelling with some indignation the unfounded imputation contained in his procla- Our former slaves have more rights than we. mation; that I; and those acting with me, ! This, superadded to our pardonable attachhave; in any marrier, failed in keeping our newly plighted faith to the United States | for which we have suffered and sacrificed and Government. The proceedings of the meets much, renders us very averse to the new ing referred to, will show the reverse, so tar at least as our declarations can go, and we our position, we will continue our efforts with defy proof to the contrary; unless, indeed, more determination than ever, by all lawful our contesting the constitutional right of and honorable means, to avoid it, no matter West Virginia to exercise jurisdiction over how many of his high-sounding prous; shall be deemed disloyalty to the Federal the Governor may be pleased to thunder Government; and even as to this the Governor if he had carefully considered our proceedings, would have found that at least one | that we are the turbulent and faith breaking of the resolutions adopted, recognizes his de people he has, perhaps unwittingly, procla facto authority over us.

from the day of Gen. Lee's surrender, I have us, we humbly beg he will not send either a uniformly counselled both to citizens and proclamation so well calculated to disturb our soldiers, a frank and manly submission to the new order of things brought about by the result of the war; and as cordial a return into the Union as human nature, under the cir- that his reception and treatment will be such cumstances, and without hypocrisy, was ca- as, with the correct information to be derived

But this is somewhat apart from the immediate question in issue; and I may be excused the Governor has gone out of his way to asto the high position the Governor occupies, that the insinuation contained in his procla-

He has been misled by misrepresentations going to him from a quarter that we are fully aware of; but he would have better maintained the dignity of his office, had he been more | truculent proclamation, backed by Horse, cautious, and a little more considerate of the | Foot and Dragoons. It will at least look far Government, entitled the United States of feelings of gentlemen who claim to be his equals, though located here at this outpost of his domain, and under the ban of the antibullet heroes of the late war. In a word we are thoroughly submissive to the powers that be ; but are not either dogs or slaves to submit tamely to an attack upon all that is left to many of us : our self respect and our hon-

> But it seems we have not been duly submissive to the authority of West Virginia, and after what has occurred, it may surprise even you, General, to learn, that I, the designated chief of these proclaimed sinners, have uniformly, ever since my return from Richmond, last spring, inculcated upon every one here the duty of rendering obedience to its constitution and laws, as being the only show of civil administration we had and that even to the extent, when required, of taking the oach to support the constitution; it being found abon examination that one of the proper significations of this word "support" is to "endure," or perhaps more properly in this connection to "obey; and that notwithstanding few here doubt that the jurisdiction claimed and exercised over ds is, for the present at least, a clear usurpation

int to be carri any other oath constitutionally. There may with its stern of tracelles, admon- Governor Boreman may be assured, that both

of Virginia, as forming a part of that State.
We had fully acquiesced in the propriety of foregoing a judicial and police organization, until the question of jurisdiction could be But as to an election, conda we did not then, nor do wa was the slightest dailger of its leading to any stich result. Those favoring the movement would have had no friotive in making a disturbance; and you may be assured the sun minority here who we doubt not, are at the ottom of the whole matter, are far too discreet to have interfered. Their role of action he

It was, and is; to say the least, uncertain which State we belong to, or how the question of jurisdiction will be ultimately settled. It then became our interest, and we think our right, to have a voice in determining by whom the county should be represented in the respective legislatures of each of the States.—
In that of old Virginia, that we might see to it; that our venerated old commonwealth, did not, by losing sight of its, while engaged in public meeting here of the 23rd ult, charged with that duty, will pay their respects to the Governor's proclamation, so far as to vindicate those engaged n in that movement, from what hand in remedying the abominable and antirepublicant disabilities and other wrongs, to which we are now subjected, if peridventure it should become our fate to fall under the jurisdiction of that State; wrongs of the most vexatious character, and which every one here sees; have resulted mainly from the manner in which the Governor has exercised his appointing power in this quarter. It was understood, therefore, that as far as permitted, we would vote at both elections, and secure the best men to be had in both legisla-

The exposition of the committee, which shall be sent you as soon as published, will present the subject in this view more fully ; giously sold; deceived by those who have other ends to subserve, besides that of pre-serving the public peace. (They have their own axes to grind.) Unless, indeed it be as believed by many here, that this whole affair of the terrible proclamation, and the marching of troops here, was but an electioneering device, to intimidate our people, and otherwise promote the radical cause in the contest: which we are gratified to see is now being so manfully carried on by the conservatives of

I am not so uncharitable as to believe, at least willingly, that the Governor, by his terrible fulminations against the "evil dispoour rights. If he did, I beg you, General, to assure him that he will fail in his purpose. We shall oppose the maguanimous and states we will see whether he can do it again, now

that they are informed on the seb We have examined the laws of West Virginia carefully. They not only disfranchise us politically; but absolutely out law a large majority of the good people of this county. ment to the State which gave us birth, and connection: and consequently, having taken against us. But if, on the other hand, he has realy been so far deceived as to believe ed us; then be good enough to say to him, For my own part, permit me to say, that that the next time he becomes alarmed about nerves, nor inveigle the military into an idle display of force against a phantom; but that he will come himself in proper person, assured pable of. And this I have no hesitation in on the spot, will cause him to regret heartily saying is the universal sentiment of our peothis arrangement will not suit the convenience of his Excellency, then, General, ask him to send you. A Federal efficer remarkfrom making these statements simply because | ed here the other day; after discovering the true state of things, that for a trifle he would sail us on this point. I therefore dismiss the undertake single-handed, to keep this people subject by saying briefly, with all due respect in order for next six months. And so he could. But vow. General, could manage it far better. You have been among us before, mation in this regard, is both untrue and ca- and no one would be more welcome. So, in conclusion, I respectfully move the Governor, in case of any future difficulties in this outlying province of his Empire to send you on this friendly mission, rather than another better, as the other mode of proceeding has too much the appearance of a kick at the dead Lion, or Falstaff stabbing the fallen Percy. Very truly yours,

ANDREW HUNTER.

MON. ALEXANDER H/STEPHENS.

No man in the South possesses the confidence and shares the affections of the people to a greater extent than Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. Referring to his release from imprisonment, an Augusta, Ga., paper, holds the following language.:

"It gives us most sincere pleasure to thus armounce the release from captivity, of the Hoh. Alexander Hamilton Stephens, Georgia's favorite champion and son. For ver near five weary months the frail body the enshrines so great a soul has languished in comfort, and is now free to return to the bosom of that State whose heart beats re-sponsive to his own. In what measure in-carceration may have affected a health, only too feeble at best, we have, as yet, no means of knowing; but if the warmest sympathy and affection of all Georgia can atone for sufferings in the past or ensure happiness for his may rest assured that sympathy and affection are all his own. We bid him, and we know

I think the accident occurred a few min-utes before six in the morning. At least I remember that it was just twenty minutes to six when I arose from my berth to dress myself, as I thought we must be nearing the city, and I wanted to be on shore as soon as ward part of the cabin, on the port side. I looked out of the wirdow and saw that the western sky was just brightening with the reflection of daylight from the east, and then, opening the door, stepped out into the saloon, which was dimly lit, only one or two burners of the main chandelier being lighted.

I had hardly reached the centre of the saloon, on my way out to the open air, before I heard a strange report, which thriled me with unaccountable apprehension. It was not so loud at it was deep and terrible. 1 once heard some gun cotton explode in a close apartment, and the present report reabled that nearer than anything I can compare it to. It was immediately followed by a terrible shock, which shook every plank in the steamer, and before I could make up my mind what it meant, I saw the side of the saloon, a short distance in front of the wheelhouse, smashed in as if by a cannon-shot, with a terrible crashing sound, accompanied by one wild yell which rings in my ears at this moment with terrible distinctness:

A great cloud of steam rushed through the aperture, speedily filling the entire sa-loon; but first I saw a shapeless mass flying cross the cabin. This proved to be the ornse of a child, who had been sleeping in state-room No. 123; I think. I heard the engines stop. A great light illuminated the saloon through the drifting steam. I gave myself up for lost; and for a moment could ot stir. The steam was almost immediately followed by vast Kodiss of hot water, which seemed to burst into the saloons in a perfect deluge. It covered the floor so rapidly that I had just time shough to spring and gain a hold on the main chandelier before it was Seething under my feet.

In a few seconds I was securely perched

above the water, but I witnessed a scene of destruction and horror which will abide with me to my dying day. The water did not spout nor gush into the saloon—it absolutely poured in. Had it not had the appearance of being boiling hot I should have thought that we were sinking, and that the broad river itself was engulfing us.

Then there occurred a terrible scene among the passengers, most of whom were isleep in their berths at the time of the explosion .-The impulse, which nearly all of them obeyed, the shock, was to spring to the floor, and their creams and yells as their feet went ankle-deep into the scalding flood are literally indescrib-able. Few of them had presence of mind rough to climb again into their bunks, but in a few moments, or father seconds, the saloon was peopled with terrof stricken and agbnized forms, mostly in their night-clothes, splashing wildly about in the boiling water.

One man, in his abony, tried to pull me from my perch, but, my repeated directions, I at length induced him to get upon a chair. I saw a mother, with a little child on either arm, dashing frefftibally through the water, and every time she would lift up her naked feet I could see that they were boiled to a crimson hue. Reaching down I lifted one begs leave to inform the Ladies that she still conother out fall into the water, scalding it severely but not fatally, I think, before I could also possess myself of it. I then seized her by the hair, and assisted her to a position on a chair, where she managed to stand until the water had subsided. I might relate numerous other instances, but, in all conscience, the above are horrible enough. The water subsided very rapidly, it having all run out in a very few minutes after its first ap-

But the groans and shrieks of the scalded and mutilated was the most dreadful experience of my life. In about fifteen min-utes after the explosion, the ferry-boat Mor-ristown come alongside; and took off about 250 of the passengers.

Married

In Frederick City, Md. on Toesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. JOSEPH MYERS to Mrs. THOMPSON, widow of the late Reed Thompson both of this county. On the 11th ult., at the residence of D. R. Elley

Esq , Lyachburg, Va., by the Rev. Wm. H. Kinckle Mr. ROBE CT T. CRAIGHILL, formerly of this town, and Miss EDLIE HOBSON, daughter of Dr. J. V. Hobson, of Pownama County, Va. At Falling Waters Church, Berkeley County, on the 12th ult., by R.v. L. F Wilson, Mr. ROBERT

G. HARPER at Bultimore, formerly of Shepherds-town, to Miss OPHELIA E. WILSON, daughter of

Near Leetown, Jefferson County, on Thursday 10th ult., by the Rev. J. H. March, Mr. B F. RAMSsURG and Miss P. C. JUHNSON, all of this

Oa hursday, 19th ult., in the M. E. Charch in his place, by the Rev J. H. March, Mr. WM. A. GLASSFORD and Miss MARGARET E KEYES, all of this county.

Died.

On the 19th ult., after a protracted filness of Consumption, Mrs. ADALINE M. SHEFTS, wife of Mr. Daniel M. Sheets of this town, age 139 years.—Her long continued suffering prepared her for the realities of a better world.

The Freil the shroud, the mattock, and the grave, he deep, damp, vault, the darkness, and the worm, ad no terrors for her, for she had learned that-

Death, when unmark'd, shows us a friendly face, and is a terror only at a distance. On Tuesday morning last, after a brief illness, at her residence near Charlostown, Mrs. ELIZA-BETH BEDINGER DAVENPORT, widow of the late Col. Braxton Davenport, aged about 74 years.

On the 19th ult., in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. ate Capt O. H. Berryman, U. S Navy, who was the first victim of the war. Mrs. B. was a native of Norfolk-an estimable

Oa the 14th day of February, 1864, in Bridge-burg, Pa WILLIAM J., youngest son of Thomas W, and E. Green, aged 13 years and 5 months, a native of Boliver, Jefferson County, Va. On the 2 th day of April, THOMAS ASHBY Also, the best German Lead Blacking for sale cheap by J. H. EASTERDAY. aged 3 years, 2 mo

Did you ever see him
The little fairy sprite,
Who came glancing, through our household
Like a ray of golden light?
Those little feet kept dancing,
Never weary until eve
Threw its purple shadows o'er us,
And his good night kiss he gave.
Did you ever see him,
With his eyes of bonnie blue?
They were sometimes filled with tear-drops,
Like a violet with dew;
Ottuer they were laughing, dancing,

Ottuer they were laughing, dancing,
Shining, twinkling, bright with joy,
As he told some pretty story
Of his kitten or a toy.
And you did not see him

And you did not see him

When those pattering teet were still,
When those little hands were folded,
Not by their sweet owner's will.
When the eyes were closed so quietly,
And the locks of soft brown hair,
By the bands of friends were parted
from that forebead pure and fair.

SEGAL Coun'y made Cider Vinegar, for REARSLEY SHEERER.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATERDAY, November 4. FLOUR-Was quiet to-day, very little inquiry on Change, but the market was quite steady for good grades of all kinds, and quotations nominally unchanged. There was some demand for Western Family; \$13 was offered for 200 bbls, choice. Su-Family; \$13 was offered for 200 bbls, choice. Supers are quoted at \$9.25a9 75, as to quality.

GRAIN—The offerings on Change were light.—
Of Wheat, 1,650 bushels white and 3,000 bushels red were offered; included in the sales were 560 bushels prime white at \$3; some choice Kentucky was head at \$3.10, and 3.00 offered; 200 bushels good red sold at 2 40a2 45 no prime or choice sold. Corn, 4,000 bushels white, but no yellow worthy of notice received, file market was heavy; with sales of 2,000a3,000 bushels white at 80a82 cts., the outside for good prime new shipping; a a small lot of old white sold a '85 cts., no sales reported. Oats, sales of 2,100 bushels at 46a50 cts, bulk at 48 cts.

Charles Davies ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW.

Harpers-Fort, West Va., WILL attend to business in all the Courts of [November 7, 1865.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Carter House. BY victue of a Deed-of Trust, recorded in Deed Book 37, page 77, Jefferson County Records, I will sell in front of the premises

Tuesday, 5th day of December, 1865,
At 12 o'clock, M., the VALUABLE 10TELEPROPERTY, known as the "CARTER HOUSE," opposite the CourtHouse, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. This commodious establishment is situated in one of the most delightful villages in the Shenandoah Valley, eight miles from Harper's Ferry, and immediately on the line of the Winchester and Potomze Rail Road. It has all the necessary appointments for a hotel conducted on the most approved

It has THIRTY-FIVE ROOMS, most of them large and well ventilated, and is capable of accommodating, with the utmost convenience and comfort, SEVENTY FIVE GUESTS. The STABLING attached is sufficient for SEV-ENTY-FIVE HORSES. The GARDEN embraces TWO ACRES, and has been improved to a capacity to supply abundantly all the vegetables required in season. A most excellent ICE HOUSE, with DAIRY attached, COAL SHEDS, &c., complete the improve-ments of this most desirable property. TERMS:—CASH, but the Trustee has reason to The title deeds may be seen at my Law office in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

ANDREW E. KENNEDY, TRUSTER.

November 7, 1865—ts.

CRISPIN STILL IN

THE LAND OF THE LIVING.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and has now open a Shop on Main street, very nearly opposite the old stand of A. W. Cramer. ing always on hand a good stock of materials, his old customers and the public generally may rely upon being satisfactorily accommodated by giving him a call. He promises good work and reasonable charges; and he solicits the petronage of those who may be in want of anything in his 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 no efforts will be spared pon his part to please and accommodate.

(sp-Hides bought and taken in exchange for work.

November 7, 1865—tf.

WORD TO THE LADIES!

MILLINERY BUSINESS.

at her residence in Charlestown. Having received the LATEST FASHIONS, she is prepared to execute all work in her line y, at the shortest notice, and on terms which cannot give cause of complaint, even in these hard times. All she asks is a call, and the truth of what she states will be verified.

O Her residence is on the corner of Main and Water streets, nearly opposite Holl's Pump. November 7, 1865.

SADDLES. AND BRIDLES.

MANUFACTURED OR REPAIRED.

At Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he is constantly making and repairing Carriage, Gig, Buggy, Coach and wagon HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS,

Ac., in the most durable manner, and the most modern style of work manship, and at short notice and upon "living" terms. My work commends itself. All ask is a share of the public patronage, it - Call upon me at my residence nearly opposite Holl's Pump. 1.

HENRY D. MIDDLEKAUFF.

Rovember 7, 186c-ly. TO THE PUBLIC.

W. W. BURTON, HAS established biniself th Charlestown, and is pre, ared to repair WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., et short notice, upon reasonable terms, and in a substantial manner.

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

November 7, 1865. Carpeting for sale.

THE undersigned has some SUPERIOR RAC CARPETING for sale, CARPET CHAIN or dered for customers who wish to have Carpeting made. DYING done at the shortest notice and upon reasonable terms. Also for sale, a large COPPER KETTLE, capable of containing 35 GALLONS. JACOB W. HATNES. Charlestown, Nov. 7, 1865.

Oysters!

OYSTERS!

O VON BLUCHER, at his Restaurant, Basement of the Sappington Hotel, is daily receiving supplies of CHOICE OYSTERS, which he is prepared to "serve up" in the most acceptable style, to all who may lavor him with a call.

SPICES. SPICES! Cioves, Mace, Allspice, Nut inegs, Cincamon Bark, Ground Cinnamon, White and Black Mustard Seed, Celery Seed, Pepper, Ja-inaica Ginger, Race Gluger and Ground Ginger, for sale by CAMPBELL & MASON. TAKE NOTICE .- Repairing, Blacking

TO FARMERS—One No. 1, latest improved Hay and Straw Cutting Box, for sale by Nov 7. CHARLES JOHNSON. TEAS-No. 1 Ganpowder and Imperial Teas.—
Aiso, good Black Tea, such as will please the
taste of the most lastidious, for sale by
CHARLES JOHNSON.

FOR SALE-8 FOUR HORSE WAGONS.— Apply to JOHN H. STRIDER. Halmown, November 7. A XLE GREASE—Patent Axle Groase for Car-riages and Wagons, for sale by KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

A LARGE stock of Window Glass for sale by AISQUITH & BRO. POWDER, Shot and Caps for sale by D. HUMPHREYS & CO. TAR. SALT and LIME, for sale by JOHN H. STRIDER.

SHOULDER and SIDE MEAT for sale by W. T. FOREMAN. 500 BARRELS of CORN wanted by W. T. FOREMAN.

C. W. AISTOITH.] AISQUITH & BROTHER.

Druggists

At the Old Stand of BELLER & BURNETT, in Charlestown, Jefferson County,

Virginia, OFFER TO THE PEOPLE THEIR LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, AND DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS, AND STATIONERY,

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

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

Hegeman's Elixir of Calisaya Bark, Swaim's Panacca—Holloway's Worm Confections McLane's Vermifuge—Fahnestock's Vermifuge, McLane's Verminge—Fameatock's Verminge,
McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer—Larabee's Pain Killer,
Blair's Compound Syrup Phosphates,
Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron,

Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron,
Ellis' Citrate Magnesia,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Brandreth's Pills—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 Bronchail Trocnes,
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, Payson's Indelible Ink,
Stonebraker's Nerve Liniment,
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 Dyspepola Bitters and Liver Invig orator.

Perfumery, Soaps, &c—Sozodant for Teeth;
Hawley's and Glenn's Ext's for Handkerchiefs,
Golden Lilly of Japan for the Hair,
Sterling's Ambrosial for the Hair,
Sterling's Ambrosial for the Hair,
Burnett's Coccaine for the Hair,
Oldham's and Cristadora's Hair Dye,
Ambrosial Nectar Cologne,
Glenn's Rose Hair Oll—Glenn's Honey Soap,
Colgate's Bath Soap, together with Soaps of every
variety and style,
Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes—Combs, &c.,
Pens, Ilk, Paper and Envelopes, &c.,
NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

S. M. LACKLAND. EDWARD AISQUITH. New Establishment

In (harlestown.

First Floor of Sappington Hotel,

LACKLAND & AISQUITH, WHO announce that they have formed a Co-tion of their Stock of

TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF,

including in part the following brands;

Pioneer, Honey Dew and Gravely Chewing Tobacco; Cabanos, Figaro Rio Hondo, La Uva, Laogoon, La Real, Espanlola, Regania, Honey Bee and Jefferson Segars,

Best Lynchburg, Lone Jack, Here's Your Mule, and Uncle Bub Lee Smoking Tobacco.

PIPES, SEGAR-HOLDERS, MATCHES! &C. The public may find at all times at our establishment, all articles of the most superior quality, that are usually sold in the best ordered Tobacco

ceive the late publications—Periodicals, Daily and Weekly Papers, Illustrated Weeklies, &c., &c.,

W: T. FOREMAN

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Jefferson and other Counties in the Valley, that. in addition to a general assortment of efferson amaddition to a general addition to a general GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, LIQUORS, NOTIONS, &c.

He will keep on hand hereafter, at his Store Room opposite Bank Building, Charlestown, Va., a constant supply of Bacon. Lard, Fish, Salt, Oils, Tar, Flour and Feed of all kinds.

BUYS AND SELLS Corn, Hay, Wood, Coal, Stoven for Wood or Coal, of all descriptions, Lumber, Door and Window Frames and Sash, and any other articles requisite for building purposes

The Attends to forwarding Grain, Flour and all finds of Freight over the Rallroad, either by 03-REID'S EXPRESS-CO

the also desires to give special notice that he has taken out License as a Regular Auctioneer, and will attend to Crying Sales in Jefferson and adjoining Counties, and to the buying and selling of Property of all kinds either privately or publicly. REEERENCES:-N. S. White, Dr. J. J. H. Straith, and H. N. Gallaber, Charlestown, and T. W Pot-terfield, Harpers-Eerry.

Confectionery, Fruits, &c, JOHN F. BLESSING

IN CHARLESTOWN, has on hand a carefully selected Stock of FRESH CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS. &c. SUCH AS

CANDIES—Foreign and Domestic;
ORANGES, Lemons, Rasins, Figs, Currants;
DATES, Citron, Prunes, Peaches, Apples,
and CANNED FRUITS of all kinds, Pickles, Sardines, &c.

Nurs.—Cocoa Nuts, Palm Nuts, Almonds,
Filberts and Pea Nuts.

His BAKERY is in tull blast, and every description of CAKE constantly on hand, or supplied at 67-He offers his services and supplies of Delicacies for Wedding Parties, Pick Nicks, &c., and respectfully invites attention to his assortment, and solicits Orders for his services.

November 7, 1805.

AVE YOU TRIED IT YET!

THAT SUPERIOR WHISKEY, AT EASTERDAY & PROTHER'S new Bar-Room, next Door to Drug Store of

Aisquith & Brother, Charlestown, WHICH is beyond question the most superior that has ever been offered to the palates of the lovers of the ardent in Charlestown and virons. that nothing shall be wantil their BAR an acceptable or and the truth of this state indulge, tablished by a call upon the pared to furnish all kinds to ed to the season, in a style They keep also on hand, ment of SUPERIOR CIGA CHEWING TOBACCO. DICEST Their OYSTER ROOM i

id sorts.

successful operation, and applate of the delicious biva Call—ere you go to at On J. H. EASTERDA November 7, 1865. STOVES, STO a large and general a and HEATING STOVES

received Call early to get bargains Tin House of tove and BY KEARSLEY & SHE 10 Barrels Herring a half and quarter barrels. GOLD and SILVER bou

Dr. W. F. ALEXANDER.

OFFERS his Professional Services to the citizens of the neighborhood of Duffield's Depot, Jefferson county.

OFFICE AT HE, HILLERY'S HOUSE.

November 7, 1865.

PROFESSIONAL CARD. PROFESSIONAL CARD.

TOR certain reasons I deem it proper thus to say to the public, that, being relieved of engagements and difficulties, which for several years have necessarily drawn largely upon my time and attention, and more or less embarrassed the discharge of professional duty, I intend, it my life be spared, to devote the next ten years exclusively to a faithful pursuit of my profession.

I will give especial attention to that branch of practice which has been my main study from the commencement of my experience—"The Diseases or Females and Children"—and in order to a successful management, I will avail myself of the Latest Improvements in Medicines and appliances.

JOHN J. H. STRAITH.

November 7, 1865. November 7, 1865.

THE MARYLAND

Life Insurance Company, OF BALTIMORE.

Policy Holders Participate in the Profits. LOWEST RATES OF BEST COMPANIES.

THE Harter of this Company requires a de-posit of not less than \$100,000 with the Treas-urer of the State, as a guarantee of faith with the policy holders.
This Company is prepared to issue ordinary life policies for a term of years, and ten years non-forfeiture life policies.

Also, Policies of Endowment, Annuity, &c.

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

DR. J. A. STRAITH, Medical Examiner for Jefferson County. Medical Examiner for Jefferson County.

Og-No charge for Policies, Stamps or Medical
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.

Charlestown, Va. Nov. 7, 1865.

CAMPRELL & MASON, Apothecaries,

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN. THE undersigned having recently refitted their Store Room, and received a full stock of fresh and reliable

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,

PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, &c., will supply friends and customers at accommodaprices. Included in our Slock (the whole o which has been selected with great care) are-

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Lozenges—Jaynes' Expectorant,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Plantation Bitter's—Hostetter's Bitters,
Backsley's Wine Bittere—Cannon's Bitters,
Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup,
Bull's Sarsaparilla—McLane's Vermifuge,
Holloway's Worm Confection,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Brown's Essence of Ginger,
Radway's Ready Relief,
Davis' Pain Killer—Larabee's Pain Killer,
Barry's Tricopherus—Lyon's Kathairose,
Mrs Allen's Zylobalsamum,
Burnett's Cocoaine—Joues' Hair Dye,
Pomades—Extracts—Cologne Water,
Verbena Water—Soaps, Verbena Water-Soaps,

Bozodont for the Teeth, Hair, Tooth, Cloth, Nail and Shaving Brushes, Fine Combs—Ridding Combs, Fine Combs—Ridding Combs, 11, School Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Stationery—Tobacco and Cigars, Concentrated Ley for making Soap; Flavoring Extracts—Vanilla Beans—Gelatine, SPANISH LEECHES.

We are prepared to fill physician's prescriptions, did compound inedicines according to the later strictest rules of Pharmacy.

The public can confidently rely on having prescriptions can fully prepared at all hours of day and NOVEMBER 7, 1865. 10 Our customers will bear in mind that we sell

D. HUMPHREYS and Co.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS & FINDINGS DOR CARPENTERS, SMITHS, SHOE-MAKERS, SADDLERS, MASONS AND

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

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, GENERALLY. Also, a carefully selected assortment of

Groceries. All of which they are determined to sell at BaltiMode Retail Prices. Orders promptly attended to.
Our friends and the public are respectfully invited
to call and examine, and buy only at the place where
the Best and Cheapest Goods are to be had.

D. HUMPHREYS & COCharlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
November 7, 1863.

LEISENRING and SON,

CHARLESTOWN.

HARPER'S FERRY,

WHERE they keep a large assortment of DRY GOODS, such as Cloths, Cashineres, Calicoes, Cottons, Ginghams, Lawns,. Ready Made Clothing, &c. Also, Ladics' Fancy Goods, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts for flavoring, Boots, Shoes, Ladics' Gairers, tentlemen's Linen and Paper Collars, Neck Ties and Gloves. &c., Flor Matting, Uil Cloth, Carpeting, &c., Leather of all kingles, and Shoe Findings, Giffeen Syrup, Sugars.

Molasses, Prime Syrup, Sugars,
Oils of all kinds, Paints, Fish, &c.
Hardware of all kinds,
Drugs and Medicines—Spices, Canned Fruit,
Tin and Wooden Ware—Measures of all kinds.
STATIONERY—School Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Slates, &c., &c.

60-Goods specially ordered promptly attended
to one of the firm visiting Baltimore every week.

60-All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

Shannondale Factory.

THE undesigned are conducting this well ap-pointed WOOLEN FACTORY, 6 miles from Charlestown and 1 mile from Kabletown, and are constantly manufacturing Goods of superior we exchange our manufactures according to the following schedule;
64 Drab Linser, 1 yard for 4 and 4, lbs. Wood,
64 Grey Linsey, 1 do. do. 41 do. 5 do. do.
34 Cassimere, 1 do. do. 31 do. 4 do. do.,
44 Flaid Linsey, 1 do. do. 21 do. 3, do. do.,
47 Flannels, 1 do. do. 22 do. 3 do. do.,
Yarns, 1 lb. do. 21 do. 4 do. do.
Highest Cash Price paid f r Wool,
JAMES M. JOHNSON & CO. GALVANIZED WIRE, for Clothes Lines, or for supporting Grape Vines. We know of one which has been in use for a clothes line for fifteen

yours without rusting.
KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

REVENUE STAMPS can be had at the Cheap Reach Store of KEARSLEY & SHEEREB.

TABLEIII. Stamp Duties.

Agreement or contract other than these specified in the schedule, any appraisement of value or danage, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written—5 cents.

Agreement or contract other than those specified in this schedule, if more than one agreement be written on the sheet of paper, for each—5 cents.

Bank Checks, Draft or order for the payment of money, if exceeding ten dollars—2 cents.

Bill of Exchange (inland), Draft or Order for the payment of any sun of money, not exceeding one hundred dollars, otherwise than at sight or on demand; of any promisory note, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be forthwith presented, and which shall be presented a bank at banker for payment;) or any tigninorandum, thack, receipt, or other written or printed syidence of any amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated, for a sum not expeeding one lundred dollars—5 cents.

Bill of Exchange—for every additional one hundred dollars—5 cents.

dred dollars, or fractional part in excess of one hundred dollars—5 cents.

Bill of Exchange (foreign)—drawn in, but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more—same as inland bills of exchange.

Bill of Exchange (foreign)—drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed one hundred dollars, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed—2 cents. cents.

Bill of Exchange (foreign)—for every additional one hundred dullars, or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars—2 cents.

Bill of Lading or Receipt—other than charter pay, for any goods, etc., exported to a foreign port—10

cents.

Bill of Sale—by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed where the consider ation shall not exceed five hundred dollars—50 Bill of Sale-exceeding five hundred dollars and

Bill of Sale—exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollar—one dollar.

Bill of Sale—exceeding one thousand dollars for every additional aniotint of five hundred dollars, or tractional part thereof—50 cents.

Bonds of indemnity—where the penalty is one thousand dollars or jess—o0 cents.

Bonds of Indemnity—where the penalty exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part in excess of one thousand dollars—50 cents.

Bond—for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office—none dollar—ap—bonds of any description, other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, on used, in connection with mortgage deeds, and side as are not otherwise charged—25 cents.

Certificates of Stock—25 cents.

Certificates of Profits of an incorporated company or a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars—10 cents.

fifty dollars—10 cents.
Certificates of Profits exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars—25 cents. For every additional one thousand dollars, or part thereot-25 cents.

Certificate of damage—25 cents.
Certificate of Deposit in a tank, not exceeding one hundred dollars—2 cents.
Certificates for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars—5 cents.

Certincates of any other description—5 cents.

Charter Party, if the tonage does not exceed 150 Charter exceeding 150 tons and not exceeding 300 Charter exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 ons-\$5.

tons—\$5.

Charuer exceeding 600 tons—\$10.

Contract issued by brokers, etc.,—10 cents.

Conveyance, when the value does not exceed five hundred dollars—50 cents.

Conveyance; exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars—\$1. For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of one thousand dollars—50 cents. Entry; custom louse, for consumption or ware-housing; not exceeding one hundred dollars-25 dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars-50 Entry, custom house, exceeding five hundred dol

Entry, withdrawal—50 cents.

G. ugers' Retu as. if for a quantity not exceeding 500 gallons—10 cents. Exceeding 500 gallons—25 Insurance, life, when the amount insured shall not exceed one thousand dollars—25 cents.
Insurance, exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$5,000-50 cents.

Insurance exceeding \$5,000-\$1.

Insurance exceeding \$5,000-\$1.

Insurance, (fire, marine or inland), each policy, where the premium does not exceed \$10-10 cents.

Exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$50-25 cent,.

Exceeding \$50-50 cents.

Lesse, where the rent is \$300 or less-50 cents.

Lesse, where the rent exceeds \$300, for each ad-

Lease where the rent exceeds \$300, for each additional \$200 or fraction in excess of \$300-50 Manifest, if the tonage does not exceed 300 toas-Manifest exceeding 660 tons, \$5. Manifest, exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons. \$5.
Measurers' Returns, for a quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cents. Exceeding 1,000 bushels,

25 cents.

Mortgage, or any personal bond given as secutify for the payment of any definite sum of money exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500, 50 cents.

Mortgage exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1. For every additional \$500 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1,000—50 cents.—For every transfer or assignment, the stamp duty is the same as on the original instrument.

Passage Tickets to foreign ports, not exceeding \$35.—50 cents. Exceeding \$35 and not exceeding \$50, \$1. For every additional \$50 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$50, \$1.

Power of Attorney for sale of stock, etc., 25 cts.

Power of Attorney or Proxy for voting, 10 cents.

Power of Attorney or Proxy for voting, 10 cents. Power of Attorney to collect rents, 25 cents. His Power of Attorney to sell real estate, or to rent or lease the same, \$1.

Power of Attorney for any other purpose, 50 cts.

Probate of Will or Letters of Administration. where the estate does not exceed the value of \$2,000, \$1. For every additional \$1,000 or fractional part in excess of \$2,000, 50 cents.

Protests, 25 cents. Protests, 20 cents.

Receipts for the payment of any sum of money or for the payment of any debt due exceeding \$20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment, or decree of a court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property, 2 cents.
Warehouse Receipt, for property, goods, wares
or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposor merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding \$500 in value, 10 cents. Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, 20 cents. For every additional \$1,000 or fractional part thereof, 10 cents. For property, goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard—25 cents.

Weighers' Returns, for a weight not exceeding 5,000 pounds, 10 cents. Exceeding 5,000 pounds, 25 cents. Writ, or other original process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents. of law or equity, 50 cents.

Writ, &c., issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is \$100 or over - 50 cents.

Writ, &c., igno every confession of judgment or cognovit for \$100 and over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents.

Writs, or other process on appeals from justical courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents.

Warrant of Distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed \$100, 25 cents. Exceeding \$100, 50 cents.

Writs, Summons, and other process issued, by a justice of the peace, police or manicipal court of no greater jurisdiction, than a justice of the peace in the same State, exempt.

Official Documents, Instruments and Papersia-sued or used by officers of the United States Cov-STAMP DUTIES ON MANUFACTURES. Cigar Lights and Wax Tapers—double the rates imposed upon friction or lucifer matches, (to take effect on and after September 1st, 1864.

Friction Matches—parcels or packages containing 100 matches or less, each package, 1 cent — Containing more than 100 and not over 200, 2 cts.
For each additional 100 matches, or fractional parts

Medicines of preparations made by private re-recipe, or, under letters patent, and sold as pro-prictary articles—on every package, box, buttle, or other inclosure, retailing for 25 cents or less—1 sent. From 25 to 50 cents, 2 cents. From 50 to 5 cents, 3 cents. From 75 cents to \$1, 4 cents,—Sach additional 50 cents, or fraction thereof, 2

Each additional 50 cents, or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Pertumery and Cosmetics—on each package, box, battle, or other inclosure of actucles used as perfumes, or applications for the hair, mouth as skin, retailing for 25 cents or less, 1 cents. From 25 to 50 cents, 2 cents. From 50 to 75 cents, 3 cents. From 50 to 75 cents, 3 cents. From 50 to 75 cents, 2 cents.

Playing Cards—each Pack of whatever number, when the price per pack does not exceed 8 cents, 2 cents. From 18 to 25 cents, 4 cents. From 25 to 50 cents, 10 cents, 10 cents, 10 cents, 10 cents, 10 cents, 10 cents, 2 cents. From 50 cents to \$1,15 cents.

Each additional 50 cents of \$1,15 cents.

Each additional 50 cents of \$1,15 cents.

Each additional 50 cents, 5 cents.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerrotypes, or any sun pictures, upon, each picture of which the fe tail price shall not exceeding 50 cents. Exceeding 25 cents, and not exceeding 50 cents. Exceeding 50 cents and not exceeding \$1 cents. For exercising \$1 cents. For exercising \$1 cents.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerrotypes, or any sun pictures, upon, each picture of which the fe tail price shall not exceeding 50 cents. Exceeding 50 cents and not exceeding \$1 cents. For exercising \$1 cents. For exercising \$1 cents.

Each additional 50 cents of \$1,15 cents.

Each additional 50 cents of \$1,15 cents.

Each additional 50 cents, 2 cents. Exceeding 50 cents. Exceeding 50 cents. Exceeding 50 cents. Exceeding 50 cents and not exceeding \$1 cents. For exercising \$1 cents. For exercising \$1 cents.

Figure 4 and English Meximo, all colors—Iriah Popling, Severa and Gray Lustre for Travelling Dresses, Calicoss and Ginghams.

Shaker Flaunels, Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linseys, Ticking, Brown and Bleached Cottons.

WHITE GOODS AND NOTIONS. PENALTIES.

For fraudulently omitting to cancel a stamp used For issuing unstamped documents, contrary to the law, a fine of \$50, and the instrument deemed null and void.

For forging or counterfeiting stamps, or for uttering, using, selling or offering the same; for faudulently cutting, tearing, or getting off stamps, washing and again using them, or for aiding and aletting such offences, forfeiture of the false stamps, and the instruments they are on, a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding five years.

For making, signing, lasuing, accepting, or paying any Bill of Exchange, Draft, Promissory Note, or Money Order without stamp, to evade payment of stamp duty, \$50.

For paying, accepting, or negotiating any Bill of Exchange. Draft or mon'y Order, drawn out of and payable within the U.S. without its being duly stamped, \$200.

Small stamps (except proprietary) may be used instead of large ones, if the right amount is affixed.

Commissions of five per cent (less the cost of the paper) are allowed on purchases of stamps of over \$50 at a sime; and of Proprietary Stamps, purchases over \$50 are entitled to ten per cent commissions. Unstamped instruments may be ultimately stamped upon payment of duty, and \$50 penalty with 6 per cent interest from date of instrument, amount of duty shall exceed fifty dollars.

SAPPINGTON HOTEL, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.,

MISS SARAH A. BEALL,

CONTINUES open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. The ROOMS are in complete order, well jurnished and comfortable; 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 Guesta. of Guests.

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

The public patronage is solicited.

November 7, 1865.

SIBERT HOUSE.

NEW MARKET, SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VA.

I RESPECTFULLY notify my friends in the Valley, and the public generally, that I have leased the SIBERT HOUSE, and will spare neither labor or expense in making it one of the most com-fortable and pleasant houses in the Valley of Vir-ginia for Travellers.

The TABLE will be provided with the best the country can afford. The BEDS shall be clean and comfortable. Tress, Hacks and Buggies will always be kept on hand for the accommodation of travelers who may be supplied with the best and purest LIQUORS that can be procured in the markets. The STABLE will be attended by careful Ostlers, and will always be supplied with feed.

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

TERMS moderate. TERMS moderate. November 7, 1865.

To The Public. G. VON BLUCHER,

Basement of Suppington Hore!, Charlestown, A NNOUNCES to the public that he has for A for sa e by Wholesals and Retail the purest LIQUORS offered to the people of this Valley. His stock consists of

BRANDIES, WHISKEYS,

WINES, ALE, POPTER, &c. At his BAR may be found the most delightful and refreshing summer beverages—MINT JULEPS, COBLERS, SMASHES, LEMONADE, XX ALE PURTER, BROWN STOUT, OF WHISKEY AND BRANDIES plain.

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

His object is to keep his house well supplied 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 merit a large share of the public patronage.

NOVEMBER 7, 1865. he public patronage. November 7, 1865.

ES TABLISHED, 1857.

T. MCCEST thy,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS

374 West Bultimore Street, Baltimore. Represented by DANIEL BOONE. November 7, 1853 · Panca!harticonized

DEFECATED or Depurated for medical or social uses, by the "PANCATHABTICON," invented and atented June 17, 1523, by

JOHN E. WILLEUN, 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. My None genuine that has not the Patentee and Agent's signature on each label.

JOHN E. WILSON. (15-Its purity has been fully tested as per the annexed certificates of analysis: CERTIFICATES.

From a careful Chemical Analysis of Supe rior Old Rye Whiskey, Pancatharti-conized by JOHN E. WILSON, of Baltimore. Of This Whiskey is characterized by the absence of heavy Fusil. Oil, Sugar and Poisonous Metalic compounds, and by retaining its etherest oderous oil untainted of Helps the chemical composition of a pure, carefully descated Rye Whiskey.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., Etate Assayer; 16 Boylston street. Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862. Having made a careful chemical analysis of the 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 aroma, richness and delicacy of flavor, it cannot be surpassed.

Respectfully yours,

G.A. LEIBIG, Analytical Chemist.

Careful, chemical analysis of four kinds of Whiskey—Superior Old Rye Whiskey, Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey, Superior Old Wheat Whiskey, Superior, Old, Corn Whiskey—Pancatharticonizer by means of the patent apparatus invented by John E. Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., have shown them to be entirely tree from the heavy Fusil Olis and from the possenous metalic compounds of a found in Whiskey

Whiskeys.

They retain the Ethereal Products, entirely free from any, raint 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. 7.4, State Assayer, 15 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862.

AG- ORDERS SOLICITED. -CO Of-Dealers and Druggists allowed a l'beral dis-count. For prices and particulars address sole Agent of the United States.

JOHN E. WILSON, W. Corner Howard & Camden streets.
Baltimore, Nov. 7, 1865.

FALL AND WINTER

Plain Cambric, Swiss Muslins, Figured and Dotted ditto, Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Magic and Coventry Rufflings, Ficece Lined and Lambs Wool Hose, Buck Gauntlets and Kid Gloves, Nubias and Twilight Hoods, Plaid Shawla—long and square. Trinnings of all styles and qualities. I desire particularly to call attention to my stock of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR:

Cloths, Cassimores. Vestings, Negliges, Merino
Shirts, Drawers, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

GROCERIES, QUEENS WARE, GLASSWARE,

J. H. EASTERDAY'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.

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

> materials, and at the lowest prices. Particular atten-

exchange for Tin Ware or Tin Work. NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

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

Of-House Spouting, Jobbing and Repairing, dene on short notice. ALBERT MILLER & CO.

STAGE LINE

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS

between Berryville and Charlestown. 05 Coaches leave Berryville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., arriving at Charlestown at half past nine o'clock, connecting with downward

NOVEMBER 7, 1865. HALLTOWN

EVERY VARIETY OF

CORN, BUTTER, EGGS. WOOL AND HIDES,

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

J. H. HAINES and Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in

Persons dealing in our line will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. (I)—Whousale and Retail.
(I)—Opposite J. F. Blessing's. (I)
Charlestown, Va., Nov. 7, 1865.

THE undersigned having again commenced business at their former place in Charlestown, respectfully invite the old friends and patrons of KEARSLEY, SHEERER & CO., and the public generally, to give us a share of their patronage.—Our purchases are made

found is a well assorted Country Store, such as FANCY DRY GOODS, DOMESTICS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOODEN WARE, GROCERIES, BRUSHES, NOTIONS, &c.

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 any other establishment in the Valley, for CASH or KAFTER.

All we ask is an examination of our Stock, where you will find a general assortment of Dry Goods consisting of Ladiest Trees Material, of latest styres. consisting of Ladies) Press Material, of latest styles, with Trimmings, Gentlemen's West of every description, Ready-Marie Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c.

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Hollow-ware Wooden ware, and Tin ware, Leather and Shoe-Findings, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Hames and

NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

WE cave us received an assortment of LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS, in all their varieties, including Sole. Upper, Kip. Tappings, Boot and French Morocco. Also, French and American, Calf Skins, and the Kit complete. Call and look before making your parchases;

JOB WORK

tion paid to

TIN ROOFING, GUTTERING, &c. Brass, Iron, Pewter and Lead, Sheep-skins, Hides, Bacon, Lard, Wool, and Country Produce in general, taken in

STOVE STORE AND TIN SHOP!

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand an assortment of the most approved Stoves, and Tin Ware,

November 7, 1865.

Berryville and Charlestown.

LINE OF STAGES RUNNING DAILY

trains, and leaving Charlestown after the arrival of the Mail Train from Harper's Ferry-reaching Berryville during the afternoon.

At Berryville we have accommodations for sending Passengers to any point desired. Moderate charges. Y. W.M. A. NISEWARNER,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE. DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

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

bought for CASH, or in exchange for GOODS, at highest market price. [2, 1]. Old Rye Whiskey. LUMBER.

TOBACCO, SNUFFS AND CIGARS. A 1,50, will keep constantly on hand a fine asold Gravely Brand CHEWING TOBACCO. Also, a lot of the choicest brands of VIRGINIA SMO-KING TOBACCO.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

For Cash upon the best terms, and will be sold in like man-ier. We respectfully ask for an inspection of our foods, an we are determined not to be undersold

November 7, 1865. To The Public. THE undersigned has just returned from Baltiff more with a large and splendid assortment of

Trac's.

GROCERIFS of every description—Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Fish and Salt.

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

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

GEORGE W. LEISENRING & Co.

CHOEMAKER'S AND SADLER'S DEPOT OF SUPPLIES.

Hardware, Wooden Ware, Coal Oil Lamps and Oil. Nov. 7, 1865. H. L. HEISKELL Nov. 7. KEARSLEY & SHEETER.

Poetical.

[From The Waverly Magazine.] THE SUMMER DAYS ARE GONE.

The flowers that made the summer air So fragrant with their rich perfume, Alas! are gone, their leaves so fair Lie faded in their autumn tomb.

The branches now are almost bare,
Where summer song-birds make their homes
Where trees are green, where flowers are lair
Once more the happy birds have flowa.

To distant lands o'er sunny seas,
The songsters bright have taken wing,
To warble on that warmer breeze The notes they say to us in spring.

Her autumn robe of red and brown, Once more the gliding year puts on,
And yonder sun looks colder down
Since the bright days are gone The stars, the glory of the night, Look on us still with silvery eye— Shine on us still as clear and bright,

But not from out the summer sky. The chilly breezes of the north Tell us it is no longer spring, And winter's hand is reaching forth

To wither every verdant thing. So even-like the birds, the flowers, When dearest things of life have flown, Then in the heart's deserted bowers

The naked branches stand alone Oh ! then, alas! no breath of spring Can breathe the living verdore on, No sun will shine, no birds will sing-Forever is the summer gone.

But when the heart beats high and warm, And kindred hearts its throbbing share. It heeds not winter's clouds nor storm But summer tarries always there.

Miscellaneous.

AN EDITOR IN A NEW SUIT .- Mr. Clark. editor of the Kendall (Ill.) Clarion, is a man who loves a good joke, and never lets an opportunity slip that premises a dish of fun.

DISGUISED.-We have lately got a new suit of clothes, and no man could be more effectually disguised. We look like a gentleman. Upon first putting on, we felt like a cat in a strange garret, and for a long time thought we were swapped off.

We went to the house and scared the baby almost into fits, our wife asked us if we want- have so recently passed. ed to see Mr. Clark, and said he was at the office; we went there and pretty soon one of our business men came in with a strip of paper in his hand. He asked if the editor was in; told him we thought not; asked him if he wished to see him particularly; said he wanted him to pay that bill; told him we didn't believe he'd be in; business man left.

We started to the house again; met a couple of young ladies; one of them asked the other. "What handsome stranger is that?" In our dilemma we met a friend and told him who we were and got him to introduce us to our wife, who is now as proud-of us as she can be.

The next time we get a new suit of clothes we shall let our wife know it beforehand.

A FIX FOR A YOUNG GENTLEMAN .- The Mobile (Ala.) Tribune says: A very nice young gentleman, whose name we do not deem necessary to ventilate, recently invested a small sum in chickens, which he undertook and much kindness and forbearance. Fortunately to take home on the Dauphin street cars. After proceeding a short distance, the attention of all the passengers, a large proportion of whom were ladies, was called to him by one of his purchases raising a loud and continued cackle. In vain he tried to quiet the bird, the ladies "tittered" and pulled down their veils; the gentlemen on board "haw hawed," and our young friend, in his ignorance of "the situation," blushed. Growing somewhat restless at being the cynosure of all eyes, he cast a look into his lap, and behold-there was an egg. He immediately quit the car and pursued his way homeward on foot. Imagine his "pheelinks.",

ANECDOTE.-Rev. Simeon Parmlee, well known in Northern Vermont, and for many years a settled minister in the town of Westtord, used to relate the following, respecting one of his parishoners, who never was known to engage in any religious conversation, so strongly was he attached to things earthly. Mr. Parmlee called one day to have a talk with him. He wished to have the minister walk over his well cultivated farm, which request was complied with. After looking at his stock and crops, he waited for an op-portunity to change the subject to things of a religious nature. At last the minister past history. thought the time had arrived, when he said; "All these things are good enough in their place, but thou lackest one thing." "Yes, yes," said the farmer, "a good cart, and I'll have it, too." The minister gave it up.

A CALIFORNIA OBITUARY.—In Salt Lake City, last week, Bishop Bellwether died of consomethingorother and left nine discousolate widows. Each followed her share of his mortal remains to the grave, weeping according to the stock she held, but the blow was particularly felt by the last wife, scarce seventeen years of age, who held more than two-thirds of his purest and best-paying affections, she having a segregated interest in his second-level pocket. His "heirs," ninety-three in number, were brought in sorrow to the grave. Sich is life!-in Mormondom. Sic transit gal-hourious old Muggins!

THE REASON WHY .- Men become bald. Why? Because they were close hats and caps. Women are never bald, except by disease. They do not wear close hats and caps. Men never lose a hair below where the hat touches the head, not if they have been bald twenty years. The close hat holds the heat and perspiration. Thereby the hair glands become weak, and the hair falls out. What the people of the several States and of that affection will restore it? Nothing, after the scalp becomes shiny. But in process of falling out, or recently lost, the following is best: Wash the head freely with cold water once or twice a day. Wear a thoroughly ventilated hat. This is the best means to arrest the lost, and restore what is susceptible of restoration.

CONUNDRUMS .- When may a man be said to swallow cause and effect? When he drinks

What is a man like in the midst of a desert What is a man like in the midst of a desert without meat or drink? Like to be starved.

Why is the toothache like an unanswerable argument? Because it makes people hold their jaw.

Martial law confiscation libels, and State trials will undoubtedly postpone such a result, but I hope they will all soon give way under the influence of reviving confidence and good will. When is silence likely to get wet? When

Why is a soldier who has not risen from the ranks for three years, like as illicit man-

What is the difference between one in our community would accept situations who walks and one who looks up at a flight, on the same terms: of stairs? One steps up stairs, and the other

of stairs? One steps up stairs, and the other stares up steps.

A reverent gentleman, on a recent Sunday evening, threw a new light upon a congregation at Strafford, England. He had been out in the afternoon with a cigar, and putting it in his coat pocket when he went into the vestry, either it or some fuses he had also in his pocket set the coat on fire. There was quite a papie in the chinel but happily.

Situation Wanted—By a Young Man as Son in-Law in some respectable and WEALTHY family in the Oily. Four or five miles in the country would not be objectionable, provided he would be furnished with the exclusive control of a fine carriage and a good span of gray horses, and a careful driver. The road must be in good order, how ever. Address U., postage prepaid.

Of Life without a groan is like meat without a bone. A joke without salt (Attic) is like beer

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.] LETTER FROM HON. JOHN B. BALDWIN.

STAUNTON, Sept 14th, 1865.

A. W. Campbell, Editor Intelligencer, Wheeling DEAR SIR .- I have received your letter asking "information as to the real state of things in the Valley and on from there to Richmond, and as to the real feelings of the people, and how they are affected toward the Government." You express a desire and purpose to use your "pen and press in the best interests of a right restoration," and you invite me to write 1 on "a full, free and frank letter, to be used in promoting the cause of Union which you trust we both have at

I accept your invitation in the spirit in which it is given, and I will write you truly the results of my personal observation, and of an extensive inter-course with persons of intelligence from many parts

Opposition to the authority of the United States is completely at an end in Virginia; and I doubt if there can be found in the State a man, woman or child who thinks it either practicable or desirable to renew it in any form.

regarded as a fixed and enduring fact, and that everything of value in our future that depends upon

Government or Nationality is inseparably connected with the peace, prosperity and success of the United States. This belief is universal, earnest and practical So much so that, if we could now have a free election without restriction as to the right to vote or to be voted for, no man who does not entertain it. and intend in good taith to act upon it, could be

elected to office of any kind in any part of Virginia.

The pretence that elections thus far held in Virginia have turned upon "Unionism" or "secessionn." or that those now pending are likely to be so nfluenced, is a mere device of office seekers to apopriate to themselves all the merit of the one and throw upon their competitors all the odium of he other. Among the most active in the resert to this expedient are well known secessionists who, Here is one of his last: "" under the "Confederacy," used it with the ends We have, as yet, no party divisions in Virginia, and our elections necessarily turn upon the personal popularity of Candidates, all of whom profess substantially the same opinions and purposes in regard to public affairs. Under such circums ances, it will not, I think, be decreed unnatural or improper

that our people should be influenced by sympathics and preferences which have grown up in the progress of the trials and sufferings through which they 2. AS TO SLAVERY. The people of Virginia do not believe that the dealings of the government with slavery have, been either just or expedient, or that the interests of either master or slave will be promoted thereby. They look forward with painful apprehension to the future of a community whose industrial system has been so recklessly overthrown, and of a helploss race who have had freedom thrust upon them without preparation for its duties or responsibilities, and

are thus, without fault of their own, handed over to want, suffering and probable extiction.

They are satisfied, however, that the mischief is. already practically done, and that any attempt to retrace the steps which have been taken would be wholly impracticable, and could only serve to in-crease the trouble and confusion which are now imfidence, that, so far from seeking to obstruct measures deemed proper to complete the work offreeing the slaves, the people of Virginia will promptly do naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of any king either before a complete the slaves. pending. You may, therefore, expect, with confidence, that, so far from seeking to obstruct meainto foll effect, and to make it, as far as practicable,

beneficial to all concerned. To establish a system of free labor by which these 'Freedmen' may be saved from the poverty and misery which will naturally attend upon their want of industry and thrift, will require great good sense for them and for the cause of humanity, it is not true, as has been charged, that the white people of Virginia have any feeling of hatred or ill will toward them or any disposition to deprive them, hy legislation or otherwise, of the substantial benefits of freedom. Indeed the relations between the two races are still marked by the mutual kindness which has always attended their intercourse, and which, in view of all the disturbing influences which have been brought to bear, may be regarded as

The effect of freeedom upon the character and conduct of the negro is yet to be seen, and it will require time and experience to determine how far it will be either wise or safe to confer upon him additional rights or privileges, civil, s. cial or politi-

3. " A RIGHT RESTORATION." If I am right in what I have said, it would seem to follow that the difficulties in the way of restoring Virginia at once to all her relations with the Federal Government are, so far as her people are con-On this subject you may rely with entire con fidence upon the truth of the following propositions That the people of Virginia are now fufly pre-pared, in good faith and upon earnest convictions of dut and interest, to take upon themselves all the obligations, and to perform all the duties which justly belong to them as citizens of the United

2. That our Courts of Justice and Police now organized according to the Constitution and laws of Virginia are as fully competent to administer jus-tice and to maintain order, and may be as co-fi-dently relied upon for that purpose, by all classes and conditions of our people, as at any time in our

3. That it would be not only perfectly safe, but

eminently wise, to withdraw from Virginia all com-

mandants of posts with their armed guards, all Provost Marshals with their military officials, and all lecturers and other agents of the Freedmen's Bureau. These instruments of martial law have become wholly unnecessary since the organization of our civil tribunals, and their continuance among our people, tends to alienation and unkindness, rather than conciliation and good will. 4. That if our people could be assured of their entire freedom to act, and that constitutional action on their part would be sustained, they would go on with cheerful alacrity, and in a spirit of national onservatism, to conform their State Government to the new circumstances in which they find themselves, and to restore the constitutional harmony between the State and Federal Governments. 5. That those who count as political capital any ipposed preference on the part of our people mong obsolete party organizations, and those who apprehend that resentments, growing out of past collisions will control our future political relations, alike fail to appreciate "the situation." They will all find that treeing the slaves has set the masters

political action, and that our people are far more accessible to influences suggested by the future than I have thus stated truly and fairly the opinions and purposes of the people of Virginia tounded upon convictions of duty and interest, but I take it for granted that you look for something higher and better than this, and that you include in your idea of a right restoration, a revival of those feelings of the people of the several States and of that affectionate loyalty to the common government which, in the earlier days of the Republic, so greatly distinguished our whole people.

It is due to candor to say that no such revival has yet taken place in Virginia, though I do not

free from the necessities which once controlled their

at all despair of seeing it brought about. Time of itself, will do much toward relieving the bitterness of recent strife. The revewal of commercial inter course must be followed by the re-establishment of social relations between the people of the different States, and if we can have constitutional equality fully recognized and practically enforced by laws which shall protect alike the people of all parts of our country, the people of Virginia will not be slow to give their affections to a government thus com-

Your obedient servant, JOHN B. BALDWIN.

A young gentleman in Georgia, pubufacturer of spirits? Because he's a private lishes the following card in the Rome Courier. We should not be surprised if some

also in his pocket set the coat on fire. There was quite a panic in the chapel, but happily it was cleared without the loss of life or limb.

Amnesty Proclamation. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, The President of the United States, he Sin day of December, 1863, did with the objut auppressing the existing rebellion, to induce ersons to lay down their arms, to return to the bysity, and to restore the authority of the Unit

loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication, engaged in said relelion; and Whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in the said rebelion, bave since the issuance of said proclamation failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and Whereas, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said rebellion, and continued in hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare, that I hereby grant States, do proclaim and declare, that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly par-ticipated in the existing rebellion, except as here-The supremacy of the National Constitution and law is as thoroughly felt and acknowledged in Virginia as in any part of the Union, and there is no more necessity for an armed force to ma ntain the authority of the Government here than there is an any Northern or Western State.

The central idea which now controls in the public opinion of Virginia is, that the Union must be recarded as a fixed and endaring fact, and that tered, for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tener and effect following to-wit: I do soleinaly swear or affirm in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth support, protect and laithfully defend the constitution of the United States and will in like manner, abide by

and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebetion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God:

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

1 Ail who are or have been pretended or diplomatic offic rs or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate States.

2. All who left Judicial stations under the United fites to aid the rebelion.

§. All who have been military or naval officers of the pretended Confederate Government above the

nay.

All who left their seats in the Congress of the United States to all the rebellion.

5, All who resigned or tendered the resignation of their commissions in the Army and Navy of the United States to evade their duty in resisting the rebellion. 6. All who have engaged in any way in 'treating' otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, scamed, or in other capacities:

7. All persons who have been or are absentees rom the United States for the purpose of aiding the 8. All military or naval officers in the rebel ser

vice who were educated by the Government in the Military A ademy at West Point of at the United States Naval Academy.

9. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of the States in insurrection against the United States. 10. All persons who left their homes within the passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11. All persons who have engaged in the destruc-tion of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States on the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States

12. All persons who, at a time when they seek to

13. All persons who have voluntarily participated n said rebellion, the estimated value of whose tax erty is over \$20,000. 14. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's Proclamation of December 8th, 1863, or the oath of allegiance to the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept the same in violate; provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States. The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefits to the people and guard the government against fraud. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be

Doncat the City of Washington, this the 29th day of May, A. D., 1865, and of the independence of America the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President. WM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S REGULATIONS IN REFERENCE TO THE AMNESTY OATH. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.)

Washington, May 29. Sig.—A copy of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of this date is herewith appended.

A clause in the instrument directs the Secretary of Sixte to establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the amnesty oath so as to insure its benefits to the people and guard the Government against fraud. Pursuant to this injunction, you are informed that the oath prescribed in the Proclamation may be taken and sut scribed to before any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a loyal State or Territory, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for administering

All officers who receive such oaths are authorized to give certified copies thereof to persons respectively by whom they were made, and such officers are hereby required to transmit originals of such oaths at as early a day as convenient, to this Department, where they will be deposited and remain in the ar chives of the Government.

A register thereof will be kept in the Department and on application in proper cases, certificates will be issued of such certificates in the form of official certific ites.

I am, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State. INSTRUCTIONS TO EXCEPTED CLASSES. The following circular has been issued from the Attorney General's office by direction from the President: President:
All persons belonging to excepted classes enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 29th, 1865, who may make special application to the President for pardon, are hereby notified that before their respective applications would be considered, it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed to the oath or affirmation in said proclamation of the President. Every such person desiring special pardon should make application in desiring special pardon should make application in writing or in person therefor, and transmit with such application the original oath and affirmation as taken and subscribed before the officer authorized under the rules and regula ions promulgated by the Secretary of State, to administer the annesty oath rescribed in said proclamation of the President JAS. A. SPEED, Attorney General.

Dr. W. F. ALEXANDER, OFFERS his Professional Services to the citi-zens of the neighborhood of Duffield's Depor, Jefferson county. OF OFFICE AT MR. HILLERY'S HOUSE. -OJ November 7, 1865.

THE MARYLAND

Life Insurance Company.

OF BALTIMORE.

Policy Holders Participate in the Profits. LOWEST RATES OF BEST COMPANIES.

THE Charter of this Company requires a de-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 *erm of years, and ten years non-for-feiture life policies.

Also, Policies of Endowment, Annuity, &c.

OFFICERS:

GEORGE P. THOMAS, PRESIDENT. BOARD OF DIRECTORS; HAMILTON EASTER, of Hamilton Easter & Co.
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WILLIAM DEVRIES, of Win, Devrics & Co.
CHARLES WEBB, of Thomas & Co.

DR. J. A. STRAITH, Medical Examiner for Jefferson County. Dy-No charge for Policies, Stamps or Medical Examination. For tables of Rates, &c, apply to the office of the Company, 15 South street, over Franklin Bank, or to E. M. AISQUITH, Agent, Charlestown, Va.

TABLE LL. Stamp Daties.

Agreement or contract other than these specified in the schedule, any appraisement of value or dan-age, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall Agreement or contract other than those specified in this schedule if the schedule if

Agreement or contract other than those specified in this schedule, if, more than one agreement be written on the sheet of caper, for each to cents.

Bank Checks, Draft or order for the payment of money, if exceeding ten dollars—2 cents.

Bill of Exchange (inland), Draft or Order for the payment of any sum of money, not exceeding one hundred dollars, o herwise than at sight or on demand; or any promisory note, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be forthwith presented, and which, shall be presented to a bank or banker for payment;), or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written presented to a bank or banker for payment;), or; any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of any amount of money to be, paid on demand or at a time-designated, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars—5 cents.

Bill of Exchange—for every additional one hundred dollars, or fractional part in excess of one hundred dollars—5 cents.

Bill of Exchange (foreign)—drawn in, but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more—same as inland bills of exchange. and bills of exchange.

Bill of Exchange (foreign) - drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of exchange, where the sum made payable shall not exceed one hundred dollars, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed—2

Bill of Exchange (foreign) -- for every additional one hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars-2 cents.

Bill of Lading or Receipt—other than charter pay, for any goods, etc., exported to a foreign port-10 Bill of Sale by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed where the consider ation shall not exceed five hundred dollars...50

Bill of Sale—exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollar—one dollar.

Bill of Sale—exceeding one thousand dollars for every additional amount of five hundred dollars, or tractional part thereof—50 cents.

Bonds of indemnity—where the penalty is one thousand dollars on a contraction. thousand dollars or ress—0 cents.

Bonds of Indemnity—where the penalty exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars, or fractional part in excess of one

thousand dollars + 50 cents. Bond-for the due execution or performance of the duties of any officer one dellar. Bonds of any officer one dellar.

Bonds of any description; other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection, with unergage deeds, and such as are not otherwise charged—25 icents.

Certificates of Stock—25, cents.

Certificates of Profits of an incorporated company or a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dellars—10 cents.

Certificates of Profits exceeding lifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars—25 cents. For every additional one thousand dollars, or part there of—25 cents. Certificate of damage—25 cents. Certificate of Deposit in a Lank, not exceeding one hundred dollars 2 cents. Certificates for a sum exceeding one hundred dollars-5 cents.

Certificates of any other description—5 cents.
Charter Party, if the tonage does not exceed 150 Charter exceeding 150 tons and not exceeding 300 tons - 53. Charter exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600

Charter exceeding 600 tons—\$10. Conveyance, exceeding five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars - \$1. For every additional flye hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of one thousand dollars 50 cents. Entry, custom house, for consumption of warehousing, not exceeding one hundred dollars-25 Cents.

Entry, custom house, exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars—30

cents. Entry, custom house, exceeding five hundred dol Entry, withdrawal -50 cents. Gaugers' Retu as, if for a quantity not exceeding 500 gallons-10 cents. Exceeding 500 ga!lons-15 Insurance, life, when the amount insured shall not exceed one thousand dollars-25 cents.
Insurance, exceeding \$1,00J and not exceeding

\$5,000-50 cents. Insurance exceeding \$5,000-\$1. Insurance, (fire, marine or inland), each policy, where the premium does not exceed \$10-10 cents. Exceeding \$10 and not exceeding \$50-25 cent,. Exceeding \$50-50 cents. Lease, where the rent is \$300 or less-50 cents. Lease where the rent exceeds \$300, for each additional \$200 or fraction in excess of \$300-50 Manifest, if the tonage does not exceed 300 tous-

Manifest exceeding 600 tons; \$5. Manitest, exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 00 tens- \$5. Measurers' Returns, for a quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cents. Exceeding 1,000 bushels, Mortgage, or any personal bond given as secu-Mortgage, or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite sum of money exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500, 50 cents.

Mortgage exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1. For every additional \$500 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$1,000-50 cents.

For every transfer or assignment, the stamp duty is the same as on the original instrument. Passage Tickets to toreign ports, not exceeding \$35.—50 cents. Exceeding \$35 and not exceeding \$50, \$1. For every additional \$50 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$50, \$1.

Power of Attorney for sale of stock, etc., 25 cts.

Power of Attorney or Proxy for voting, 10 cents. Power of Attorney to collect rents, 25 cents. Power of Attorney to sell real estate, or to rent or lease the same. \$1.

Power of Attorney for any other purpose, 50 cts.

P obate of Will or Letters of Administration, where the estate does not exceed the value of \$2,000, \$1. For every additional \$1,000 or fractional \$1,000 or fractional \$2,000 or fractional \$1,000 or fractional

tional part in excess of \$2,000, 50 cents. Protests, 25 cents.
Receipts for the payment of any sum of money or for the payment of any debt due exceeding \$20, not being for satisfaction of any mortrage or judgment, or decree of a court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property, 2 cents.
Warehouse Receipt, for property, goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private wavehouse, not exceeding \$500 in value, 10 cents. Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, 20 cents. For every additional \$1,000 or fractional part thereof, 10 cents. For property, goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored of deposited in any public or private warel ouse or yard -25 cents. Weighers' Returns, for a weight not exceeding 5,000 pounds, 10 cents. Exceeding 5,000 pounds, Writ, or other original process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 ccnts.

Writ, &c., issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is \$100 or over 50 cents.

Writ, &c., upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for \$100 and over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents.

Writs, or other process on appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a Court of record, 50 cents
Warrant of Distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed \$100, 25 cents. Exceeding \$100,50 cents. Writs, Summons, and other process issued by a justice of the peace, police or municipal court of no greater jurisdiction than a justice of the peace ih the same State, exempt. Writs, and other process in any criminal or other suits commenced by the United States in any State, exempt.
Official Documents, Instruments and Papers is-

sued or used by officers of the United States Gov-STAMP DUTIES ON MANUFACTURES. Cigar Lights and Wax. Tapers—double the rates imposed upon friction or lucifer matches, (to take effect on and after September 1st, 1864. Friction Matches—parcels or packages containing 100 matches or less, each package, lcent—Containing more than 100 and not ever 200, 2 cts. For each additional 100 matches or fractional parts thereof, 1. cent. Medicines or preparations made by private re-recipe, or under letters patent, and sold as pro-prictary articles—on every package, box, bottle, or other inclosure, retailing for 25 cents or less—I cent. From 25 to 50 cents, 2 cents. From 50 to 75 cents, 3 cents. From 75 cents to \$1, 4 cents,—Each additional 50 cents, or fraction thereof, 2

Perfumery and Cosmetics—on each package, box, bottle, or other inclosure of articles used as perfumes, or applications for the hair, mouth or skin, retailing for 25 cents or less, 1 cent. From 25 to 50 cents, 2 cents. From 50 to 75 cents, 3 cents. From 50 to 75 cents, 3 cents. From 50 to 75 cents, 4 cents. From 50 to 75 cents, 3 cents cents

75 cents to \$1, 4 cents. For each additional 50 cents, or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Playing Cards—each Pack of whatever number, when the price per pack does not exceed 18 cents.

2 cents. From 18 to 25 cents, 4 cents. From 25 to 2 cents. From 18 to 25 cents, 4 cents. From 25 to 50 cents, 10 cents. From 50 cents to 31,15 cents Each additional 50 cents, 5 certs.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, or any sun pictures, upon each picture of which the retail price shall not exceed 25 cents. Exceeding 25 cents, and not exceeding 50 cents. Exceeding 50 cents and not exceeding 50 cents. Toking, Browness, Contents, For every additional one dollar or traction thereof. 5 cents.

PENALTIES. For fraudulently omitting to cancel a stamp used

For issuing unstamped documents, contrary to the law, a fine of \$50, and the instrument decing null and void.

For forging or counterfeiting stamps, or for uttering, using, selling or effering the same; for fraudulently cutting, tearing, or getting off stamps, washing and again using them, or for aiding and abetting such offences, forfeiture of the laise stamps, and the its ruments they are on, a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding five years. ing one thousand dollars, and un hard labor not exceeding five years.

For making, signing, issuing, accepting, or pay-ing any Bill of Exchange, Draft, Promissory Note, or Money Order without stamp, to evade payment f stamp duty \$ 50. For paying, accepting, or negotiating any Bill of xchange, Draft or mon y Order, drawn out of and payable within the U.S. without its being duly tomped, \$200.

stomped, \$200.

Sreall stamps (except proprietary) may be used instead offlarge ones, if the light amount is affixed. Commissions of five per cent (less the cost of the paper) are allowed on purchases of stamps of over \$50 at a tone; and on Preprietary Stamps purchases over \$500 are entitled to ten per cent commissions. stamped upon payment of duty, and \$50 penalty, with 6 per cent interest from date of instrument.

amount of duty shall exceed fifty dollars / 1 3311 CGS, CHEMICARS, PAINTS, VARNISHES

SAPPLICION HOTEL GOODS, AND STATE SERVE CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.

> union of en in MISS SARAHAA, BEALL, alies

be bus anothernment Parameters of societ

CONTINUES open for the reception and acl commodation of visitors. The RODMS are in complete order, well purnished and comfort ble; the PARLORS large and commodious, and the TABLE at all times supplied with the choicest us ands of the Country and City Markets.

The Seivants are attentive, and constantly in attendance for the accommodation and convenience of Goests.

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

The public patronage is solicited.

November 7, 1865.

STREET HOUSE.

NEW MARKET, SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VA.

RESPECTFULLY notify my friends in the L Valley, and the public generally, that I have leased the SIBERT HOUSE, and will space mether labor or expense in making it one of the most comfortable and pleasant houses in the Valley of Virginia for Travellers.

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

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

A general LIVERY BUSINESS will be done. A general LIVERY HUSINESS will be done.—
Horses, Hacks and Buggies will always be kept on
hand for the decommodation of travelers who may
wish to visit the surrounding country.
Teams moderate. November 4:1865pd stall duested board yet wil

> To The Public. .qe. & y.G. WON BLUCKER, 18 ... I take the

Basement of Sappington Hotel, Charlestown, NNOUNCES to the public that he has for A for sa c by Wholesale and Retail the purest tock consists of

BRANDIES, WHISKEYS, WINES ALE, PORTER, &c. At his BAR may be found the most delightful and refreshing summer beverages - MINT JOLEPS, COB-ters, SMASHES, LEMONADE, XX ALE PORTER, BROWN STOUT, OF WHISKEY and BRANDIES plain.
Also, prince Cigars and Tobacco always on hand. In addition to the attractions of his Saloon, may found a Reading Room, which will be found cool in summer, and warm and cheerful in winter. His object is to keep his house well supplied with the best the market affords in the line, and he hopes, by attention to business, and having everything quiet and in good order, to merit a large share of November 7, 1865.

SEGARS. ESTABLISHED 1857. T. McCarthy, and WHOLESALE DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic

LIQUORS 374 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. Represented by DANIEL BOONE. November 7, 1853.

Panca harticonized Old Rye Whiskey.

DEFECATED or Deputated for medical of social uses by the PA son manifold, invented and JOHN E. WILSON, Baltimore, Mdl. 4 in Barrels, Demijohns, Bottles, &c. For sale by the Agent, on the Northwest corner of Howard and Cainden streets, nearly opposite Canden Station of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. 35-None genuine that has not the Patence and Agent's signature on each label. JOHN E. WILSON. A MAN

13-Its purity has been fully tested as per the anexed certificates of analysis: CERTIFICATES. From a careful Chemical Analysis of Supe-

rior Old Rye Whiskey, Puncatharti-conized by JOHN E. WILSON, of Bultimore. of heavy Fusil Oil, Sugar and Poisonous Metalic compounds, and by retaining its ethereal oderous oil untainted. It has the chemical composition of a pure, carefully defected Rye Whisk-y

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, 16 Boylston street Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862. Having made a careful chemical unalysis of the Pancatharticonized Old Rye Whiskey of Mr J HN E WILSON, Baltimore, am pleased to state that it is entirely free from Fusii Cil, Metalic Salts, or other matters in any way detrimental to health. In aroma, richness and delicacy of flavor, it cannot be surpaesed.

Respectfully yours.

G. A. LEIBIG, Analytical Chemist.

Baltimore, July 26, 1862. and a wortendare Careful chemical analysis of four kinds of Whiskey-Superior Old Rye Whiskey, Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey, Superior Old Wheat Whiskey, Superior Old Corn Whiskey-Pancathartico. zer by means of the patent apparatus invented by John C. Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., have shown them to be entirely free from the heavy Fusil Oils and from the pasonous metalic compounds of an found in

They retain the Ethereal Products, entirely free 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.

03- ORDERS SOLICITED. -00 13-Dealers and Druggists allowed a liberal discount For prices and part iculars address sole Agent of the United States, JOHN E. WILSON, W. Corner Howard & Camdon streets. BALTIMORE, Nov 7, 1865.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

FINE DRESS GOODS:

ins, Scotch Plants, Mousim des Laines, Barathea new article) Black and Colored Alpacas, Mohair clages, Drab and Gray Lustre led Travelling fon Flannels, Plaid Linseys, WHIT AND NOTIONS. Plain Cambric

ins, Figured and Dotted idgings and Insertings, fings, Flaced Lined and sandtlets and Kid Gloves, is, Plaid Spawls—long I all styles and qualities. sembs Wool Nubias and I desire partice STEEL C N'S WEAR! Cloths, Cassi Shirts, Drd tings, Neglighs, Merino GROCERIES, SWARE, GLASSWARE, re, Coal Oil Lamps and Oil. Nov. 7, 1866

At the Old Stand of BELLER & BURNETT in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, FFER TO THE PEOPLE THEIR

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, VARNISEES OILS. PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, AND DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS, AND STATIONERY.

C. W. Aisquith.] [Archie H. Aisquith

AISQUITH & BROTHER.

Druggists

t prices to suit the times. Parscriptions and al COMPOUNDS will receive special attention at all hours, of day and night, so as to insure certainty and safety. We call special attention to the following enumeration of articles—

Drake's Plantation Bitters,
Hostetter's Stoniach Bitters, Hoofland's German Bitters, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Ague Cure—1yer's Cathartic Pills,
Carter's Spanish Mixture,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu,
Wolf's Schnapps—Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Radway's Ready Relief—Burnett's Cod Liver Oil.
Nichols' Elixir Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of
1001, Hegeman's Elixir of Calisaya Bark,

Swaim's Panacea—Holloway's Worm Confections
McLane's Vermifuge—Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer—Larabee's Pain Killer, Brain's Compound Syrup Phosphal Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron, Ellis' Citrate Magnesia,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Brandreth's Prils—Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Dr Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote,
Spaiding's Glue—Olive Oil,
McAlister's Ointment—Sing's Itch Ointment, Brown's Bronchial Troches,
'I hompson'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 Limment, 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 Dyspepsia Bitters and Liver Invigorator.

orator.

Perfuniery, Soaps, &c—Sozodant for Teeth,
Hawley's and Glenn's Ext's for Handkerchiefs,
Golden Lilly of Japan for the Hair,
Sterling's Ambrosial for the Hair,
Buinett's Cocoaine for the Hair,
Oldham's and Cristadora's Hair Dye, Ambresial Nectar Cologne, Glenn's Rose Harr O'l—Glenn's Honey Sosp, Colgate's Bath Soap, together with Soaps of every variety and style, Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes - Combs, &c., Pens. I. k. Paper and Luvelopes, &c. November 7, 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, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

will supply friends and customers at accommoda ces. Included in our Stock, (the whole of which has been selected with great care) are—

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Lozenges—Jaynes' Expectorant,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Plantation Bitter's—Hostetter's Bitters,
Backsley's Wine Bitters—Cannon's Bitters,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Bull's Sarsaparilla—McLane's Vermifuge,
Holloway's Worm Confection,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Brown's Essence of Ginger,
Radway's Ready Relief,
Davis' Pain Killer—Larabec's Pain Killer,
Barry's Tricopherus—Lyon's Kathairose.
Mrs Allen's Zylobalsamum,
Burnett's Coccaine—Jones' Hair Dye,
Pomades—Extracts—Cologne Water,

Burnett's Cocoaine—Jones' Hair Dye,
Pomades—Extracts—Cologne Water,
Ver and Water—Soaps,
Sozodont for the Teeth,
Hair, Tooth, Cloth, Nail and Shaving Brushes,
Fine Combs—Ridding Combs,
School Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books,
Statlonery—Tobacco and Cigars,
Concentrated Ley for making Soap,
Elements Extracts—Vanish Brans—Gelatine. Flavoring Extracts—Vanida Beans—Gelatine, SPANISH LEECHES.

We are prepared to fill physiciap's prescriptions, and compound medicines according to the latest and and compound medicines according to the latest and strictest rules of Phacinaey.

The public can confidently rely on having pre-scriptions carefully prepared at all hours of day and NOVEMBER 7, 1865. Our customers will bear in mind that we sell

EXCLUSIVELY for CASH. -DO D. HUMPHREYS and Co.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS & FINDINGS, FOR CARPENTERS, SMITHS, SHOE-MAKERS, SADDLERS, MASONS AND CABINET-MAKERS.

IRON, HORSE and MULE SHOES, LOCKS, Screws, Bolts, Hinges, and Nails of every descrip-tion; Hollow Ware, Stone and Queensware, Glass, Wooden Ware, Willow Ware, Lamos, Cordage, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, GENERALLY.

ALSO, a carefully selected assortment of Groceries. All of which they are determined to sell at Baltimore Retail Prices. Orders promptly attended to.
Out-friends and the public are respectfully invited
to call and examine, and buy only at the place where
the Best and Cheapest Goods are to be had.
D. HUMPHREYS & COCharlestown, Jefferson County, Va. NOVEMBER 7, 1865. THE STATE A THE TOTAL

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

CHARLESTOWN, IN /07

a si dans chit seRIPPON WHERE they keep a large assortment of DRY GOODS, such as Cloths, Cashmeres, Calicoes, Cottons, Ginghams, Lawns,. Ready Made Clothing, &c. Also, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts for flavoring, Boots, Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters, Centlemen's Linen and Paper Collars, Neck Ties and Gloves &c., Fio.r Maiting, 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. Hardware of all kinds,
Drugs and Medicines-Spices, Canned Fruit,
Tin and Wooden Ware-Measures of all kinds.
STATIONERY-School Books, Writing Paper,
- Ervelopes, Slatts, &c., &c.
OG-Goods specially ordered promptly attended to—one of the firm visiting Baltimore every week.
OG-All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in November 7, 1865. Will work c-11.1 2 20

PROFESSIONAL CARD. FOR certain reasons I deem it proper thus to say to the public, that, being relieved of engagements and difficulties, which for several years have necessarily drawn largely upon my time and attention, and more or less embarrassed the discharge of professional duty, I intend, it my life be spared, to devote the next ten years exclusively to a faithful pursuit of my profession.

I will give especial attention to that branch of practice which has been my main study from the commencement of my experience—"The Diseases or Females and Children"—and in order to a successful management, I will avail myself of the Latest Improvements in Mcdicines and appliances.

November 7, 1865. November 7, 1865.

J. H. EASTERDAY'S

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND diet out to product to a design

STOVE HOUSE

wit a berried ducking which : Main Street, Charlestown, Va. TEEPS 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.

JOB 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 atten-

ti p paid to TIN ROOFING, GUTTERING, &c.

Cotton Rags, Beeswax, Old Copper, Brass, Iron, Powter and Lead, Sheep-skins, Hides, Bacon, Lard, Wool, and Country Produce in general, taken in exchange for Tin Ware or Tin Work. NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

STOVE STORE AND TIN SHOP.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand an

Stoves, and Tin Ware, at their Shop on Main Street, Charlestown. Every thing usually manufactured and kept in a TIN SHOP can be had by giving us a call, and at the most reasonable prices.
19-House Scouting, Jobbing and Repairing, done on short notice.

November 7, 1865. STAGE LINE

ALBERT MILLER & CO.

1000

Berryville and Charlestown. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS

LINE OF STAGES RUNNING DAILY between Berryville and Charlestown:

& Coaches leave Berryville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., arriving at Charlestown at half past nine o'chek, connecting with downward trains, and leaving Charlestown after the arrival of the Mail Train from Harper's Ferry-reaching Berryville du ing the afternoon. At Berryville we have accommodations for send-

ing Passengers to any point desired. Moderate charges.

WM. A. NISEWAENER.

Proprieto November 7, 1865. Proprietor.

HALLTOWN COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE.

EVERY VARIETY OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

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

CORN, BUTTER, EGGS, WOOL AND HIDES, ought for CASH, or in exchange for GOODS, at highest market price. mer by general 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 short notice direct from the mills of S. R. eLARK.—Wheat, Corn, Rye and Hay, received and forwarded to responsible houses. JOHN H. STRIDER. NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

J. H. HAINES and Co., Manufacturers and Dealers i: - TEBACCO, SNUFFS AND CIGARS,

A LSO, will keep constantly on hand a fine as-Just received and for sale a fine lot of the genuine old Gravely Brand CHEWING TOBACCO Also, a lot of the choicest brands of VINGINIA SMO-KING TOBACCO. Persons dealing in our line will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. W. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

(C) OPPOSITE J. F. BLESSING'S. (C)

Charlestown, Va., Nov. 7, 1565.

CHEAP CASH STORE. THE undersigned having again commenced business at their former place in Charlestown, respectfully invite the old friends and patrons of respectfully invite the old friends and patrons of KEARSLEY, SHEERER & CO., and the public generally, to give us a share of their patronage.—

Our purchases are made

upon the best terms, and will be sold in like man-ner. We respectfully ask for an inspection of our Goods, as we are letermined not to be undersold Our stock embraces such Bricles as are usually found in a well assorted Country Store, such as FANCY DRY GOODS, DOMESTICS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE.

WOODEN WARE, GROCERIES,

BRUSHES, NOTIONS, &c.

KEARSLEY & SHEERER. To The Public.

THE undersigned has just returned from Balti-more with a large and splendid assortment 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 any other establishment in the Valley, for CASH or BARTER.

All we ask is an examination of our Stock, where you will find a general assettment in the Canala you will find a general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Material, of latest styles, with Trimmings, Gendemen's Wear of every dewith Frinking, Other States and Cape, Motions, &c.

Hardware, Quaensware, Glassware, Hollow-ware Wooden ware, and Tin ware, Leather and Shoe-Findings, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Hames and Findings, Saddies, Bridges, Collars, Hames and Traces.

GROCERIFS of every description—Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Fish and Salt.

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

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

GEORGE W. LEISENRING & Co.

NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

GENERAL VANCE.—It is sail that some few weeks since several United States offi-cers called on General Vance, at his farm near Asheville N. C, when his wife excused him, stating that he had gone to mill. Ho had been ploughing and doing other farm work ever since the surrender. What au example to the young men of the South.