# Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ROSES and FLOWERING SHRUBS.
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April 17, 1866—1y

VOL. 19.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1867.

Spirit of Jefferson. BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, July 23, 1867. To the People of the United States,

AND THE REST OF MANKIND IN GENERAL, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF COLOR.

To the Editor of the "Spirit of Jefferson :" I wish to tell you the secret of the extening the same language. Words are but the

I was talking with a Radical Union man and they heard not, mouths had they unto them. Now I believe in no such God | diating it. as that. The God that I believe in has eves and James L Cunningham. S C Cunningham, Jacob Seibert, Benjamin Speck. Andrew Bowman, George Hoke, Jacob Miller, Charles R Coe, James mouth and can speak for I called upon Him. Greely into the Union League When Peter

for I heard His voice.

was so in the garden of Eden, and we know | make the mule and the mulatto. which party that was,) and that party, though | No man can educate himself; every idea small at first, by their zeal in teaching, and or every suggestion that enters the mind of by frequently changing its name, never call- man is put there by the Almighty or by the ing itself by its right name, but always trying | devil. God teaches man; the devil teaches to steal some name that had been rendered | man; God, truth; the devil, error; God illustrious and good, and thus deluding and | puts good ideas in the mind of man; the indoctrinating the people in error, until they | devil comes along and perverts them or takes have overthrown the government, and they them away-see the parable of the sower. are what you truly call them, the real rebels. God counsels the people to keep their agreements, and our own reason tells us that | working on the desires or lust of Jay Cooke, it is best that we should do so, and we have put that suggestion in his mind, and I ask The North agreed to deliver up fugitives from | Jay Cooke and the devil? NO. 6, NORTH FREDERICK STREET, labour, and yet a large portion of the Northern people not only refused to comply with of his own manufacture. consisting of PARLOR SUITS, LIBRARY SUITS, BED ROOM SUITS, DINING ROOM SUITS, with a general assortment but the way of the Southern people's recovering the way of the Southern people way of the Southern people's recovering the way of the Southern people way of the Southern pe their agreement, but threw every obstacle in one called the Constitution of the United | and it was this eager desire for knowledge, States, the other called the State Constitu- through which, Adam and Eve in the garden adopted by each State or each people, (the two words State and people being synonymous or having the same meaning,) and was so un- will tell you that they don't believe in the derstood by every one, or nearly every one, until President Lincoln and his party undertook to teach that a State meant a county, and thus to delude and mislead the people of | lieve in the existence of a thing, that there the North, and get them to make war on the is no such thing. It only shows that he has South. In the Convention or Congress of | no knowledge of such a thing. Now, I not the Colonies that put forth the Bill of Rights only believe, but I know that both exist, for or the Declaration of Independence, in it I have talked with them in the same way that over the heads of women and children, upon they state that each or every State or people, have the right to abolish or alter their form

> of government or constitution whenever they The South violated no moral law when these words in reality have one meaning,) in the passive, commit no iniquity themselves, which each State could come in or stay out, and try and persuade others not to commit

> not establish a free government. ernment but their acts deny what they say; it compeller commits the sin, and not the one is an old saying that "actions speak louder that is compelled. There are a great many than words." And that is what God says things that we are compelled to do in this about this party, "they confess me with their | world which is no sin in itself, but the sin mouth, but they deny me in their acts."

In 1862, when General Banks was about We frequently hear a man appealing to his to move up the valley, I spoke unto my ser- | conscience to prove that he is right. Let us vants and told them that the devil would be along here after a while, and that he would come in the form and appearance of a man, and that he would bellow "Freedom! Free-" [St. But in order that a man may conduct to acquit us of any evil intention; so far and that he would bellow "Freedom! Free-" [St. But in order that a man may conduct to pride, and made widowhood and ophanage of the conscience performs. I say that all it does is a madness and its folly. It has clad the land in mourning, robbed every household of its pride, and made widowhood and ophanage of the conscience performs. I say that all it does is a madness and its folly. It has clad the land in mourning, robbed every household of its pride, and made widowhood and ophanage of the conscience performs. I say that all it does is a madness and its folly. It has clad the land in mourning, robbed every household of its pride, and made widowhood and ophanage of the conscience performs. FLORIST, SEEDSMAN & NURSERYMAN | and that he would bellow "Freedom! Free- right. But in order that a man may conduct dom!! Freedom!!!" But, said I, he will himself properly in all the relations of this not tell you what true freedom consists in. I will tell you what it consists in; it consists in serving God. God says you must be honest. I repeat what God says and tell you to be honest; God says you must be industrious, I repeat what God says and tell you to be industrious, I repeat what God says and tell you to be industrious. I repeat what God says and tell you to be industrious he cays you must be consisted in withholding; there is also There is a time to give, and a time to withholding; there is a kindness in giving, and unkindness in giving, and unkindness in giving, and unkindness in giving, and unkindness in giving the negro the carried and truthful, and I tell you to be carried and truthful, and I tell you treather explains all the same of the principal hotels will have to carried and truthful, and I tell you to be carried and truthful, and I tell you to be carried and truthful, and I tell you to be carried and truthful, and I tell you to be carried and truthful, and I tell you to be carried and truthful, and I tell you to be carried and truthful, and I tell you to be carried and truthful, and I tell you to be carried and truthful, and I tell you to be inclusive to a kindness in giving, and unkindness in giving the negro the carried and truthful, and I tell you to be inclusive to a kindness in giving, and unkindness in giving the negro the carried and truthful, and I tell you to be inclusive to the world is doomed.—

Thus placed on a planet which is to be burn-the carried and truthful, and I tell you to be inclused to the world is doomed.—

Thus placed on a planet which is to be burn-the carried and truthful, and I tell you to be inclused to which the system of the world is doomed.—

Thus placed on a planet which is to be burn-the carried and truthful, and I tell you to be inclused to the with the system of the world is doomed.—

Thus placed on a planet which is to be burn-the carried and truthful, and I tell you to be inclused to the with the system of the vortical every opportunity. It is a though the very opportunity. It is a worse and nameless crime it has added the sanction of the pulpit and Sereno Howe.

Thus placed on a planet which is to be burn-the carried and truthful and I tell you to be inclused to the which is to be withen the very opportunity. It is to be withen the very opportunity. It is to be want of paying at the second of the pulpit and Sereno Howe.

The she and the very opportunity is a kindness in giving the negro the

sort of people are these, they done stole the blanket from my baby in the cradle; I would rather live with a thousand Southern masters than to live free with such people." I asked one man that I have, who is still with me, if he was not going with his friends; he said they were none of his friends, he had done seen enough of them people.

God says, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you, for as you do unto others so shall it be done unto you."-Now let us examine President Lincoln by that rule. President Lincoln by his own confession, confessed that he had no authority to sive circulation of the La Crosse Democrat; | do what he was doing to the Southern people, the mass of mankind speak (in a measure) a | but he goes to a Congress of the Northern different language from the scientific or edu- States, which is certainly not a Congress of cated class of mankind; every profession | the United States, though called so, to ask speaks in a language somewhat peculiar to authority. President Lincoln may have been that profession, although apparently speak- | deceived in thinking that Congress had the authority to give him authority; but if he signs of things, and every word when origi- had gone to the Constitution, where the aunally introduced had an original and specific | thority or law for both is laid down, and exsignification. In the course of time other amined it carefully, he would have found that significations are added. The original sig- Congress had no authority to give him aunification is not known or becomes lost to a thority to coerce or punish a State. Well, great many, and hence arises disputes, the as President Lincoln punished without lawone having the original signification in his ful authority, so he was punished without lawmind, the other the added signification. If ful authority; he was killed or assassinated you talk in an unknown tongue or language | by Booth, and, of course, it was done withyou do not edify or instruct, and your lan- out authority or warrant of law. I speak of guage is nothing more than sounding brass | these things in sorrow, not in rejoicing and or a tinkling cymbal. The editor of the anger, and my object is to warn the people-Democrat has the faculty of telling plain the Sumners, the Wilsons, the Wades, the truths in the plain language used by the mass Stevens, the Holts, the Stantons, to receive of those who speak the English language; profit and instruction by the above counsel of God, and put their house in order.

And how is it with regard to what is called the other day, and I asked him if he believed | the national debt? This Radical party comin a God. He said yes. I asked him what | pelled the Southern people to repudiate their sort of a God did he believe in, could he debt, so their own debt will be repudiated in talk? He said he did not know whether he | turn. Ye bond-holders, you had better be could talk or not, he had never heard him. getting your house in order. A debt con-Then I said unto him, you are but little bet- tracted without proper authority is no debt at ter than the heathen; they believe in a God; all, (as against the principal,) it may be "eyes had they and they saw not, ears had against the agent, and the people are under there, and they need no candle, neither light plied doubt that it is less true to the South, no moral obligation to pay such a debt, and sons who have our Pianos in use—DS Rentch, Wm and they spoke not," and all they are like of course there is no immorality in repulight, and they shall reign forever and ever."

I see from the papers that the Union League mouth and can speak, for I called upon Him, Greely into the Union League. When Peter and He saw me, heard me and answered me, was doing what we call giving advice to his Lord and Master, what did the Lord say ?-With that preliminary statement, I pro- Did he say, Peter get behind me, you know pose to take a retrospect of the past, and also | nothing about it? No: but he said, "Satan, a glimpse at the future, and to view it from | get thee behind me, thou art an offence unto the standpoint and by the light of God's me." Christ who could see, and who knew counsel and His word, for in His counsels | everything, knew that Satan had entered into alone there is wisdom, and by His counsels | Peter's body, and was making use of the oralone are we cuabled to measure right or gans of speech of Peter, without the knowwrong, and in His word there is both encour- ledge of Peter, for the purpose of tempting him. If I were to speak correctly, I would In the history of the Jewish nation it is say that Satan speaking through the mouth written that there was a generation in the of the Union League, pitched into Mr. Greecourse of time grew up that knew not Moses | ly, and Satan speaking through the mouth of and his laws, and the nation split in two Mr. Greely, pitched into the Union League. parts, and there would have been fighting if | To use a common expression, pot calling the God had not forbid it, and it is just such ig- kettle black; or, Beelzebub pitching into norance that produces separation in all coun- Beelzebub: a kingdom divided against itself tries. One portion grows up in ignorance of cannot stand. God works, man works, and the original laws, or becomes dissatisfied with | the devil works. God made the white man, the original laws, and wishes to change them, | the yellow man, the red man, and the black and in our country it is the same. There has | man; God also made the horse and the ass, always been a party in this country opposed and many other things, but it was left to the to things as they were originally formed, (it | cunning of the devil and the lust of man to

God says owe no man anything; Jay

Cooke says a debt is a blessing; the devil

All the instincts, the desires, which we call innate, are placed in us by God for our good, and when used in accordance with the counsimilar way that the devil works now. Some existence of a devil; so also, some tell you they don't believe there is a God. Now it does not follow because a man does not believe in the existence of a thing, that there During the war, "loyalty" stole horses in Christ talked with them when he was upon

God says, resist iniquity. There are two kinds of resistance -active and passive. The Southern people tried the active, and failed. they left the Union; I mean in the simple act | They started in the counsels of God, but they of leaving the Union. They agreed to come | did not continue in His counsels, therefore into the Union, but did not agree to stay in | they failed, for God says if you do not conthe Union forever. The original thirteen | tinue in His counsels, He will give you over States once formed a Union, and declared it to the persecutor. God is no persecutor himperpetual; they broke that up by mutual self; the devil and his children are; God consent and formed another Union, or agree and His children never persecute. I re-

consists in the spirit in which it is done.

ing with me, you are at perfect liberty to go. | Radicale,) and giving it to those to whom it | The Yankees came along after a while and the | never did belong. I suppose they will cry devil with them, and I heard one of my ser- out, you cannot hold property in a vote, like vants say, "the Lord have mercy on me; what the other falsehood or error, you cannot hold property in man, and it will return to plague both the giver and the receiver. It frequently happens that a sword is given by which both the giver and the receiver is wounded.

President Johnson in his address in North Carolina, repeated a phrase that has been repeated so often by the devil, that President Johnson, and many that are like him, actually believe it. In speaking of the friends and associates of his childhood, he mentioned that some had gone to "that undiscovered country from whence no traveller returns." I presume that President Johnson has read history, and the notable fact which is as wellattested as any other fact of history, and which I am going to mention, no doubt did not occur to him. In the days of the Roman Empire there lived in Judea, a man by the name of Jesus Christ, who taught people how they ought to conduct themselves in this world, or country, so that they might attain to "that undiscovered country." He was executed after the fashion of the Romans, was Let them accept the results of the nation's buried, got up out of his grave, went to "that | victory-the unity of the States; the perpeundiscovered country," (so-called,) came back | tuity of the Republic; the emancipation, ento this world, or country, was seen by many, and gave a description of that country. It is possible that President Johnson has seen that description. However, I will repeat it. In that country there is no death, nor sorrow, nor crying, nor pain, nor joking; neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie. There is there "a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb; in the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielding her fruit every month, and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations. And there shall be no more curse, but the throne of God and the Lamb shall be in it; and His servants shall serve him. And they shall see his face, and his name shall be in their foreheads. And there shall be no night of the Sun, for the Lord God giveth them and less inclined to resent the wrongs in-

Triumphs of "Loyalty."

TRUTH AND COMMON SENSE.

Byron, in describing the death of one of his robber heroes, finishes him with a declaration to the effect that he left "a single virtue linked with a thousand crimes." · Barring the "virtue," the same phrase would aptly describe the operations of that pestiferous condensation of all infamies, latter-day "loyalty." Of all the cheating, swindling subterfuges behind which villiany ever skulked or corruption ever rotted, that same word "loyalty" is the greatest, the meanest and the worst. There is not an act in the catalogue of crime which its votaries have not committed, or over which its protection has not been thrown. There is not a vice which it has not fed, pampered and concealed. There is not a passion which it has not fostered, developed, and guarded. It has destroyed the sanctity of law, by affording immunity to the lawless. It has brought morality into contempt, by its encouragement of all immorality and impurity. It has degraded religion, by making all virtue and all righteousness dependent upon its decrees-decrees that have cast out goodness from the communion table, and consecrated the worst of wickedness, depravity and infamy. There is no corruption and no villainy but has its "loyal" representative and exponent. Butler has made theft a truly 'loyal" virtue; his inferiors of the class of Furguson and Farnsworth are familiar illustrations of the "loyalty" that crops out in midnight knaveries and grand larcenies .-Bloated bigotry, barbarity and corruption are four. the surface indications of Brownlow's "loyalty;" his brainless imitator, Boreman, is a prodigious success in the character of a "loyno right to change them without consent. the people whom will they believe, God or al" sneak, skulking by stealth to the pillage of the treasury-a puppet instrument in the hands of designing knaves; breaking down the liberties of the people that partisan interests may thrive, and sowing seeds of universal discontent and desolation, that "loyalty" may prosper. A "loyal" forger went from Berkeley county to the penitentiary scarce three weeks ago; another from Kanawha tion. Both of these Constitutions were of Eden, were tempted by the devil to walk awaits the same proud destiny. Visions of in America which, if he had continued, would contrary to the counsels of God; -it is in a the whipping post and the county jail are nightly flitting before the gaze of a "loyal" goose thief in Wetzel county; and a distinguished politician of Marshall exorcises

the Greenbrier Valley, smuggled whisky and defrauded the Government in Jefferson, and robbed the ruins of houses that it had burned the banks of the South Branch. A reverend 'loyalist" preached against African slavery from our pulpits, sold white men into the worst servitude of the substitute and then swindled young manhood out of the price of its blood and liberty.

But why prolong this rehearsal of the ex-ploits of "loyalty." Everybody knows that in this State it has corrupted all grades of society with its presence; that it has filled our public places with the worst wretches that ever escaped the handcuff, and made law-givers ment, or constitution, or government, (all commend to the Southern people now to try of thieves, and rulers of perjured scoundrels. Equally clear is its record in national politics. It has destroyed our form of government, or go out. If it was not so our fathers did | any. And if they are compelled to do a thing, | and given us the bayonet for the ballot, and do it, but not in the way that is in the same | the sword for the judicial tribunal. It has This Radical party, they bellow free gov- spirit in which you are compelled, then the wiped out ten States, and is now compassing the destruction of more. It has thrust representatives from the Congressional halls because of their politics, and it has made Radicalism the only condition of representation. It has made the nation bankrupt, piled up a debt that mortgages the entire possessions of the people, and is now increasing that debt

> universal, It has inaugurated a perfect jubilee and carnival of crime. It offers its daily sacrifices

Senator Wilson on Confiscation. Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, in a letter to Mr. Wm. T. Early, of Charlottesville, Virginia, in reply to a question as to what is necessary on the part of the people of the South to avert confiscation from them-

selves, says: "Nothing will be done for revenge, but everything for the enduring peace of the country. Nothing can bring confiscation upon the people of the rebel States but the persistent folly and madness of masses of their people, and I cannot believe that the body of their people will, by their future action, bring confiscation upon themselves. I will stiggest, my dear sir, a sure way for your people to avert from themselves confiscation, remove disabilities, restore law, order, peace and individual and national prosperity and happiness. Let them abandon at once and forever the ideas, principles and policies of their lost cause;' strive to conquer the prejudices hates and passions engendered by their rebellion and the conflict they inaugurated .franchisement and citizenship of their bondmen, their equality of rights and privileges, Let them do this in spirit as well as in form. Let them establish schools for the education of both races. Let them encourage the freedmen to be thrifty and temperate, to get homesteads and to engage in industries in varied

"Is Thy Servant a Dog," &c.

We fully agree with the Richmond Examiner, that the "basest and most disreputable of all the foul acts of the Radicals is the effort which they have recently made to disgrace, and forever dishonor, the members of that proud and great political organization, The Whig Party of the South.

In the open and insulting overtures which they have made to that party, there is an imflicted upon us by the Radicals, than is consistent with honor and duty.

This indignity to the members of a party which always contained many of the ablest and most chivalric gentlemen of the South, has been indignantly resented, except in a few instances, which we deplore from the reproach which they will bring upon Virginia and her people.

The Radical tempters, who are seeking to dishonor the late Whig party, are artfully appealing to old and forgotten prejudices .-They are tearing open wounds which had healed, and weakening the South by endeavoring to alienate men who were for four years united in the defence of the State from an invasion to which the radical influences at Washington gave, as far as they were able, universal severity and harshness.

In the name of all that is sacred and worthy of being preserved in the record of the past, we forbid the bans! Wed not the twocolored harlot !- Fredericksburg Herald.

Sharp Talk.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday week, when the bill was up, making an appropriation of \$1,675,000, to pay the expenses of Congressional Reconstruction, Mr. Eldridge spoke about the extravagances of District Commanders, alluding to General Sickles as a greater harlequin than the commander at New Orleans, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the New York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of the display made by General Sickles in riding around Charleston in a coach and

Mr. Bingham replied that it seemed to him fitting that a man who had lost his leg in the defence of his Government should be allowed to ride in a coach and four. [Applause.] Mr. Eldridge wanted to know whether it required more horses to draw a man with one leg than a man with two. [Laughter.] . Mr Schenck insinuated that certain gentlemen had made their way to Canada during the war without any horses at all. Mr. Eldridge retorted that the gentleman

from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) had made a charge have carried him to Canada. Mr. Schenck declared that that was an old lie, which had been exploded in the teeth of

Mr. Eldridge said he knew that the topic would make the gentleman (Mr. Schenck) get nervous.

Mr. Schenck repeated that it was an old lie, which had been put down long since. Mr. Eldridge remarked that he knew the gentleman had contradicted it, but the people

STORY WITH A MORAL.-When General Jackson was moving on to strike McClellen's flank on the Chickahominy, he came to a stream which had no bridge, and could not be crossed without one. The General had brought with him from the Valley a rough, uneducated man, full of energy, who had served him in emergencies, and in whom he had the utmost confidence. He called this man, told him that stream must be bridged immediately; the regular engineers were also advised of the fact. In a short time the rough carpenter and the polished men of science were at the actual murderers were taken, no blood should be shed but on the field of battle; the touching unselfishness of his last words to his disbanding army, on the sortice word in the field of battle; the touching unselfishness of his last words to his disbanding army, on the sortice word in the resolve of the President that unless the actual murderers were taken, no blood should be shed but on the field of battle; the touching unselfishness of his last words to his disbanding army, on the sortice word in the field of battle; the touching unselfishness of his last words to his disbanding army, on the sortice word in the field of battle; the touching unselfishness of his last words to his disbanding army, on the sortice word in the field of battle; the touching unselfishness of his last words to his disbanding army, on the sortice words to his disbanding army, on the sortice words and a particle words to his disbanding army, on the sortice words to his disbanding army, on the sortice words and the polished men of science were at the properties were taken, no blood should be shed but on the field of battle; the touching unselfishness of his last words to his disbanding army, on the sortice words and the polished words are words and the polished words are words. stream; the former had his plan, the latter paper bridge; the carpenter took his men ness. It says :and went to work at once to make a real one. eral, that bridge is done, but them pictures

cial circles in Richmond. Two business houses closed on Tuesday, and it is rumored

Spirit of Jefferson

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PRESS ONWARD. BY AUGUSTA TREADWELL.

NO. 47.

Young man, be up and doing,
Wring from the world a name!
Bid idleness and sloth depart,
Climb up the hill of fame.

POETICAL.

Resolve to be a hero,
In what you undertake;
Be first and foremost in the throng;
Active and wide awake. Forget the past, press onward,

The present is your own; Resolve, each evening's sinset Shall find your duties done.

By stern and earnest will, You can succeed in climbing Fame's steep and rugged hill. Yet, with a manly purpose, And mind that knows not fail No barrier can interpose, But which you may not scale

Care not for scoffs or idle jeers,
All flattery despise,
"Excelsior," your motto be,
Onward and upward rise. DIRGE. BY CHARLES H. EASTMAN'

Softly!
She is lying
With her lips apart.
Softly! She is dying Ot a broken heart. Whisper! She is going To her final rest. Whisper! Life'is growing Dim within her breast.

Gently ! She is sleeping, She has breathed her last. Gently! While you're weeping, She to Heaven has passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circular to District Commanders. It appears, from a mass of papers submitted to the House a few days ago, from the War Department, that on the 22d of May, a circular wa mitted to the several district commanders for their guidance, signed by Secretary Staunton, and addressed to General Grant. It is as follows: GENERAL-Recent occurrences in some of the GENERAL—Recent occurrences in some of the military districts indicate a necessity of great vigilance on the part of military commanders, to be prepared for the prevention and prompt suppression of riots and breaches of the public place, especially in towns and cities, and they should have their forces in hand, and so posted on allocasions where disturbances may be apprehended, as to promptly check, and, if possible, to prevent outbreaks and violence, endangering public or individual safety. You will, therefore, call the attention of commanders of military districts to this subject, and is not supprehended.

ers of military districts to this subject, and issue such precautionary orders as may be found neces-General Grant's endorsement on this order is as necessary, and will be acted on by district com manders making special reports of precautionary orders issued by them to prevent the occurrence of mobs or other unlawful violence:

A High Tribute to the Character of General Lee.

In a long editorial article calling for the donation of £10,000 to Washington College, by the friends and admirers of General Lee in England, the London Standard speaks of him a follows:

There is no living hero—there are none, if any, whose name shines with the purest lustre in history—whose character has commanded so high a tribute of affection and admiration from their friends, of respect and honor from their foes, as that of Gen-eral Lee. No life more perfectly heroic, no repu-tation more untarnished even by the minor blemtation more untarnished even by the minor blemishes which are not uncommonly found in union with the highest heroism, has ever been connected with a great national struggle. No shade of vanity or egotism, nothing of the self will or petulence so often characteristic of conscious genius, no tinge of affectation, no faint even of the pride almost inseparable from ordinary greatness of mind, which can endure everything but humiliation, and regards submission as disgrace, alloy the simple grandeur submission as disgrace, alloy the simple grandeur of the Virginian soldier's nature

A piety without the slightest shadow of Pharisaism, a sense of duty to which the sacrifice of every

ism, a sense of duty to which the sacrifice of every personal feeling and interest appears a matter of course, have marked his whole course and guided his every public act, whether as a soldier or as a citizen. A family connection and the nearest living representative of the great champion of American independence, General Lee has been the Washington of the Confederate war; like Washington, a man "whom envy did not hate," but without even the one dark stain of doubt, if not of dishonor, which the death of Major Andre has left on his prototype. No more "selfless man and stainless gentleman" ever lived; no soldier ever set a more admirable example of the soldierly virtues of honor, chivalric generosity, and manly simplicity: no great man ever retired into obscurity, after witnessing alike the ruin of his cause and the destruction of his private fortune, with more Christian patience and un-

fortune, with more Christian patience and un-shaken fortitude. Of his military achievements we need not speak

of his military achievements we need not speak. It is enough to say that nearly all his victories were won against enormous odds, and that his four years' defence of Virginia has few parallels in history as an example of great results accomplished with small means and a fearful diadvantage.

What is now more interesting to remember is the personal character of the man, as displayed in the various exigencies of that trying struggle; the simple honesty and kindly feeling which prompted him to console his soldiers as they recoiled from the cannon-crowned heights of Gettysburg, with the assurance: "It is all my fault;" the unaffected self depreciation which pronounced, when Stonewall Jackson fell, "I could wish, for the sake of our cause, that I had been disabled rather than you;" the Christian chivalry, which no outrage could provoke to retaliation; which after Virginia had been rendered a desert, withheld the army that invaded Pennsylvania from inflicting the most trivial injury on person or property; which, when his own estates had been plundered, ravaged and confiscated, took care to protect the houses and property of his enemies; the horror of useless bloodshed which withstood the cry for retribution excited by the murder of Southern prisoners in cold blood, and supported the resolve of the President that unless the actual murderers were taken, no blood should be shed but on the field of hattle. The fourthing unselfscheme of

engineers retired to their tent to perfect a are calculated to make one feel his nothing-

"What this change is to be, we dare not In a very short time he appeared at the General's tent, and reported briefly thus i "Genthemselves some traces of the destructive elements of the destructive elements." ements, and some indications of their power. ain't come yet." This story has a moral that The fragments of broken planets, the descent all our readers can discover.—Christian Advocate.

The hadof the meteoric stones upon our globe, the
wheeling comets, welding their loose material —Very dull times are prevailing in finan-al circles in Richmond. Two business the solar furnace, the volcanic cruptions all houses closed on Tuesday, and it is rumored that some of the principal hotels will have to which the system of the world is doomed.—

One Square, Three Months,

5.00 8.00 15.00 Ten Lines or less, constitute a Square. Yearly Advertisements by Special Contract.

Sensible Talk from the South.

George W. Kendall writes from Texas in the following sensible vein to his old paper, the New Orleans Picayune:

"The lessons which adversity teaches are hard, yet they must be learned. And these lessons are always useful. I know that it comes hard for a young man to walk behind a plow who once rode behind a fast trotter; nor is it agreeable to a young lady to make and put on her dresses all by herself, who formerly had a couple of servants to take these irksome jobs off her hands. Yet I can see no other remedy, at least for those who have simply been ruined by the war, and the list is a long one. That a large majority have accepted the situation cheerfully I am glad to say is true-I mean the situation to earn their own living; all must do it. And there are many who think, and I am one of them. that in the long run it will be all the better for the rising generation of the South—a gen-eration which is to follow one notoriously brought up in ignorance of work and indolence as to any useful occupation. The race of men growing up will be more muscularthe women stronger and heartier-and their children again improve upon the stock. I have never heard that exercise was hurtful, and I have consulted good physicians on the

"How often do we hear people complain that they have been out all day hunting for a servant without success. Had they set to in the morning they could have done all their work themselves in a couple of hours, and saved money and shoe leather by the operation. Too many people in the South have been brought up to be waited upon; they must now tie their own shoes, and I repeat that the sooner they begin the better it will be. I know that many think they can escape this state of things by going to Brazil or some other out-of-the-way country; but toil is the common lot of the poor man the world over, so far as I have seen, and in no part of the world is toil as remunerative as in the Southern States of America. Let us work."

The Murder of the English Consul at Brunswick, Ga.

The telegraph has announced the killing of the acting English Consul, E. G. Westmoreland, at Brunswick, Ga. From accounts in the Georgia papers it appears that Westmoreland was engaged in blockade-running during the war, and gained considerable wealth. Since the war he has been acting as British Consul at Brunswick. There he made the acquaintance of a beautiful young lady, the daughter of a prominent citizen, to whom he successfully paid his addresses. Atthe same time a young man named Capt. E. J. Martin endeavored to win the affections of the young lady, and a coolness sprang up between the two. An expression by Martin one day was construed by Westmoreland into an insult, and he challenged his rival. Arrangements were made for a duel, but the friends of the parties succeeded in adjusting the quarrel. The ill-feeling continued however. On the 5th inst., Westmoreland and the young lady were married. After the ceremony Westmoreland went to his office to make arrangements for the bridal tour, and while sitting there, conversing with a gentleman, Martin came up, and walking directly in front of him, without a word of warning or explanation, drew a pistol and fired, the balltaking effect in Westmoreland's groin. West-moreland sprang to his feet, when Martin fired again, shooting him through the breast. Westmoreland seized his assailant by the arm and asked, "Martin what have I done to you that you shoot me ?" These were the last words he spoke: He fell to the floor and died in about fifteen minutes. Martin made no attempt to escape and surrendered to a squad of soldiers. The people were so much in-censed against him that he was sent to Savannah for safe keeping. Captain Martin is said to be a young man of excellent reputation.— He served on the staff of General Johnston in Virginia, and is the owner of a large rice plantation. His friends contend that other motives than jealousy prompted him, and justify his conduct.

A Practical Joke.

Out West there lived two young fellows who painted signs for a livelihood. One of the painters had once some out-door business to attend to, and left the shop in charge of his partner, and a boy employed to grind paints. During his absence, the partner, to gratify a whim, painted the boy so as to represent a large gash upon his forehead, and a cut ouer the eye. He bespattered the floor with red paint, clotted the boy's hair, and made him lie down in a corner, after which he painted a great gash on his own cheek, bared his bosom, disordered his dress, dipped a long bladed knife in the red paint-pot, and awaited the coming of his partner. Directly afterwards he heard him at the door, and then the performance commenced. The partner looked in at the door, and saw the boy prostrate on the floor, groaning and crying mur-der; chairs, tables, benches, jugs, and paintpots being strewed round the room in dire confusion, while the murderous-looking part-ner, with the red knife in his uplifted hand, was running through the room uttering wild and incoherent expressions. It was evident to the partner at the door, that his partner had killed the boy. Swift as lightning he fled to obtain assistance, and a number of friends were speedily mustered, and repaired without drawings, but they objected until they could perfect the plans on paper. The crowd augmented as it neared the shop, and in walked the whole posse; but in the meantime everything had been set to rights; the boy was without a mark of any kind, the room in perfect order, no marks of blood perceptible; and the man, who was engaged in lettering a sign, declared his utter ignorance of what his partner alleged to have occurred. The company left, hinting to one another, that the man who had seen the sight, must be a little touched in the head, or suffering from illusions caused by too free use of ar-

HORNED SNAKES.—These dangerous reptiles have become quite numerous in the neighborhood of Wardensville, in this county, four or five having been killed this summer. We saw one of these snakes which had been killed by our friend, Wm. C. Baker, of Cacapon. It was about thirty inches in length and similar in appearance to a rattle-snake.—Moorefield Advertiser.

mility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught in the school of revelation."

—Amongst the passengers who sailed from New York on Saturday week in the steamer Teutonia, for Hamburg, were Captain Von Kleiser, wife, child and nurse, of Berkeley county.

CHARLESTOWN, VA. Tuesday Morning, July 28, 1867

See the RED MARK. It means your time is up, and you are liable to have your paper stopped at any time. Do not subject yourselves to such a calamity.

### WISDOM OF THE RUMP.

Its Doings, with Brief Comments.

- Mr. Charles Sumner is consistent. His devotion to the negro is unselfish, and springs from a deep conviction of the negro's worth, and his capacity for elevation. Mr. Sumner did not marry a negro, because it is probable | the Convention, as revised, will stand :he did not find a lassie of that, color upon whom he could fasten his affections, but still we have abundant reason for believing that Mr. Sumper loves the negro. He is not, like Artemas Ward, disposed to deny that the negro is his brother, for he owns the relationship whenever opportunity is afforded. He has recently given an unqualified evidence of his fondness for the oppressed race. When the bill supplementary to the reconstruction act was before the Senate, this modern Athenian attempted to introduce an amendment providing for universal manhood suffrage in the North as well as in the South. He claimed that it would give a large increase in the radical vote in Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Connecticut, and in fact, was needed in every State. The Senate, however, did not agree with Mr. Sumner, and declared his amendment out of order by a vote of 22 to 12. This action of the radical Senate proves that, with the exception of Mr. Sumper, the negro has few unselfish friends in the North, and that instead of Mr. Sumner's amendment being out of order, the American Senate is terribly disordered.

- In the House on the 11th, an obscure representative named Broomall, hailing from the State which boasts a Thaddeus Stevens, introduced a bill to guarantee to the several States a republican form of government. The meaning of which is that universal negro suffrage shall be extended to the North as well as the South. The bill was referred to the committee on reconstruction. Consulting the "logic of events," we have reason to conclude that this effort of Mr. Broomall has hit the nail in a sure place, and that it is likely to rescue his name from that obscurity in which it has been buried.

- A resolution was introduced and passed in Congress on the 13th, appointing a committee to investigate the treatment of Northern prisoners in Southern prisons. . Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, wished to amend by appointing a committee to examine into the treatment of Southern prisoners in Northern prisons. This was voted down, of course, Congress asserting that they did not wish to go abroad even a suspicion that prisoners in the hands of the Union forces were mistreated. Of course not Such an investigation would send abroad facts exceedingly unpalatable to the dominant party, and decidedly damaging to the reputation for humanity, of the "best government the

world ever saw." -On the 15th, among numerous resolu tions introduced, was one directing the judiciary committee of the House to enquire whether the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware have State governments republican in form, and to report to the House. After including the States of New Hampshire and Missouri in the inquiry, the resolution was adopted by a vote 76 to 38. Thank Heaven, a breach has been made in the New England Fortress, and New Hampshire has been brought under the law of Congressional investigation. Why didn't the House include Massachusetts in their inquiries?

-On the 17th the following resolution was introduced, and passed under a suspension of the rules by a strict party vote:

"That the doctrine avowed by the President that the abrogation of the rebel States binds the nation to pay their debts incurred prior to the rebellion is at war with the principles of international law, and stabs at the national credit, is abhorrent to every sentiment of loyalty, and pleasing only to traitors and their allies and sympathizers, by whose agency alone the governments of said States

Served him right. What right has a President of the United States to avow any doctrine at all, much less one which "stabs at the national credit," which the Congressional patriots are upholding by the reckless and unnecsssary expenditure of hundreds of millions of the people's money. In the language of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, it is "impertinent | his being made a prisoner.) The allegations and uncalled for." The doctrine of the hour is that the President has nothing to do with the question of reconstruction. That is a matter solely within the jurisdiction of Congress-or the "rump" so-called.

-The most sensible resolution of the whole session is that of Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, which declares that taxation in this government should be borne equally by all; that for purposes of taxation all property should be liable; that the exemption from thought Colonel Ould a highly conscientious country is wrongful and unjust, and that to carry out these views the right to tax any government bonds now exempt in any future funding of the public debt shall be allowed. Referred to the committee on ways and means. The passage of this resolution would again there has never been any falling from virtue. breach the New England fortress, and knock He was born a beast, was reared a beast, has

the props from under "Shoddy." RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE. The unstinted extravagance of the radical Congress is exciting the alarm and awaking the apprehensions of many of the adherents of the party in the Northern States. Greeley does not know what Congress means by its action "unless it is to eternize, if not abso-

lutely repudiate, the public debt."

The New York Commercial, a republican ournal, follows this up by intimating that the measures persisted in by the rump Congress will bankrupt the government and the OUR BIG SHOW.

Until after the 10th of August next, the time appointed for the meeting of the Senaherdstown, we shall devote the greater portion of our exhibition to the arrangement of a delegation from Charlestown township, and to the suggestion of distinguished names upon whom the high honors of radicalism may be earnest desire to have the best foot foremost.

the "loyal" of this township, we have found an associate for Burton and Anderson, and one more voter to sustain our admirable ticket-so that the full radical strength of the township will now stand three, instead of two, as heretofore reported, and the delegation to

1. Warren Burton.

2. George Anderson, 3. William Johnson. 4. Burton, Silversmith. 5. Anderson, Blacksmith.

To those who have seen this new delegate. it is unnecessary to say much, as his character is legibly inscribed upon his countenance; like our friend Anderson his face is his record, to be seen and read of all men. But to those who have not seen him, we would sug gest that he is one of the misfortunes which war has entailed upon us, and like the Canada thistle upon our lands, and the glanders among the horses, and the cholera among the hogs-Johnson constitutes a part and parcel of the effects of invasion, and our impression is that he is not the least evil which afflicts the community. The thistle may be dug up and destroyed, the glanders may run its course and disappear, Stonebraker professes to have found a cure for the hog distemper which will arrest its career, but for the cancer which such men as Johnson inflicts, no specific has been found. He avows himself an out and out Thad. Stevens' man, confiscation and all, notwithstanding his support is derived from an interest in a tinning estabon the patronage of the very parties whose property he wishes to see confiscated. This is a fact worthy to be remembered.

As a change has been made in the delega-

Anthony Turner, which we hoisted to the mast last week, and in his stead we present the name of Averill's favorite steed, Capt. John F. Smith. This horse is somewhat familiar with the course, having run two unsuccessful heats under the old order of things. functions of a justice, but this matters very little when the radicals want a candidate.-They went out of the district to get a judge, and they can as easily go to Berkeley for a delegate to the Legislature. Besides, we are credibly informed that the Captain has made abundant preparation for a winter's residence a new suit for the purpose. The Captain's | dent of the United States. loyalty has already been vouched for by Mr. A. Turner in a letter, the authorship of which uncharitable people ascribe to the captain himself. Be this as it may, the Captain is a voter, a magistrate, and wants to be a legislator. Bully for Smith! Smith and Anderson against the field! They will receive the full radical vote of Charlestown township. consisting of three-Burton, Anderson and Johnson will support them, and so will Anderson, Burton and Johnson. With this ticket we can rally the full radical strength of the county, from the pine hills on the west to the summit of the Blue Ridge on the east. We therefore call upon the forthcoming convention to ratify the nominations which we have made, and give to the people-the loyal

people-the names of Smith and Anderson. "FALLEN FROM VIRTUE." In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, Butler, the notorious and abandoned creature who luxuriates in the contempt and detestation of the civilized world, and whose existence is a continual reminder of human depravity, rose to a privileged question, and made some irrelevant allegations in regard to Union prisoners. (The greatest misfortune of the recent war was that said Butler never placed himself in a position where there was the slightest probability of referred to, led to a colloquy, in which Baldwin, a colleague of Butler, asked Mr. Eldridge of Wisconsin, whether he expected the House to take Col. Ould's statements against the testimony and statements of Union officers. Mr. Eldridge, in reply to this question, said he believed General Butler himself would not deny that Col. Ould was an honorable and conscientious man. Butler then remarked that before the war he had and honorable man, but when a man commit ted treason he was ready, like a woman fallen from virtue, for any erime, and from that hour no one knew where to find him.

With the author of the above sentence, continued to live a beast, and the chances certainly are least ten to one, that he will die a beast. The difference between him and Col. Ould is wide and manifest. There need never be any difficulty in knowing where to find Butler. He will ever be found where afflict our unhappy country. He does not infamy and indecency predominates; where vice holds her highest carnival; where iniquity abounds without resistance; where immorality holds her favorite court; where licentiousness stalks openly, and "speens" are in greatest abundance.

country. The government, or the legislative portion at least, is already bankrupt in principle, and there is little doubt that it will be in purse, if the dominant party is much long-

THE VETO.

Whatever else may be denied him, it will always be accurded to President Johnson, that torial and Legislative Conventions, at Shep- he has clearly perceived every step of the process by which the Congress of the United States has destroyed the Constitution and subverted every principle of good government established by it; that he has observed the downfall of the public liberties and knows conferred. We, of course, feel some anxiety | the wicked hands that wrought the deed; upon this subject, and are prompted by an | and that he has, in apt and forcible words, placed on enduring record warnings of the In looking more carefully over the list of ruin to which the reign of faction was hastening the nation.

> In the use of the various vetoes he has from time to time employed to arrest the baleful legislation to which our sad condition is now attributable, he has pointed out, with admirable precision, not only the purposes of the monstrous measures of usurpation adopted by the party in power, but the sure destruction that must attend their execution.

In his recent message to Congress disapproving the acts supplementary to the reconstruction act of March last, he foresees consequences with the eye of a true statesmen. Of the nature of the government provided by this bill for the South he observes that "over all these ten States this military government is now declared to have unlimited authority. inal law, the registration of voters, and the superintendence of elections; but 'in all reexisting civil governments.

ceive any state of society more intolerable than this, and yet it is to this condition that twelve millions of American citizens are reduced by the Congress of the United States. Over every foot of the immense territory occupied by these American citizens, the Constitution of the United States is theoretically in full operation. It binds all the peopl there, and should protect them, yet they are

denied every one of its sacred guaranties. "Of what avail will it be to any one these Southern people when seized by a file of soldiers to ask for the cause of arrest, or lishment in this town which is dependent up- for the production of the warrant? Of what avail to ask for the privilege of bail when in military custody, which knows no such thing as bail? Of what avail to demand a trial by jury, process for witnesses, a copy of the indictment, the privilege of counsel, or that

ment of Averill township, the name of Mr. | more than one-third of the nation are about to pass under the yoke and become serfs and ileges and "sacred guarantees" of the Constitution. Not only so, but with an equally clear perception of consequences, he sees the powers of the high office which he occupies, with good radical training, and the support of the very outrages he so much deprecates, are the Charlestown vote, he will doubtless make stricken down, and without even the forms of an excellent race, if he does not distance all law, he has been reduced to a mere cipher in competitors. It is true he is not now a resi- the government, Without impeachment, dent of the county, although he exercises the | and without trial of any description, all has been effected which conviction and removal could have accomplished; and to-day, although under the Constitution, he is declared to be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the country, he has no more power as such in ten States than the chief butleraye, than the meanest scullion of the White in Wheeling, having rigged himself out with | House he occupies nominally as the Presi-

> Says Mr. Johnson: it devolve upon the President the power and the duty to see that the laws are faithfulexecuted. The Constitution, in order to arry out this power, gives him the choice of the agent and makes them subject to his control and supervison. But in the execution of these laws the Constitutional obligation upon the President remains, but the power to exercise that Constitutional duty is effectually taken away." He has then, by his own acknowledgment been virtually deposed from the office of President of the United States, and denrived of his authority as Commander in-Chief of its forces-the agents necessary to an execution of the duties of his high position -by a process that could not legally strip a lieutenant of the army or navy, of the prerogatives of his official rank. The President then, as we have before intimated, is not ignorant of the appalling situation of the naion, He tells us that the constitution has been overthrown; that he has been an intelligent spectator of its overthrow, and that he has been cognizant of the means employed to that end. He informs us, too, that he has' permitted himself to be deprived of powers entrusted to him, as he very well knows, for the purpose of preserving the government from the very assault to which it has succumbed. He has stood by and witnessed the cruel blows dealt at the life of the nation without the interposition of the shield which the law places in his hands for its protection. He has solemnly sworn "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States;" and that is but a poor apology for a dereliction of duty which urges that he has not the means for the task required of him, because he has quietly and without a struggle surrendered the power necessary for the purpose. As well might the soldier excuse of it he would be powerless; and his conduct.

loss in explanation of his capture. plead ignorance of them, nor attempt in any way to disguise them. But has he a remedy

we not know how earnestly he has heretofore gave him a pension of \$500 per annum.

regard such a proposition as this, as made in mockery and derision of the hapless and helpess condition of an outraged and downtrod people! The ballot the means of restor ing their constitutional privileges and rights to twelve millions of people who, in this very message of Mr. Johnson, are truly said to be the victims of a despotic and wholly irre-

labored in the service of the nation, we would

consible military despotism? The ballot to its ordinary and effective work where all law is suspended, and the only rule of action and government proceeds from the capricious will of an unchallenged autocrat? The ballot the remedy, when the whole aim and design of the series of measures to which the resident has opposed the feeble resistance of his veto, has been to deprive the people of ten States of its use, and to assert powers prive the people of other ten States of the same privilege, if necessary to the maintenance of party ascendancy? Most impotent

### THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday has an article of great seriousness, in which it "deliberately announces" its conscientious belief that a national crisis is at hand," and calls upon all citizens to consider with it "the transcendant issue which appears at last to have arisen in the country from the long and distracting strife of partisanship, and which It is no longer confined to the preservation of | we are constrained to believe threatens conthe public peace, the administration of crim- sequences of infinite calamity to all classes of the American people." It then proceeds to spects' it is asserted to be paramount to the an examination of the supplemental reconstruction bill, which is before the President Of the legitimate effect of such a govern- for his action, and says that the marked feament he truly says: "It is impossible to con- tures of the reconstruction laws are as fol-

(1.) That the Government is essentially nilitary. (2.) That all the officers and agents employed in its administration, executive, legislative and judicial-primarily Federal, or so by adoption, under and by virtue of the said statutes - are removable at pleasure. (3.) That the President of the United States is virtually exonerated by these laws from agency or responsibility in their execution. A fourth peculiarity of the highest consequence at an earlier day has now fallen somewhat behind the present inquiry, except as facilitating apprehension, viz: The President was ousted of his magistracy, in a great degree, over these States, in common with the other States of the Union, in as far as their constitutional relations corresponded with the latter, by the passage of the act of

tion, so also we find it necessary to make a greater privilege the writ of habeas corpus?"

slight alteration in our legislative ticket, and President Johnson then discerns the des
But the pleasure of Congress in excluding although we do it reluctantly, we this week | potism prepared for the people of the States | all their representatives left their condition withdraw, in obedience to the public senti- by this act of Congress. He knows that such as to render it expedient, in his judgment, rather to waive the question than to dong the disturbance. This forbearance he had the power, however ineffectually for slaves, although fully entitled to all the priv- the end, to exercise, because he was not bound to decide upon the constitutionality of the acts. They were acts which could be executed, and if so, but one Executive existed to perform that duty. But acts of Congress, which purport to exonerate from or forbid In appearance he is still in his prime, and and which were intended as guards against the President to execute them, cannot be laws, for nothing is a law of the United States which the President is not bound to execute.

After quoting from the Constitution and other authorities, it declares that "an act passed by Congress to be executed without the responsibility of the sole Executive of the United States is not a law; as well might the City Councils of Washington pass such an act." It asks, "What then is the President's duty ?" 'It says :

If enactments purporting to be in force in the United States as laws of the land, yet which cannot be, because not executable by the only executive which can execute a law, are put into practical operation by persons pretending to be their executives, and the opera-"The Constitution and the oath provided | tions of these persons contravene or hinder in any degree other laws really in force, nobody can pretend to doubt what the case is, what the President's duty is, and what are the consequences of any hesitation or falter-

When such a collision, between the laws and the unwarranted authority of insurgents, or revolutionists, (or, what are the same things, executive officers, not agents of the only executive) actually arises, be the abstract merits of the controversy what they may, and be the motives of the parties good or evil, it is certain that public order is brought to the fearful extremity of a dependence for a time on the courage, prudence and fidelity of one man-the general magistrate of the Union.

Whether this imports anything more than a purpose to bring the public mind to a realization of the departures which have been made from the old order of the government, we cannot say, but in any case, it seems the practical result must be the continued prevalence of the will of Congress, whatever that

As a matter of wonderment, a Pennsylvania paper states that old Thaddeus Stevens has purchased a lot in "Shriner's Cemetery," near Lancaster, for his own burial-in which cemetery there is no exclusion on account of race or color. We pity the poor negro who is found is such company, when the levil comes to claim his own. In the case of this old reprobate, however, whose rotten carcass it is to be hoped will soon occupy the spot he has selected with "his kith and kin," a dispensation should be awarded on the ground of consistency in wrong-doing-corrupt in life-equally debased in death.

The Shepherdstown Register and the Valley Virginian came to us the last week, greatly enlarged in size and improved in appearance. These indications of success are his surrender upon the plea that he was un- no less encouraging to the profession, than armed and unprotected because he had, when | they are indicative of the growing wealth and asked, delivered his musket to the enemy .- | importance of our Valley. We shall endeav-It was his duty to fight for his weapon of de- or to keep pace with the progress of the times, fence. He knew that his country had en- and the banner of the "Spirit" as in the past, trusted him with it for the protection of her | so shall it be in the future, always to be found honor and interest, and that when deprived on the "outer wall." Onward is our motto, and excelsior our aim.

-John Grey, of Hiramsburg. Ohio, who partakes of the character of treachery when is in his one hundred and fourth year, and he yields it without a conflict, and pleads its for whom the honor of being the the last surviving soldier of the Revolution is claimed, It is true, as we have said before, that the | it is said was born at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., President is fully cognizant of the evils that | January 6, 1764. During the Revolution he worked on the Mount Vernon estate for Washington along with the slaves of the General. Mr. Grey's father fell at White Plains in 1780, and soon after the son enlisted till for them? He has; and it is proposed at the conclusion of the message which we have now under consideration. "The remedy," several battles, and was present at the sursays the President, "is to be found in the render of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He says LOCAL MISCELLANY.

community were never so energetic and laporious in repairing the desolations committed on their homes, or developing, with the favor of Providence, the utmost yield of the fruits of the earth, which skillful labor and persevering effort can effect. Labor of all kinds finds a ready and remunerative demand, and all things considered, we may congratulate our people that we have once again the which he has practically acquiesced in to de- busy hum of industry, instead of the clank of arms and the bloody foot-prints of an invading host. Our rich harvest being gathered and labor in the town more at command, we have noticed the progress of several substantial improvements in our midst during the last week or two. The foundation of quite an extensive edifice is nearly completed by Dr. L. C. Cordell, on the lot recently purchased by him, cross-corner from the Presbyterian Church. The excellent taste of the Dr. in the matter of building, gives assurance of an mprovement that will be an ornament to the portion of the town in which it is situated, and a credit to the skill and industry of its constructors. The fine brick building of Dr. Lippitt, near the residence of R. T. Brown, Esq., is being rapidly pushed to completion, and will soon be ready for the roof. The brick work has been executed by Mr. George Armentrout, of Page county, and the Carpenter work is under the direction of Mr. T. K. Starry. Mr. S. has also under way an addition to our already spacious Depot, which when completed, will give additional facilities for the storage and transportation of commodities from this point. The extensive reconstruction made necessary to Dr. Muson's house by fire, is now so nearly completed, as to only need the painter's brush to make it better than former house, which add greatly to its general arrangement and convenience, and the universal wish of the community is, that he and his estimable family may long live to enjoy its shelter and comfort. The Board of School racted with Mr. Wm. P. Henson for the re- hour. pair of the School House in District No. 20, o be completed by first of September. We also learn that a School House for the colored people is to be erected this fall on the same which their contemplated church is to

> IN MEMORIUM.-No time more suitable than the present, for the living to bear in kindly remembrance the sleeping dead. Many have fallen amid the din of battle and the clash of arms, in the vigor of health and the flush of manhood. Others, venerable for years and honorable for service, have been stricken down from sheer grief at the misfortunes of their country-its bloody record in the past and its blight and desolation in the prospective future. The devoted mother is gone too, in many cases stricken with grief and full of sorrow, like Rachael weeping for her children, because they were not. And what more befitting memorial to the departed, than a lasting tablet of stone, to keep fresh in remembrance their virtues whilst living, and esteem and respect for their memory, now that they are no more? The Marble Yard recently established in this town by the Messrs. DIEHL, offers facilities to the people of the county to obtain memorials of affection in this respect, equal to the most favored localities. We have seen some specimens of workmanship recently turned out by this establishment, equal in every respect to the best city work. The marble is of superior quality, its design or structure as taste may suggest, and its lettering executed with acuracy and neatness. Their prices, too, are very moderate, in no case exceeding other yards where similar material is used. These gentlemen are quiet and industrious citizens, and though comparatively strangers among us, eminently conservative in sentiment, and we feel that we are rendering a service to the general good by commending their establishment to public support. Their place of business, opposite the "Carter House."

pleasure hereafter in noticing, as they pro-

RELIGIOUS .- By a singular coincidence the pulpits of our Methodist and Presbyte rian Churches were filled, on Sabbath last, by the Rev. Messrs. Baird, the former, Presiding Elder, of the Winchester Circuit and the latter, Agent of the Va. Bible Society and brother of the editor of the Sunday School Journal, of Richmond. Their minstrations were most acceptable, and large and appreciative audiences were present. Sacrament was administered in each of the churches, and the most respectful and earnest interest manifested throughout. The attendance of the country people at the Episcopal Church was larger than we have noticed during the summer, and the efficient labors of its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Meade, morning and night, are being duly appreciated by the community, and will no doubt in due season bring forth its reward. The Valley convocation of this Church was held in Shepherdstown last week, and we learn that its proceedings were of much solemnity and deep interest to the Church. We are also informed that Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Baptist minister, preached on Sabbath morning, at Zoar, to a house filled to overflowing, there being a number of persons who were obliged to remain outside.

FISHING PARTY.—An agreeable party from town visited the "banks of the Shenandoah" on Friday last, and spent the day most pleasantly in the aquatic exercises and athletic sports for which its environs are so distinguished. The fare was abundant, the waters invigorating, and all passed off "merry as a marriage bell," minus the fish to the epicurean, which by some mishap returned to their native element or become a prey to the roving

HAIL STORM .- Our town and neighborhood was visited by a violent hail-storm yesterday evening, which broke windows, blew down fences, and, we presume, did considera ble injury to the growing corn.

DURHAMS.—The prices of these cattle have increased considerably within the last year. James Hall, of this county, sold a cow and calf the other day to Messrs. Bass, IMPROVEMENTS .- Amid the entire want of sympathy or feeling of our people in the of Missouri, for \$500; John Cunningham political status of our county, it is gratifying old to the same a bull and heifer for \$500 to observe the steady progress of material imand Major Jerry Duncan sold them two heif-ers for \$400. Colonel M. E. Singleton, of provement being manifested. Our farming Missouri, bought two sucking heifer calves of William Warfield for \$800; he also purchased a fine bull of Major Duncan. Col. H. A. Alexander has recently sold two heifers, a two-year old for \$800, and a ten months' old for \$750; also a bull calf ten months old for \$750. Mr. Edwin Bradford bought in New York last week a splendid bull, for which he paid \$3,000 .- Paris True Kentuckian, July 12th. .

[We have, as may be seen by advertisement, in the vicinity of our own town, Durhams not inferior in quality or blood, to those whose sales are noted above. The stock of Mr. James M. Ranson is as thorough-bred as any in the State of Kentucky, and may be had at much lower figures than those quoted. Our farmers should avail themselves of the opportunity to improve their stock. A hort time since, Mr. R. disposed of a year ld ball calf for \$200.7

We see stated that Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, of New York, addressed a meeting of colored republicans at Alexandria, Va., on Monday night. He was introduced by Judge Underwood as a native of the State, who had suffered severely for the cause in the earlier days of its trials. This Dr. Snodgrass is a native of Berkeley county, well known to many of our readers as the prince of humbugs, and who once aspired to be the associate of gentlemen, but has now found his level in tue congenial of element old Underwood and the negroes of Alexandria.

"BUSH MEETING."-An immense concourse of the colored people were present on Sunday last, at the grounds adjacent to "Elk new. The Dr. has designed some alterations | Branch," in attendance on what is denominaand improvement in the interior plan of the | ted as a "Bush Meeting." The turn-out of the town was general, the county likewise, with an addition of an extra train from Martinsburg, with ten car-loads of passengers .-So far as we have learned good order prevail-Commissioners for this township, have con- ed and the crowd disbanded at a reasonable

THE TEMPERANCE MEETING, proposed to be held at the rooms of the Christian Association, to-night, should be generally attended. Franklin county, Pennsylvania, for \$2,700. Reform is indeed greatly needed, and we hope are being suggested, which we shall take that some effective measures may be adopted to stay this giant evil.

SUPERVISOR'S COURT.—The board of Supervisors for Jefferson met in Shepherdstown on Monday, 15th inst., present James Logie. President; Supervisors J. T. Reed, W. G. Butler, R. N. Duke, John D. Staley, G. H. Turner and J. H. Haines.

T. H. Percival tendered his resignation as Justice of Harper's Ferry Township, which

was accepted. On motion, G. H. Turner was appointed Township Treasurer of Osburn township. George Brantner made application to sell spirituous liquors at Shepherdstown, which

Ordered, that the license granted to Henry Miller to sell spirituous liquors at Shepherdstown, be revoked. The following Township road supervisors were appointed: Chapline, J. J. Miller:

Shepherd, Jacob Rinehart; Bolivar, Thomas Jenkins; Osburn, Anthony Nunnamaker; Charlestown, John Burns. Ordered, that the clerk write to the Au-

ditor and get the delinquent list returned by the sheriff, for publication. On motion, G. H. Turner, J. H. Haines and James Logie were appointed a committee to investigate and report to the Board, the claims of Minor Hurst's estate against the county for the Poor House farm.

Ordered, that all the road surveyors in the county make out an estimate of the cost to keep the roads in good repair for one year and report the same to the supervisor of the

Ordered, that the salary of the Prosecuting Attorney be \$600 per year. Ordered, that the following persons be granted license: Patrick O'Bierne to sell pirituous liquors at Harper's Ferry; James. McGraw to sell spirituous liquors at Harper's Ferry; J. W. Walraven to sell spirituous liquors at Kabletown. Ordered, that John F. Smith and John

### Baltimore Markets.

D. Staley be appointed Directors on the

Smithfield and Shepherdstown turnpike.

SATURDAY, July 20, 1867. FLOUR .- We notice a further reduction to-day of 50 cts per bbl on Baltimore Family and high gardes of Extra. Stock of Flour still small, and sales restricted for the want of branbs suitable for local trade. stricted for the want of brands suitable for local trade. Large receipts, however, me be looked for the coming week. We revise quotations as follows: Howard Street Super and Cut Extra 9 50a \$10 50. do Extra shipping 11a \$12 50, do. high grades 13 00a \$14 25, do. Family 15 00a \$15 50; Ohio Super and Cut Extra none, do. Family 14 50a \$15 00, North western Super none, do Extra 11 00a \$11 50, City Mill Super none, do. standard Extra none, do. shipping brands Extra 13a \$14 50 do. high grade retailing Extra 15 00a \$15 50; Baltimore, Welch's, Greenfield and Weverton Family \$16 00 per bbl. Rye Flour—new at \$a \$8 50 per bbl. Corn Meal—City Mills \$5 60 per bbl.

Grann—Wheat—Offerings to-day were comprised of 1700 bushs white and 830 dushs red; receipts

GRAIK—Wheat—Offerings to-day were comprised of 1700 bushs white and 830 dushs red; receipts all Sold, and at a further decline of 5a10 cts perbushs: inciuded in the sales 1000 bushs white, fair to prime, at 240a\$3; some inferior lots sold still lower; 4050 bushs good to choice red at 250a\$260; 2000 bushs common to fair at 2a\$240. Corn—Offerings were composed of 4000 bushs white and 725 bushs yellow; the white sold at 116a\$118 for good and prime, and at \$114 for mixed—no yellow sold except a smell lot at \$114. Uates—2300 bushs received, and all sold at 93 ctsa\$1 for good prime old ceived, and all sold at 93 ctsa \$1 for good prime old crop; a lot 100 bushs new at 95 cents. Rye-378 bushs offered, and only a small parcel sold at \$140

### Baltimore Cattle Market.

THURSDAY, July 18, 1867. BEEF CATTLE.-The offerings at the Scales during BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings at the Scales during the past week amounted to 730 head, against 930 last week. Of the number offered, 575 head came from Ohio, 325 frem West Virginia, and 80 from Illiquis, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with 30 from Maryland on toot. Of the receipts 90 head were sold for Philadelphia and New York, and the balance, taken by Baltimore butchers. Owing to the small number of Cattle at market the rates have been materially advanced. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old Cows and Scalawags at 5a \$5 50; common Cattle 6a \$7; fair 7 50a \$8; good 8 25a \$9; and prime 9 25a \$9 50; per 100 lbs—but few at the latter price.

latter price.

SHEEF.—The supply this week was better, and prices are a shade lower. Seles of good fat Sheep at 4a½ cents per lb gross; and stock Sheep \$3 per head. Lambs are selling at 3a \$3 50 per head.

Hogs.—The supply was better this week, but prices are unchanged; sales at 10a \$10 75 per 100 lbs

- The Richmond Enquirer and the Rich-

VALLEY ITEMS.

From our Valley exchanges, we glean the following items of interest :-

THE METHODIST CHURCH. QUESTION -There was some interest manifested Monday night on the arrival at the Virginia Hotel, of Lt. J. T. H. Hall, Military comp this District, who came for the purpose of investigating the rights to the Methodist Church in Staunton. He found that documentary evidence of the claims of both parties had been forwarded to General Schofield, by Capt. Jackson, and no investigation was made. July the 25th, a Military court will meet at Winchester to settle all questions relating to Methodist Church property in the Valley, and until then things will remain as they are.

- As Dr. McFarlan, of Dayton, and Mr. Felix T. Sheets, of Mossy Creek Paper Mills, Rockingham county, were returning home from Harrisonburg, on last Menday, in a spring wagon, the horse took freight two miles from town, and commenced running. In at-tempting to check him, one of the lines broke, which drew him off the pike, and run the wagon against the fence. The Doctor jumped. out, fracturing the lower part of his leg, near the ankle, and cutting his chin very badly. The ankle being thrown out of place, and rapid swelling ensuing, the attending physician could not ascertain the extent of the in-

Mr. Sheets was badly cut on the knee, and otherwise injured.

- Abram Summers, a very respectable itizen of Rockingham county, who had resided near Lacy Spring, was found dead in the rear of his residence on Sunday morning last. He had been ploughing on Saturday week, and was as well as usual on that evening, with the exception of a little pain in his side. He had walked out two or three times on Saturday night, and returned to his room again, where his wife was; but the last time he went out she had fallen asleep, and upon looking for him he was found dead, as stated, just in rear

- A fire occurred on Naked Creek, near Waverlie, in Page county, on Sunday morning last, which destroyed the Merchant and Grist Mill, Circular Saw Mill, Foundry, Workshop, and a quantity of lumber belonging to Messrs. Carrier & Huffman, of that county. The fire was discovered about daylight, and nothing was saved but the belt of the saw-mill. The surrounding property was saved with great difficulty. No clue has been obtained as to the origin of the fire. Loss, \$3,000 or \$4,000—no insurance.

- Wm. H. Beck, real estate agent, sold last week the farm of Charles E. Clevenger, in Frederick county, to Samuel Metz, of · Beck has disposed of many farms to Pennsylvanians. Being a native of that State he possesses the peculiar facility which an extended acquaintance with the farmers of that

-S. R. Sterling, Esq., has furnished the Rockingham Register with the amount of internal revenue receipts for his district for the year ending 30th of June last, which makes a total of \$157,215 68. This large amount of internal revenue tax, says that paper, has been collected for the support of the Federal government off the people of a district who have no representation in Congress.

- Registration in Clarke county, was finished on Wednesday last. The result in the different districts is as follows: In district No. 1, white 182, colored 122; No. 2, white 143, colored 48; No. 3, white 278, colored 140; No. 4, white 157, colored 61; Total, 1,138. White majority, 394.

-The Register gives the following as the result of the registration in Rockingham county :- Whites 2,811, blacks 415; white majority, 2,396. The Register thinks there are at least 500 whites in the county who declined or neglected to register.

- The Fry farm, on Cedar Creek, Frederick county, containing 250 acres, belonging to Marsall B. Fry, has been sold to Haney A. Baxter, of Pennsylvania, for \$1,500.

- James L. Shower's fine farm at Berry's Ferry, on the Shenandoah river, in Clarke county, containing 430 acres, with excellent improvements, has been sold for \$6,500 cash.

How they Manage It.

In Rappahannock county ten Radicals met together, a majoity of whom were Federal office-holders, organized a meeting, passed resolutions of affiliation with the Radical party, and appointed elegates to the August Conv In Chesterfield county, about the same number assembled without previous public notice, and pledged that county to sustain the Republican

party, In Louisa county, without previous public notice similar proceedings were instituted, under the lead of Wm. F. Gordon, esq., who, in 1861, was one of the signers of a circular calling upon certain seces-sionists to meet in Richmond, for the admitted purpose of overawing the Convention' and forcing it to pass the ordinance of secession. He is now the Magnus Apollo of the new light Virginia Radi-

In Danvillea public meeting was called to consider the political condition of the country, Wim. M. Tredway, Jr., and Hon. Thomas S. Flournoy having been invited to address them. After the speeches, which were of a conservative character, and mainly addressed to the colored people present, and after a large number of those in attendance had left the house, a set of resolutions, were offered and after a large number of those in attendance had left the house, a set of resolutions were offered favoring the Republican party, and appointing delegates to the Angust meeting, and were adopted. The Register explicitly states: "It should not be inferred, that al! who were present, or all who spoke, endorsed the resolutions that were adopted; for very many persons present took no part in the proceedings, went only to hear the speeches, and did not know that it was to be a party move in any sense, or that any resolutions were to be made It is by such means that some are endeavoring to

create the impression that the people of Virginia are anxious to be admitted into the Radical ranks.

Surratt's Trial.

This trial is still progressing, and the defence has roduced strong testimony to prove Surrat was not n Washington the nigth of the assassination. The Baltimore Sun says :

"E. G. Lee, late a brigadier general in the Confederate army, was on the stand, and testified that he was in Montreal in April, 1865, and saw Surrart there the 6th of that month, and again on the 17th. Mr. Bradley proposed to show by this witness that Surratt's errand in Canada was to bring a dispatch from Mr. Benjamin, late Secretary of War of the Confederate States, to the witness (General E. G. Lee) in Montreal, and that Lee then employed Surratt to go to Elmira and obtain information concerning the condition of the Confederate prisoners there, ing the condition of the Confederate prisoners there, the location of their prison, and its surroundings, the strength of the force employed to guard them, and a sketch of the prisoners' camp, and also to show that Surratt never received a penny of the money the prosecution had attempted to show was paid him by Jacob Thompson for his alleged participation in the conspiracy to murder Mr. Lincoln. The court ruled the offer out as being resinter alios. The ruling interrupted the regular course of testimony the defense had decided upon offering, and forced them to offer other testimony out of regular order, and an early adjournment was the consequence."

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMERCES. The Washington Explan of Thursday night

We learn that General Grant and Col, mond Examiner newspapers have been consolidated into the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, by the Richmond Publishing company. The company has decided to adopt the size and general appearance of the Examiner for the new paper.

—Reading matter on every page,

We learn that General Grant and Col. Hillyer, of New York, were examined as witnesses before the judiciary committee to-day on the impeachment question. It is reported that Mr. Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., has been summoned to appear before the committee this afternoon to testify in regard to the pardon of Stephen F. Cameron, one of the witnesses for the defense in the Survey.

There seems to be a persistent disposition on the part of certain members of the House of Representatives to effectually cripple the resources of the Southern States by depriving them of the benefit of grants made for railroad and other purposes in former times. In this short session Mr. Julian has introduced no less than four resolutions looking to the forfeiture to the United States of lands heretofore granted for school and railroad purposes, and now he is after the swamp lands, and to-day got a resolution through directing the Secretary of War to give the House in-

formation upon that subject.

The Secretary of the Treasury responded to the resolution of Mr. Schenck, of a day or two ago, and gave the House the information desired relative to the appointment in New York of a commission styled the Metropolitan Board of Revenue. From this report it appears that in forming this commission the Secretary was actuated by the best motives, and by a true desire to prevent what are known as whiskey frauds upon the revenue. Mr. Allison, Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Van Wyck and others had the courage to give Mr. Mc-Culloch credit for sincerity and honesty, and for this they are sneered at by Mr. Schenck and Mr. Kelley.

The House passed the bill giving negroes the right to hold office and serve as jurors in the District of Columbia. It is in a form different from that in which it came from the Senate, and amends the charter of this city and of Georgetown as to strike out the word white wherever it operates to exclude any citizen from any right or privilege now exercised here exclusively by what Mr. Sumner is pleased to term the "so called white

At Surratt trial to-day the coumsel for the defense placed a number of witnesses on the stand from Montreal and other places in Canada, who testified against the reputation of Dr. McMillin and St Marie for truth and veracity. One witness, a Canadian lawyer, who knew St. Marie in Montreal, when he was connected with the education office there, testified that the latter left Canada in consequence of having robbed the office to which he was attached of \$900. There was an unusually crowded attendance of spectators to-day, and great anxiety to hear the closing testimony for the defense. As usual, Weichman and McMillin occupied front seats. Owing to the non-ar- would not be less than fourteen millions of rival of five important witnesses for the defence, the session closed early, and the defence failed to realize the anticipations of yesterday in relation to closing to-day. They will wind up their testimony to morrow morning if these witnesses arrive, as looked for tonight. There will be rebutting testimony by the prosecution, and it is not likely that the case will be ready for argument under several days. It is expected that the arguments on both sides will occupy about one week.

#### [Washington Correspondence Cin. Commercial.] Confiscation.

Mr. Stevens intends to rally-all the faithful to the support of his confiscation bill, and expresses himself confident of success .science of government which has lain dorlabor. Why not extend the principle to New England, and say there can be no republican government where the cotton factories are owned by wealthy men and worked by hired and poorly paid labor? If the negroes of the South own, by the right of labor, the lands they have cultivated, why don't the factory girls of Lowell own Ben. Butler's factory The fact that the negroes were until recently held as slaves doesn't alter the principle at all. The planter paid for the cultivation of his land in food and clothing; the New England manufacturer paid for working his looms and spindels with a sum of money scarcely sufficient to buy food and clothing for his operatives. What, then, is the essential difference (since Butler treats the subject of confiscation as a principle of povernment, not as a punishment for rebellion) between the planter and the manufacturer, that the one should be compelled to surrender his property and the other should not? None at all; so if we are to have confiscation for the sake of maintaining a "republican form of government," let us have it on a good, square, broad basis. New England loves the Republic quite as much as any other section; she loved it well enough during the war to scrape up all the negro substitutes she could find in the rear of the armies, that, though they might die, the country might live. Let her now come forward and sacrifice her cotton factories on the alter of freedom. Let Mr. Sprague, who is a patriot, divide his factory property into shares and distribute it among the "la boring classes," for whose welfare such great anxiety has suddenly been manifested. If Mr. Butler's theory be correct in regard to Southern lands, it is correct in regard to Northern lands, and if true of lands it is equally true of other property. If republican government can only be maintained on the forty acre principle in the South, it certainly can't be maintained on the three or four million dollar principle in the North. The result of the agitation of such questions as these, at the present time, needs no very keen foresight to predict. In the first place, it will divide the Republican | ter of party-that's certain. In the second place, it will defeat it-that's equally certain , and these are, perhaps, the least important of all the consequences likely to flow from it before the end is reached. Men who were fighting the battles of the anti slavery party while Butler was voting for Jeff. Davis in the Charleston Convention, and while Boutwell was Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, see this, but the zeal of new converts is

-Children are queer customers. Whatever one dont expect them to say they are pretty sure to bolt out. The last is of a boy of six summers, who surprised his mother with the remark;

"I have three fathers!" "Who are they?" was the maternal inquiry.
"My father, who buys me clothes is one,
George Washington, the father of our country is another, and our Father who art in Heaven

Mamma drew a breath of relief.

proverbial.

### The President on Reconstruction.

To the Senate of the United States: I transmit herewith reports from the Secretary of War and Attorney General, containing the information called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders, instructions, circular letters or letters of advice issued to the respective military officers assigned to the command of the several military districts under the act passed March 2, 1867, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23d, 1867; also, "copies of all opinions given to him by the Attorney General of the United States touching the construction and interpretation of said acts, and of all correspondence relating to the operation, construction or execution of said acts, that may have taken place between himself and any of said commanders, or between him and the General of the Army, or between the latter and any of the said commanders, touching the same subjects; also, copies of all orders issued by any of said commanders in carrying out the provisions of said acts or either of them; also, that he inform the Senate what progress has been made in the matter of registration under said acts, and whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying them out is probably

In answer to that portion of the resolution which inquires whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying these acts into effect is probably sufficient, reference is made to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. It will be seen from that report that the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, under the act approved March 30, 1867, for the purpose of carrying into effect the "act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the act supplementary, passed March 23, 1867, has already been expended by the commanders of the several military districts, and that in addition the sum of \$1,648,277 is required for present

It is exceedingly difficult, at the present time, to estimate the probable expense of carrying into full effect the two acts of March last, and the bill which passed the two Houses of Congress on the thirteenth instant. If the existing Governments of ten States of the Union are to be deposed, and their entire machinery is to be placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective District Commanders, all the expenditures incident to the administration of such Governments must necessarily be incurred by the Federal Government. It is believed that in addition to the two milions one hundred thousand dollars already expended or estimated for, the sum which would be required for this purpose dollars, the aggregate amount expended prior to the rebellion in the administration of their respective Governments by the ten States embraced in the provisions of these acts. This would, no doubt, be considerably augmented if the machinery of these States is to be operated by the Federal Government, and would be largely increased if the United

States, by abolishing the exsisting States Governments, should become responsible for liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion, in laudable efforts to develop their resources, and in no wise created for insurrectionary or revolutionary purposes. The debts of these States, thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed, approximate a hundred millions of dollars, and Boutwell, Batler, Logan, and such men are they are held not only by our own citizens, with him. It has already been given out among whom are residents of portions of the that without this, the success of the Republicountry which have ever remained loyal to lican party in the South is uncertain; but | the Union, but by persons who are the subonly give the loyal blacks fifty acres each and | jects of foreign Governments. It is worthy - they will be sure to vote right. Such is the | the consideration of Congress and the country report from the radical missionaries who have | whether, if the Federal Government, by its been down South and have returned to report action, were to assume such obligations, so progress. Butler eschews politics, and soars large an addition to our public expenditures into abstract principles when he talks on this | would not seriously impair the credit of the subject. He has discovered an axiom in the nation; or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment mant since creation, and would probably have of the debts of these States, after having disnever seen the light but for his acute, tho' | placed or abolished their State Governments, strabismical, vision. There can be no republy would not be received as a violation of good lican government, he says, where the land is | faith, and a repudiation by the National Legowned in large tracts and tilled by hired islature of liabilties which these States had

> ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, D. C., July 15, 1867.

justly and legally incurred.

### Loudoun County.

From the Leesbury Washingtonian of Friday last, we copy the following local items: THE SONS OF TEMPERENCE, Laurel, Divison in THE SONS OF TEMPERENCE, Laurel, Divison intend having a procession and public dinner in Leesburg on Thursdcy yext, for which they ask the aid of all favorable to the cause of temperance. This good cause should be encouraged and sustained by all who deprecate the evils of intemperance, and who rejoice to see the inebriate reformed to comfort and bless has family. We hope a liberality will be shown the members of this organization, which will procurage them in their work of mercy, in shields encourage them in their work of mercy, in shield

ing the young from the evils of intemperance, and in reclaiming the unfortunate from its terrible con-

THE REV. H. R. SMITH, for a number of years the pastor of the Presbyterian Churches in Leeshurg, and Catoctin, has been selected as the President of the Female Seminary, at Huntsville, Alabama, where he has gone ta enter upon the duties of that institution. As a theologian, there are but lew in the church nore learned and none whose zeal and piety as a christian minister have meen more con-sistently shown in his ministerial duties. As an instructro, his experience has been extensive, and his qualifications eminently suited for the responsible position he has assumed. Before he left, the members of his congregation presented him with a beautiful service of plate, as an expression of their love for himself and family, and the appreciation of his labous as their pastor and friend. He carries with him the best wishes of this entire community.

### MARRIED.

On the 11 h inst., at Christ Church, Winchester, by Rev. C. W. Andrews, Rev. WILLIAM C. MER-EDITH and Miss LIZZIE S. SWARTZWELDER

In Winchester, on the 16th inst., by Rev. L. F. Morgan, Rev. WM. F. WARD and ELLA, daugh ter of George W. Ginn, Esq., of Winchester. On the 4th inst., at Pine Grove Church, by Rev. E. F. Heterick, Mr. ROBERT P. BRANNON, of Berkeley County, W. Va., to Miss AMY M. McDONALD, of Frederick county, Va.

## DIED.

ter of the late Thomas Tu.ner, Esq., of Georgetown,

On the 11th instant, at the residence of his sch-inlaw, Isaac Tyson, Baltimore, Md., HOWARD F. THORN I'ON, of Clarke County, Va., aged 76 years. On the 15th instant, IDA EDEL, infant daughter of Michael and Julia Behrend, of this town. On the 7th instan, in Baltimore, Miss LOUISA J., young st daughter of John and Mary Ann Jameson, formerly of Berkeley county, aged 23 years. At Hedgesville, Berkeley county after a short but painful illness, ANNA BELL, only child of George and Susan Ropp, aged two months

### House-Joining and CARPENTER BUSINESS

THE undersigned continues the above named business in all its various branches. SHOP WORK, COUNTRY WORK, or WORK in TOWN all attended to promptly Persons having building to do are requested to call.

No references offered, but from long experience, believes satisfaction can be given.

B. TOMLINSON:

July 9, 1867-3m. SELF-SEALING JARS. WE have for sale what we believe to be the best and cheapest Self-Scaling Glass Jarsin use. July 16. KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affec-tion, and that dread disease Consumption—is anx-ious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means

of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds, and all Throatand Lung affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

Williamsburg, Kings county, New York. May 14, 1867-1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertion's experience, can do so by adby the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street, N. York.

EVERY BODY SHOULD USE ROHRER'S EXPECTORAL Wild Cherry Tonic,

FOR Diseases of the Chest, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Dyspentery, Chotera-morbus, General Debility, &c., and As a Blood Purifier It has no Equal. A Sure Preventative and Cure of Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers. No Family should be without it. Sold by Druggists, Dealers and Ho-

tel Keepers everywhere.

J. ROHRER, Sole Proprietor,
Lancaster, Pa. Charlestown, Va.
February 26, 1867—6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



DR. J. V. SIMMONS. DEING permanently located in Charlestown, Va. O offers his services in every branch of his pro-

W. BEALE WILLIS,

### Morgan, Hopkins&Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FOR THE SALE OF Flour, Grain and Produce. Depot, No. 161 North Howard Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Capacity of Depot, 10,000 Barrels. Cars over any of the Rail Roads can be run

DANIEL B. BANAS, Esq., Pres't Un. Man, Co. of Md. John Hurst; Esq., Pres't Nat, Exchange Bank. Chauncy Brooks, Esq., Pres't Western Nat. Bank. WM. Whitelock, Esq., Pres't Third Nat. Bank of GEN. J. S. BERRY, Adj't Gen. State of Maryland.

A CARD. H AVING associated myself with the above gentlemen, I most cordially recommend them to the Farmers and Millers of the Valley. By the strictest attention to business, and the most careful consideration of the interests of all consigners, they hope to secure a liberal share of consignments, and to earn the confidence of the Valley WM. BEALE WILLIS. July 23, 1867-2m\*

### PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, having quit farming, will offer at Public Sale, at his resider ce, four and a half miles Southwest of Charlestown, on THURSDAY, 22d day of AUGUST, 1867, The following Personal Property:

Four head Work Horses-one a large Mare; One four-year old Mare—well bred; One one-year old Mare Colt, Thirty-five head Improved Sheep—all Good Mutton; four head Milch Cows; One yoke Oxen-well broken, and good Beef; Four Beeves, twenty head Fat Hogs; Twenty-five head Fat Shoats, Four Sows, with Pigs.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS. One McCormick Reaper, Barshear and McCormick Ploughs, Single and Double-Shovel Ploughs, Three Harrows, one Corn Coverer; Two good Wagons and Beds, Wagon and Plough Gears,

One superior Cutting-Box; One Ox-Cart, and many other things too te-

400 BUSHELS OF WHEAT, 100 BUSHELS OF CORN, 100 BUSHELS OF OATS.

TERMS OF SALE. The Fat Stock, Wheat, Corn and Oats, CASH .-A credit of six months will be given on all sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, with bond and approved

security. Under Ten, CASH. No reperty to be removed until terms are complied with.

July 23, 1867—tds.

THOMAS LOCK. GRAPE ROOTS! GRAPE ROOTS!!

I WILL furnish very fine two-year old Concord Grape Roots by the thousand, at 3 to 5 years' credit. This Grape took the premium of \$100 at the New York Fair, as the best for all purposes. It the New York Fair, as the best for all purposes. It may be seen in bearing at Dr. Mason's, and elsewhere. Peach Trees—very fine—\$10 per hundred. Hale's Early, &c., \$20 per hundred. Dwarf Pears, some worth 60 cts., \$1 to \$2. Apples—selected—10 to 25 cts. Strawberries—good as need be —(some cost \$5) gratis to my friends, (have very few though,) but I have many bills from 6 m in this to 6 years, which will soon be left for collection—some are new. To change the subject I shall be prepared. are now. To change the subject, I shall be prepared to furnish genuine York River Oysters, put up in scaled cans of over ½ gallon, at \$1.25—delivered in 43 hours after being taken from the water. Am just as easy about making such an arrangement as sell-ing trees, as a Western concern will take more than we can furvish. SAMUEL CLARKE.

#### we can furnish. July 23, 1857—3t\* DURHAM STOCK.

THE subscriber has for sale a limited number A Short-horn Calves, of the purest Kentucky and European pedigree. JAS. M. RANSON, Charlestown, Jefferson county, W. Va. July 23, 1867-3t\*.

ANDREW HUNTER, SOLICITOR IN MATTERS OF BANK-RUPTCY,

HAVING specially prepared for the business; and not being excluded from the United States Courts; will prosecute, diligently, all applications for the benefit of the late Bankrupt law, committed 33-He will regularly attend the Federal Court at Clarksburg, and elsewhere as the cases may re-Charlestown, July 16, 1867-ff.

New Era, Martinsburg, and Winchester Times, copy each 3 times.

A CARD. THOMAS C. GREEN. WILL attend to cases in Bankruptcy for residents of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral and Grant, Office in Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Va.

#### July 16, 1867 - tf. FLOUR OF BONE.

WE will give a money guarantee of the purity of this article It is pure unstepmed unburnt bone, reduced to the fineness of flour, which adds 100 per ct. to its value. It is as quick and active, as acid dissolved bone, hence its value is vastly greater, because it contains neither acid nor water, which necessarily add weight, and reduce the quantity of valuable elements. We recommend 250 lbs to be used in place of 300 lbs. Super Phosphate or dissolved bone.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH,
71 South Street, Baltimore.
July 16. 1867-3m:

HAY Pitch and Manure Forks for sale by Apr. 30. D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

JEFFERSON INSTITUTE.

THE next Session of my School for Young La-dies will commence on WEDNESDAY, 11th ay of SEPTEMBER, 1867, and close the last

day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, and close the last THURSDAY in JUNE, 1863.

Being provided with competent Assistants, every advantage for a thorough course in English, Music, and the Languages, will be afforded. The course of study embraces Latia.

Particular attention will be paid to Music, and Pupils will be required to play at the Musical Soirces, which will be given once in two months, when the friends of the Pupils can have an opportunity to judge of their progress. judge of their progress. ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. - MRS. FORREST. MATHEMATICS AND LANGUAGES.—MISS IRENE LEACHE.

BOARD and TUITION in ENGLISH and LATIN For further particulars apply to Mas. A. M. FORREST,

Charlestown, Jefferson County. July 9, 1867 -tf. THE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN CHARLESTOWN,

UNDER the charge of the undersigned, will be opened for the next scholastic year, at the residence of Major Kearsley, on Main street, on Monday the 16th day of September next, and close on the last Friday in June, 1863. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of English education taughtin our schools, including also Latin, French and Music.

TERMS. French,..... 8,00

One half in all cases to be paid in advance for Boarding will be provided and further par ticulars made known, on application to the sub scriber. ROBERT (F. BROWN. Charlestown, Jefferson county. July 9, 1867-tS16.

CLAYMONT BOARDING SCHOOL.

THIS School is located at "Claymont," residence of the late Bushrod C. Washington, three miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county. The design of the Institution is to prepare youths for College or the practical business of life. The next session will commence September 1st, 1867. REFERENCES.

R. B. WASHINGTON, R. W. BAYLOR, REV. C. W. ANDREWS TERMS. For Boarders, per ses'n of 5 mos. in advance, \$140 For Day Scholars, " " " " " \$30

J. S. BLACKBURN. PUBLIC SALE OF

#### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, OF EDWARD LUCAS, DEC'D, In Jefferson County, West Va.

obedience to'a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, West Virginia, pronounced at its April term 1867, in a suit in chancery therein depending, in which Robert Rion Lucss and others are Plaintiffs, and Robert Lucas, Administrator of Edward Lucas, deceased, is Defendant, we the undersigned, special commissioners therein appointed, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, in front of Yantis' store at Harper's Ferry, at 20'clock, On MONDAY, the 29th day of JULY, 1867, a Valuable TRACT OF LAND, containing about 2691.4 Acres.

known as the "PHILIP COONSTRACT," or 66 Mountain Retreat," situated East of the Shenandoah River, in the cou ty of Jefferson, about 2 miles from Harper's Ferry.
The Improvements consist of two comfortable LOG TENEMENTS, Good Water, and FINE OHCHARD. This location is admirably adapted to the growth of Fruit of all descriptions. especially Grapes and Peaches. Indeed it is one of the finest fruit farms in this whole section, and is convenient to market.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third Cash The residue in two equal annual payments, purchaser giving bonds, bearing interest from day of sale, with approved personal security. Title withheld until the further order of the Court. S. HOWELL BROWN. CHAS. J. FAULKNER.

June 25, 1867-t.ls. Free Press and Lancaster Intelligencer copy till

#### PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY'S SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO. OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY 71 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents for Company.

THE very extended use of this guano throughout the country renders it unnecessary for us to say more this season, that that its composition and quality are precisely the same as that heretofore sold by us for the Company.

We have sold this Guano from the beginning under a regular system of rigid inspection, at an expense to the Company of many hundreds of dollars annually. This is done for the protection alike of the consumer and the Company, as it is manifest to all who understand the trade in tertilizers, that it can not be safely and ucted on any other principle. The importance and extent of the trade demands

We are prepared to exhibit Dr. A. Snowden Piggot's certificate of inspection for every cargo sold.— Consumers must observe the name of John S Reese & Co. branded on the bags, none other genuine.

### &SADLER'S NEW FURNITURE STORE.

In order to supply the increasing demand upon me, I have opened in the store room formerly occupied by A. W. Cramer, a very general assort-

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. HAIR AND SHUCK MATTRASSES, sekeepers and others. Mr. A. W. Cramer will give his personal attention to the sale of the above mentioned articles for me. Anything called for in my line and not on hand, will be immediately ordered if desired.

July 16, 1867. GEORGE W. SADLER.

## Jordan's Springs.

THIS popular WATERING PLACE is now open FOR THE SUMMER for a limited number of Applications must be made by letter, addressed EDWIN C. JORDAN, Stephenson's Depot, Fiederick county, Va.

FRESH MEAT! FRESH MEAT!

T for BUTCHERING in all its varieties, and will be able to supply the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, at all times, with the best of FRESH MEATS. BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, VEAL & PORK

IN SEASON. He will take especial care in the purchase of his STOCK, and furnish it to customers on the most favorable terms possible.

THOMAS H. TRAIL. Charlestown, July 9, 1867-tf. FRESH MEAT.

THE undersigned are associated together in the Butchering business, and propose to supply the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity regularly with CHOICE FRESH MEATS in season—such as Mutton, Lamb. Veal and Beef,
We shall endeavor to furnish only (HOICE
MEATS, slaughtered and dressed in the most acceptable manner, and at reasonable charges. We
solicit the patronage of the community.

THOMAS JOHNSON, June 25, 1867-3t. CHAS. G. JOHNSON.

STRAYED. FROM the farm of the subscriber, about six weeks ago, a BLUE BOAR HOG, twelve or fourteen months old. He is marked with blue and dark stripes running lengthways of his body—slit in the right, and crop of left ear. Any information which will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received.

June 25, 1867—3t. CHARLES J. MANNING.

BY REV. J. B. AVIRETT,

COLD SPARKLING SODA WATER. DRAWN from Porcelain Fountains, free from all impurities, wit a great variety of Syrups, at AISQUITH & BRO,'S Drug Store.

May 14, 1867. LIFE OF GEN. TURNER ASHBY,

May 7, 1867. For sale by CAMPBELL & MASON: DECLINE IN PRICES! WE are now in receipt of our Spring Supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Queensware, &c., bought since the decline in prices, to which we invite the attention of the public, as they will be sold lower than ever, at our Cheap Cash Store.

April 30, 1867.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

RANSON & DUKE. HAWKS' COACH FACTORY BUILDING, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO. TAVE in Store and for Sale

Geiser's Pat. Threshing Machine, McCormick's Reaper and Mower, Self-Operating Hay & Grain Horse Rakes,

CORN CULTIVATORS, GRAIN CRADLES (GOOD ARTICLE AT \$5.) EXTRA HEAVY SNATHES,

ENGLISH & AMERICAN GRAIN SCYTHES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GRASS SCYTHES, WHET STONES AND RIFLES,

20 DOZEN HARVEST RAKES, (SEST IN MARKET ) CISTERN PUMPS, (ALL KINDS,) HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

HORSE FORKS (FOR UNLOADING HAY,) CHURNS OF ALL KINDS,

HAND GARDEN PLOWS,

A FULL STOCK OF EXTRAS FOR McCOR-MICK'S AND PAGE'S REAPERS. HORSE SHOES AND HORSE SHOE NAILS, TRACE, BREAST, HALTER & OTHER CHAINS. H. M. BAKER'S WHEAT FAN, (WARRANTED.) JOHN'S IMPROVED PRESERVATIVE PAINT. for Metal Roots, Iron Railing, Agricultural Tools, &c. A single coat forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint. The best and cheapest

NEW STORE AND NEW STOCK, OPPOSITE THE "OLD VALLEY BANK," CHARLESTOWN.

THE subscriber has just opened at the well-known store-room opposite the old "Valley Bank," a new and carefully selected

June 18, 1867.

STOCK OF GOODS, which it is his purpose to sell on the most reasona ble terms. He respectfully solicits a call, as his desire is to furnish the best article the market can produce, and at a profit only as Low Down as the Lowser! His supply will be increased from time to time as the wants of the public may require, or the demands of his customers suggest, as his arrangements are ample to the supply of any and every article in his line, at a short notice, and on as good article in his line, at a short notice, and on as good terms as can be procured elsewhere in the county. Among the present stock on hand may be found—GROCERIES, of all kinds and descriptions; LIQUORS, consisting of Brandies, Wines, Whis kies, Gin, Porter, &c., warranted superior to any other stock in the county. Also, a cheaper, though very good article of "Harvest Whiskey," by the gallon, barrel or otherwise; WARE—a select assortment of Queens and Glass, Wooden and Tin, Stone and Crockery Ware; TOBACCO—for chewing, of cheap quality, as also the very best brands Smoking Tobacco of all descriptions; CANNED FRUITS, Oysters, Sardines, Spices, Peppers. Vinegars, Mustards, Oils, Scotch Herrings, Cheese, Crackers, &c.: CONFECTIONS, a general assortment, as also fresh Lemons, Oranges and Pine Apples;
FISH-all kinds in season, but for the present the eal Potomac Herring, as cheap as they can be pro-

cured in the county;
ALSO-Ground Alum and Fine Salt. Having a spacious wareroom, he will make it a speciality to supply all articles of HOUSE-KEEPING FURNITURE, that the wants of the community may require, and those in need would do well to give him their orders before going elsewhere. At present on hand Cot-tage Bedsteads, Mattresses—Hair and Shuck; Matting, one and a half yards wide, and very cheap; Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Waiters, Chairs of all descriptions, &c. An examination of the stock on hand solicited.

JACOB B. BROWN, Agent.



DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES. RE prepared to furnish everything in their line A upon the most favorable terms They have in store the largest and most complete stock of goods they have ever offered to the public. Their stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent and Family Medicines, is endless in variety. to such articles as are used in their practice, feeling confident they can make it to their interest to buy from them instead of going to Battimore. Their stock of DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS,

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, Preparations for Dyeing, Preserving and Dressing Dressing, Fine, &c., is equal to that of any similar establishment in the Valley.

Prescriptions entrusted to them will be compounded with neatness and accuracy. Persons wishing a supply of

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, Dyes, Varnishes, Colors and everything in the line of Painter's Materials, will find their stock large and as cheap as they can be sold anywhere.

A fine assortment of paper and envelopes for Ladies or office use.

They are the wholesale Distributing Agents for the Morning Star Bitters Company for this and Clarke counties. Merchants wishing them by the

Case can procure them at the Company's wholesale All the above mentioned goods they offer at low figures for CASH. No goods sold on credit. Persons owing them will please come forward and settle. Customers will bear in mind that they do not do a credit business. When indulgence is given, accounts must be settled on the lat of every month. June 18, 1867.

BEST CURED POTOMAC HERRING,

Just received at my store on Shenandoah street, JAMES McGRAW. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STOVES Nos. 7, 8 and 9, of the best COOKING STOVES, warranted to burn either Coal or Wood, just re-ceived by JAMES McGRAW. Harper's Ferry, July 16, 1867.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF TIN AND WOODEN WARE, on hand, and for sale by JAMES McGRAW. Harpsr's Ferry, July 16, 1867.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE, FIFTY LARGE MOLASSES HOGSHEADS, will hold 200 gallons each. Harper's Ferry, July 16, 1867.

TWO AMBULANCE WAGONS, For sale by JAMES McGRAW. Harper's Ferry, July 16, 1867.

WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS. THE undersigned are constantly manufacturing, and have now on hand at "Porter's Factory," a very large and complete stock of

such as Blaukets, Flannels, Fulled and Plaid Lin-seys, Tweeds, Beaver Cloths, Goods for Boys' Weat, Coverlet's and in fact, everything pertaining to a well appointed establishment, to which they invite the attention of Wool Growers, or any others in want of serviceable goods.

Persons from a distance need have no fear of being unable to procure such goods as they need from us this year, as our stock is adequate to any emand that may be made upon it, and upon mod-

WOOLLEN GOODS,

erate terms.

(h) Cash paid for Wool.

(h) Address, Rippon P. O. Jefferson county, Va.

TIMBERLAKE, YOUNG & CO.

June 4, 1867—3m\* Free Press, Clarke Journal and Leesburg Washingtonian copy 3 months. RESH ARRIVAL —Just received another lot of those celebrated American Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks—all warranted for one year.—Call and see them:

June 18.

L. DINKLE.

MACCARONI, Cheese and Crackers, for sale by Apr. 30: KEARSLEY & SHEERER. PURE Cider Vinegar, for sale by TRUSSELL & CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES A. L. MC'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. No. 40, St. Paul Street. Baltimore, PRACTICES in the State and United States Courts
and pays particular attention to the prosecu
ton of claims against the General Government.

January 2d 1866—tf.

EDWARD E. COOKE.] ANDREW E. RENNEDY LAW CARD. COOKE & KENNEDY. WILL attend to office business in Jefferson, and will practice regularly in the Courts of Clarke and Frederick, and, in any other of the adjacent

ounties where the test oath is not required.

OFFICE—In the Valley Bank Building.

Charlestown, May 1, 1866. DR. WM. A. MC'CORMICK,

Dentist, WII.Lvisit Charlestown, professionally, the second Monday, and remain till Saturday, of June, July, August, September, October, November and

April 23, 1867-tD.

DR. C. T. RICHARDSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE-AT THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. M. FORREST, CHARLESTOWN. 37-Special attention given to cases of OPERA TIVE SURGERY.

PROFESSIONAL CARD. DR. CHARLES W. GOLDSBOROUGH, offers his professional services to the citizens in the vicinity of Summit Point, Jefferson county, Va.

His residence is at the farm lately owned by Gurdon H. Pendleton, Esq.

May 7, 1867-tf. A CARD. DROF. J. ANDRIA IARDELLA has returned to Charlestown, and proposes at once to form a class for instruction in Instrumental Music. Particulars as to terms, &c , made known on ap ication to him at Charlestown.

May 14, 1867-tf FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF WHEELING.

CAPITAL, ..... \$150,000. DIRECTORS: T. P. Shallcross, George Mendel, Samuel McClellan, T. H. Logan, J. S. Rhude,

J. H. Hobbs, G. W Franzheim, James N. Vance. Alex. Laughlin, THIS company now having been organized four years, and in that time done a successful business, is still prepared to take risks at fair rates on Buildings of all kinds, Merchandise, Manufactu-ring Establishments, Furniture, Steamboats and

Cargoes on the Western Rivers and Lakes.

This company offers superior inducements to Farmers, whereby they can be insured on Dwellings Furniture, Barns and contents, for three or five years at reduced rates.

This believes the contents of the property o This being a home institution, with the largest

West Virginia. N. C. ARTHUR, Secretary. SAM'L McCLELLAN, President. GEORGE MENDEL, Vice President. C. M. COEN, Special Agent. EDW. M. AISQUITH, Agent, Charlestown.

attention.

April 9, 1867-1y.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS! A LL persons in Virginia having Real Estate— such as FARMS, MILLS, FACTORIES, TOWN PROPERTIES and TIMBER LANDS—that they

wish to sell, are advised to advertise the same, first

in their own local journals, and next in the HA-GERSTOWN MAIL, a newspaper that CIRCULATES 2,500 COPIES WEEKLY, cublished at Hagerstown, Md., by DECHERT & WAson. The tide of emigration is now rolling on to Virginia—our Maryland and Pennsylvania armers are selling off their farms at high prices and seek-ing new homes in our sister State. Those who eming new homes in our sister State. Those who can igrate, are as a general thing, men of muscie and means, and will aid materially in developing the great natural wealth of "the mother of States."—We are publishing the Mart at a Central point, the very beat at which to advertise land. It is very popular as a Real Estate Advertising medium, its puges frequently containing from three to six colmerous orders for the paper from time to time, from persons in Maryland and at a distance, who merely desire it on account of its Land advertising. Our terms are moderate, and we will take pleasure in answering all letters of enquiry. Advertisemen's can be sent to us through the

litor of the "Spirit," or direct, as the parties may prefer. Address, DECHERT & WASON,

Publishers "Mail, Hagerstown, Md. June 25, 1867-2m. E. C. RANDOLPH & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, OFFICES: Public Equare, Charlottesville, No. 193, Church st., Lynchburg,

H AVE for sale FARMS of all sizes and prices in Madison. Greene, Orange, Culpepper, Louisa, Albemarle, Goechland, Fluvanda, Buckingham, Appomattox, Nelson, Amherst, Campbell, Bedford, Botetourt, Rockbridge, Franklin, Floyd, Carroll, Montgomery, Pulaski, Russell, Greenbrier, and MT. HENRY D. BEALL, of the Wincheste Times, is our authorized agent in the Lower Shen-andoah Valley. He will furnish Catalogues or any

Look at This!

GOOD INVESTMENT! THE undersigned has on hand a New and Fine Set of BLACK WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, of first quality, consisting of one Sofa, one Arm Chair, six Chairs, one Marble-Top Table, and one What Not; which he will sell on reasonable terms.

examine, as a bargain can be had.

M. ROSENBERG. Harper's Ferry, West Va. July 9, 1867-3t. Look at This! A Tithe old and well established STOVE AND TINWARE HOUSE of MILLER & SMITH,

in Charlestown, the public will finit a superb assortment of STOVES, and a stock of Tinware never surpassed, if equalled, in this town, all of which will be sold upon the most accommodating terms. Farmers and Honse-keepers, your attention is called to this supply. Come and consult

NEW GOODS. HAVE just returned from the city; and am again replenishing my stock, by tresh arrivals of SEASONABLE GO DS. Come and see, at the BRICK STORE-HOUSE above the Church. J. S. MELVIN.

Respectfully, Duffield's, July 9, 1867. NAILS, NAILS! 160 KEGS "WHEELING NAILS." PRICES REDUCED.

D. HUMPHREYS & CO. NEW HYMN BOOKS!

WE have just received the new Psalms and Hymns, approved by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at its meeting in Memphis, Tenn., Nov'r, 1866.

CAMPBELL & MASON.

June 18, 1867. PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS! WE are now manufacturing and have on hand for sale, a number of the colebrated GRIGGS' PLOWS, which we recommend to the farming community. Call and getone outried, and if it does not give entire satisfaction, return it. April 23, 1867. WEIRICK & WELLER.

SPECIAL NOTICE. PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Grady & Co., will please make payment. We think we have been quite liberal in extending credit, and hope they will be prompt in making payment.

GRADY & CO. POTOMAC HERRING AND SHAD. NO.1 Family Herring, Shad and Shad Roe, by the barrel, ½ bbl., ½ bbl. or kit, just received and for sale by TRUSSELL & CO. May 28, 1867.

UST received a supply of Bidwell's Coal Oil Axle
Grease for Carriages, Wagons, ac., warranted
the best in use.
June 15.

H. L. HEISKELL.

MECHANICAL.

DAVID H. COCKRILL. ARCHITECT AND BUILDER; CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., Virginia.

FOR the very liberal patronage extended to me since my release from imprisonment at the 'Old Capitol,' I tender my sincere thanks. Having had an experience of years in the CARPENTER & HOUSE JOINING BUSINESS. and now in command of a corps of competent workmen; and having on hand a supply of valua-ble building material. I am fully prepared to exe-cute all work entrusted to me, speedily, in the best manner, and to the entire satisfaction of all who atronize me.

13- Particular attention given to the drawing of

plans and specifications.

DAVID H. COCERILL.

November 13, 1866—'f. JULIUS C. HOLMES. HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER

I NFORMS the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick & Berkeley Counties, that he has opened a CARPENTER AND JOINING SHOP. in Charlestown, and will attend to REPAIRING of HOUSES and will CONTRACT for BUILDINGS. All work will be done in the neatest and most work-man-like manner, and at a moderate rate. On hand, Lumber, Door Frames, Window Sash, &c. ht-COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work All who want their work done promptly and neatly, will find it to their advantage to give bim a call. Shop adjoining the Blacksmith shop of Mr Hiram O'Bancon.

A NEW ENTERPRISE. SHOE-FINDINGS AND LEATHER.

BANTZ & WACHTER, HAVE opened, in connection with their Tannery, a LEATHER & SHOE-FINDING STORE, At No. 61, West Patrick Street,

(BELOW BARTGIS' HOTEL,) FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND. where they will keep on hand a general assortmen of LEATHER and SHOE-FINDINGS, such as Hemlock Sole Oak Sole,

Calf, Kip, Upper Sheep, French Calf,
Harness, Bridle, Skirting and Morocco;
Linings, Binding, Lasts, Boot Trees,
Crimping Boards, Shoe Hammers and Knives.
Bristles, Thread, Tacks, Wax, and is fact everything a shoe mn ufacturer may want in his business, which we will sell as cheap as can be bought in any city. Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock before pur-

chasing elsewhere.

(13-They will also keep constantly on hand a full supply of every variety of Ladies' and Gertlem n's SHOE UPPERS, ready fitted for bottoming.

...TERMS—CASH.

To persons from this section, our city presents the advantage of enabling them to visit us, make their purchases, and return the same day, giving them several hours in the city.

(13-HIDES bought at the Store, or at the Tannery at the end of West Church street. We will also receive HIDES in exchange for LEATHER, or any other material in our line.

BANTZ & WACHTER,

No. 61, West Patrick street, Frederick. chasing elsewhere.

No. 61, West Patrick street, Frederick. February 26, 1867-6m.\*

NO HUMBUG. Messrs. D. Humphreys & Co. capital and surpius of any company in the State and composed of some ninery-four stockholders, most of whom are among our best business men, recommends itself to the favorable consideration of the insuring public, and solicits their patronage.

Applications for Insurance will receive prompt attention. week I followed the printed directions. The next week I used water not so hot, and found the ma-chine did much better. I now think that my family OFEICE :- No. 29, Monroe Street, Wheeling, understand the machine completely, and we would not take double its cost for it, provided we could not get another of the same kind. I am larming, and have seen some of the worst soiled clothes that I ever saw in my life washed perfectly clean. I advise my friends to buy the machine by all means.

May 28, 1867. GEO. W. TABB. "KING OF THE WEST." CHARLESTOWN. W. VA. April 26, 1867.

D. HUMPHREYS & CO., GENTLEMEN: -I desire to add my testimony to to that of others as to the merits of your Washing Machine. I consider it first rate, and think that every Family that can buy one should Respectfully.

BENJAMIN B. WELSH. . NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AVING qualified as Administrator of the Es-11 tate of Charles Johnson, deceased, I desire parties indebted to know that their Accounts, &c.,

And parties having claims, will present them to the undersigned properly authenticated for settle-ment, that the business of the Estate may be closed Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Administrator. NOTICE. THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the "Shenandoah Bridge Company at Harper's Ferry" will be held at Harper's Ferry, (over S. V. Yantis' Store-room,) on Thursday, August 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the election of five Direc-

tors, and for the transaction of other businessol the Company. A full attendance requested. (Signed) A. H. HERR, President. Isaac Fours, Secretary. July 16, 1867.

MOSE indebted to the late firm of G. W. Leisenring & Son, at Rippon, Leisenring, Son & Co., at Charlescown, and Leisenring & Son, at Harper's Ferry, will please make payment at once to te undersigned, Trustees, and save costs.

WM. H. TRAVERS,

BENJ. F. LEISENRING.

July 2, 1867-2t. STILL ANOTHER CHANCE. HAVE all the NEGATIVES I made in Charles-I town, and will furnish PHOTOGRAPHS from them at 25 CENTS a piece. Orders sent by mail attended to promptly. Enclose the money by mail

Address me as follows A. F. SMITH; Box 147, Charlottesville, Va.

NOTICE. THIS is to give notice that I have appointed JNO. F. SMITH, as my Agent, with Power of Attorney to settle up the accounts of the estate of Henry Swimley, deceased, of which I am Administrator. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and pay the same, and allpersons having claims against the said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. JNO. W. SWIMLEY,

65-Mr. Smith is also my agent to collect all souds and Accounts due me individually.

May 21, 1867-3m.\*

J. W. S SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS.

IMMEDIATELY after Harvest I will again have in operation my Superior Threshers and Separators. I am fully equipped with IMPROVED MACHINES, &c., and will leave no effort undone to secure entire satisfaction.

I am authorized to refer to the following prominent farmers of this County: Col. R. W. Baylor, C. J. Manning, Harrison Anderson, Thomas Lock, HARRISON ANDERSON, THE

Letters addressed to me at Charlestown, or orders left at my father's residence at "Claymont," will receive attention.

April 16, 1867—4m. STILL THEY COME!

MORE BEAUTIFUL AND BECOMING. If the Ladies will only call at Mrs. A. C. Mitchell's, they can be suited in the Summer Styles of BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS AND RIBBONS. Having just returned from Baltimore, we pledge ourselves to present to view the latest and most tashionable summer Styles. Call, Ladies; no trou-ble to show goods. Hats the order of Sun Umbrelias. Bonnets to suit all ages.
A.C. MITCHELL & CO.
June 11, 1867. [F. P.]

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY. THE subscriber has on hand a very large stock of GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, which is being

PAINTS OF ALL COLORS. He keeps besides, from a Thunderbolt to a Penny Whistle. Prices low, for Cash or Country Produce. The style of business carried on here is the nogouging system, the proprietor believing honesty to be the best policy.

Harper's Ferry, June 4, 1867—3m.

A HANDSOME assortment of Ladies' Dress But-tons and Dress Trimmings, at April 30. M. BEHREND'S. April 30. POR SALE, at the Baltimore Price Store, two large Wagon or Machine canvas Covers.

June 18, 1867.

J. GOLDSMITH.

So when some grief has blighted hopes Of happiness too dearly cherished, Too oft we deem that every joy Has with departed idols perished.

However deep the wound we feel-

## However great our cause of sadness— Time rolls the clouds of grief away, And brings again our wonted gladness.

### HUMOROUS.

A Modern Jacob. The St. Louis Times, which loves dearly its little sensation, tells a queer story, for the

truth of which it vouches: Hans Lear, some years ago, inclined to be a farmer, and engaged hinself to one George Adam Schmidt, who runs an onion and lettuce patch on the Gravois road. Hans was a susceptible youth, who had never known a maiden, and soon fell in love with the farmer's daughter Sophie. Time wore on, and the spark of love soon fanned into a flame which could only be put out by a dive into the waters of matrimony. The affectionate Teutons made known their detirmination to the old folks, and, after considerable argument in the German tongue consent to the bans was given, and on Friday the old horse was hitched to the vegetable wagon, and the quartette wended their way to the office of Justice Jecko,

who was to do the splicing. Everything in readiness, the good looking Squire was about to read the usual ceremony, when the mother bade him "stchop," saying "I hash first got some pizness to settle mit Hans."

"Well," said the squire, "what is it?" "Vell, den," said she; "mine hoosband he ewe Hans for work mit him eight months, and if he vants my Sophie he must give me von

To this the youthful lover assented, and again the Justice got ready to wed the couple into a state of married ecstacy. But the old lady was not yet satisfied. She believed marriageable daughters to be of too great wide tinfunnel made on purpose to fit the mouth value recklessly to be given away, looking at of the jar, and it should have a handle a foot long, the matter in a business way, and exclaimed, "Hans you wants mine Sophie, den you must work on the farm for dree years, and mine man gives you only your board and clothes. If dat ish right you bese married, eh?" Hans loved Sophie and wanted her for a

frau, and Sophie loved Hans as bad, so after some little buzzing he agreed to the hard

tentedly, and the last heard of them they hoped a pleasant honeymoon may be passed, pound or two of sugar in a quart of water. and Hans may not be overworked. -

#### "Romantic."

A Scotch emigrant passed through Milwaukee one day last week, en route for Minnesota. In his family was his eldest daughter, who is described as of extraordinary beauty, with form of faultless symmetry.-Her every movement was graceful and ladylike; her eyes were brilliant and sparkling, fairly electrifying whoever caught their glances; her nose finely chiseled, and of the pure Grecian style, and her complexion rarely beautiful. After dinner, the head of the family sauntered out to obtain a glimpse of Milwaukee. In his rambles he found a young fellow-countryman who had preceded him about six years. The two were soon engaged in conversation about auld Scotia, closing with an invitation from the old gentleman to the young man to visit his family. This was accepted. The moment the young man was introduced to the daughter, he was blindly in love, and before the interview closed, proposed, and was referred to the father. The old gentleman took the matter into consideration, made due inquiry into the character and prospects of the young man, was abundantly satisfied, and within twenty-four hours from their first meeting, the two were made one. The parents proceeded west, and the bride and groom came eastward on a wedding

An amusing incident took place at a music store not long ago, which is worth relating. A fast young woman, who was dressed more like one of our Mississippi country lasses than a city belle, entered the store in question, and asked the salesman to show her the latest musical publication. The young clerk mistaking her for a "green 'un," handed down

inquired the female. "Yes, madam, these are the latest publications issued," responded the salesman. "Do you know what I wish you would do

with them ?" replied the woman.

them now."

madam?" politely replied the young man.
"Well, then," she responded, "You may
place this Old Arm Chair aside, seat Annie Laurie on it, give her the last Rose of Summer to use as she pleases, and put Old Ben Bolt to kissing her, and let them kiss away until I

While Lord Grosvenor was traveling West, he was one day waiting at a country station for a tardy train; when one of the farmers of the neighborhood entered into conversation

"Like 'em pretty well, eh?"

"Yes, pretty well."

"A few weeks."

"What's yer business?" "I have no business."

"What are yer traveling for then?"

get yer living then?"
"It isn't necessary for me to work for my support. My father is a man of property, and gives me an allowance sufficient for all

my wants."

Here the conversation ended, and Lord Grosvener walked away, evidently struck with a new idea.

—A poet intended to say: "See the pale martyr in a sheet of fire," instead of which the printer made him say, "See the pale martyr with his shirt on fiire." -When do your teeth usurp the functions —When do your teeth usurp the functions of the tongue? When they are chattering. MASONIC.—A few fine Masonic Breast Pins, for L. DINKLE.

FORTHE HOUSEWIFE.

Could you not oblige us by giving an article on the subject of canning truits—also where I can pro-cure a supply of screw top self sealing jars; of course, the best would be the cheapest. N. C. N. We are surprised that the manufactures do not advertise their fruit jars in Southern papers. We give from Thomas' Fruit Culturist and Rural Af-

fairs, full directions for canning fruits. QUALITY OF FRUIT.—It is important that the fruit be well grown and well ripened, as it then contains more and richer juice for preservation. Small, half green, imperfect, or half decayed specimens, should

JARS OR CANS .- Glass jars are now generally employed—earth n succeeds equally well, and some-what cheaper, but the fruit cannot be seen. A large number of patent covers have been invented, pos sessing various degrees of merit. They may be divided into three classes—those consisting of cork; those made of metal or glass, with cement lining; and those with India rubber lining. The objection to cork is porosity, requiring a large amount of cement, through which the air pressing is apt to impart flavor to the fruit. The India-rubber la nings are the most convenient and easily applied, but they should be well made, and form a perfect fit; many that have been offered in market, not being tight, have caused the spoiling of the fruit. Different modes are employed to remove the covers in taking out the fruit. The corks should have two s.nall and strong cordsplaced under them, for litting them out, the ends of which should be covered with cement, to prevent the admission of air, or a round piece of cotton cloth may be used for the same purpose. Pincers may be used for drawing the cord or cloth in taking the covers off. The covers may be loosened with the India rubber lining, by in-

serting the point of a kni e. HEATING THE FRUIT .- The fruit should be heated to nearly about the boiling point of water, but should not be made to stew or boil, as this would break the form of each specimen, and reduce the whole to a mass. For common family purposes, the best way is to place the fruit in a tin pan, with about as much sugar as will give it a proper flavor, and then set the pan in the top of a stove boiler, where it will fit as a lid; then let the water boil beneath the fruit until the whole is well heated

About fifteen minutes will be needed for strawberries and raspberries; twenty minutes for cherries, currants, peaches and plums, and half an hour tor apples, pears and quinces.

FILLING JARS .- While the heating of the fruit is going on, place three or more empty jars in another boiler, and pour in cold or moderately warm water till it rises nearly to their necks. A heavy weight, as bricks, flat iron-, or flat stones, must be placed on these jars to hold them down; and it is satest to place a few small strips of wood on the bottom of the boiler, before setting the jars in, to prevent the cracking by the heat below. When the water about the jars has nearly reached boiling, they then may be filled with the fruit by means of a dipper. This work is facilitated by providing a to prevent any danger of burning or scalding the hand. When the jars are full, the contents should be slightly shaken, to start up any bubbles that may remain, and the water allowed to boil slightly about them for a few minutes. The covers should be then applied, and made air-tight, at the moment the jars are withdrawn from the water. Before applying the cover, the jars should be so completely filled with fruit, that not the least air or space may

remain, but the whole be perfectly solid. To save the hands from scalding, there should be a pair of forceps made to fit the neck of each jar, This over, the party sailed out of court con-to grasp it readily in lifting it from the hot water.

The juice of all small fruits furnishes sufficient were making for home as rapidly as the old syrup with the sugar to fill all interstices; but pelter could carry them, where it is to be addition of a portion of syrup made by boiling a

Some persons, after having heated the jars, fill them while they are standing on the table, and then replace them, and continue the boiling for a few minutes, or until every air bubble has passed away, before sealing them tight. Either way will answer, if the work is well done.

CEMENT.-The best is made of one part of tallow mixed with about ten or twelve parts of rosin. An increase of the tallow softens the cement. The most perfect India rubber linings obviously need no cement; with corks it must be used freely, and is indispensible. The best mode is the following, described in the American Agriculturist.

any tinman. When the jar is filled with fruit, the cork is crowded snugly in, and a coating of cement is placed on the top. A portion of the melted cement is then poured into one of the tin saucers, and the mouth of the jar inverted, placed in it—forming, as soon as cool, a perfect air-tight cover, the saucer remaining until the fruit is taken out of the jars .-Common tea saucers, and even blacking boxes may

QUANTITY OF SUGAR REQUIRED .- Some have stated that they succeeded in keeping the fruit without using any sugar; but in ordinary practice it is safest to apply it, and it is best to do so at once, rather than defer it till the fruit is used. Strawberrics, peaches, pine-apples, and quinces, require but a small quantity, five ounces to a quart of fruit being sufficient. Cherries, plums, raspberries, and blackberries require more, or from seven to eight

STONE JARS .- In the absence of common jars. which could not be procured, a friend employed two gallon stone jars, with an entire success. They were filled as already described, the fruit running out all around as the lid was applied, so as to prevent any vacancy or air, and the whole well cemented. After several months they were opened in

Perfect condition.
Tomatoes.—These are the easiest preserved of all ripe fruits. They may be kept entire by merely removing the skin; or, what perhaps is better, as well as more economical, stewed down to about well as more economical, stewed down to about half their original bulk, as they are a very watery

well put up, when India rubber lining is used, lift them by the covers, or apply a few pounds' force to them. If the cover comes off, the work has not been well done—some air has been allowed to remain, or the heating has been insufficient, in which case the boiling must be done over again. It is safest to examine them a second time in about a

It is important that the jars, after the whole process is completed, be placed in a cool and rather dry place. If the temperature is warm, they may spoil by fermentation; and experience has fully proved that they mould in a damp cellar. If the temperature were but a few degrees above freezing, they would probably keep uninjured for years. There is no doubt that the apartment should sometimes have the credit which is ascribed to a particular mode of putting up.
Glass jars should be kept in a dark place, to ex-

We have long been in favor of the summer pruning of fruit trees, of all sizes. Full twenty years ago we were convinced of its good results. It is advantageous in two ways. First, by shortening in the rapidly growing branches it produces fruit spurs for the following year, and brings the trees into any desired form. Second, when larger limbs are removed the wound instead of leaving a bare, protruding and decaying stump, beautifully

heals up, making a sound amputation. The period when the pruning should be done is one of prime importance. We see June recommended, while the trees are in

is completed, because of the immaturity of to show goods.

Respectfully yours,
May 28, 1867.

Respectfully yours,
M. B. FRYER. growth less vigorous shoots, besides losing, to a large extent, the yield of fruit the succeeding year, which is sure to follow judicious

In our judgment "Summer pruning" should take place between the fifteenth of July and tenth of August—a period when the sap is quiescent and nature is resting a while from her labors. We speak from our own knowledge of the value of mid-summer pruning of trees, large or small.

-It is said that Clark Mills designs making a stature of Gen. Lee, similar to the one he made of Gen. Jackson.

ate theselves out of house and home.

[WM. M. SNYDER. F

DUFFIELDS. JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VA., WILL keep on hand and order all kinds of AG RICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as

DRILLS, HORSE RAKES HAY HOISTERS,

CORN SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW
AND FODDER CUTTERS both hand and power.

Ploughs, Harrows, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Mowing Scythes, Grain Uradles, Hand Rakes, &c.

Will also furnish PLASTER, GUANOS, and all kinds of FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, &c. We would recommend for the harvest,

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE Reaper & Mower, either single or combined. This is a two horse Machine, and the only Self-Rake Reaper that has the advantage of the lever by which the driver can raise it over Stones or Stumps a foot high. While passing along the lever will be found a great advantage in taking up lodged Grain, as it will do it without regard to the manner in which it lays. It rakes a perfect sheaf, and has an entire side delivery, and by the driver pressing his foot on a treadle, the sheaf can be made any size desired.—The Morror Attachment only requires the Ground The Mower Attachment only requires the Ground Wheels, Tongue, and Seat of the Reaper, and you have a perfect joint-bar Mower. Point. Warranted to perform as recommended, or can be returned without charge. All orders will May 14, 1867—tf.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND DUPLEX ELLEPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRT. THEY will not BEND OF BREAK like the Single A Spring, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and GRACEFUL SHAPE when three or four ORDINARY The Hoops are covered with DOUBLE and TWISTED THREAD, and the BOTTOM RODS are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered, preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, &c.

THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY wearing the DUPLEX ELLEPTIC SKIBT will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Rail ROAD CARS, CHURCH PEWS, ARM CHAIRS, for PROM ENADE and House DRESS, as the Skirt can be FOLDER when in use, to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress, an inval uable quality in crinoline, not found in any Single

A LADY having enjoyed the PLEASURE, COMFORT and great CONVENIENCE of wearing the Duplex Elleptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are

superior to all others.

The Duplex Elleptic is a great favorite with all ladies, and is universally recommended by the FASHION MAGAZINES as the STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD. To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in Crinoline, viz: SUPERIOR QUALITY, PERFECT MANU-PACTURE, STYLISH SHAPE and FINISH, FLEXIBILITY, DURABLLITY COMFORT and ECONOMY, enquire for J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLEPTIC, or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article CAUTION-To guard against imposition, b have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elleptic Steel Springs," upon the waistband—none others are genuine. Also notice that every Hoop will admit of a pin being passed through the centre thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their FLEXIBILITY and STRENGTH, and a combination not o be found in any other Skirt. FOR SALE in all stores where FIRST CLASS skirts are sold, throughout the United States and

Manufactured by the sole owners of the Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Sts., New York. June 4, 1867-3m.

STEVENS HOUSE, 21, 23, 25 & 27, Broadway, New York, OPPOSITE BOWLING GREEN. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THESTEVENSHOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants are usiness men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city-is on the highway of Southern and Western travel-and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests-it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated-provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful— and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort—

and pleasure of our Guests.
GEO. K. CHASE & CO., June 11. 1867-6m. Proprietors.

WANTED. \$27.60 PER DAY.

A GENTS wanted, ladies and gentlemen, in every County in the United States, to sell the Ink Powders of the American Ink Company. The powder sells for forty cents per package, and will make ink enough to fill fifty bottles of the size usually retailed at ten cents per bottle. A smart agent can be a seasofite a large seasofite of the size seasofite. sell a gross of it a day, and clear \$27.60. The ink can be made from the powder in three minutes in common boiling water. It is a perfect black ink, the best in the world. It flows easily, does not corrode the pen a particle, never gums up, is not injured by freezing, and its color will last forever. Every family in America will buy it, as a packag will last a family for years, and ink can be made in small quantities as wanted. With each gross we send a thousand circulars, with testimonials from clergymen, lawyers, teachers, merchants. commercial colleges, editors, &c., and the agent's name on the bills. Only one person will be made agent for a county. The first one sending Thirty Dollars for a gross, will receive it by return express, to-getner with one thousand circulars and the right to sell in the county he or she designates. If others send for the same county, the money will be re-turned to them free of expense. To make sure one had better designate several counties, either of which he or she will take. Send for trade list and circu-lars if you dare run the risk of waiting, or send the money for a gross. Letters addressed to the May-or, Postmaster, cashiers of the banks, or the express agents of this city, will show that the business is honorably and squarely conducted. An Ink Pow-der will be sent by mail to any address, free of charge, on receipt of forty cents. Address, writing your name, town, county and State distinctly,

AMERICAN INK COMPANY, Manchester, N. H.
THOMAS W. LANE,
Clerk for the Company and Special Agent.

#### The Ball Opened: CLEAR THE TRACK!

NOW is the time to buy your goods from the undersigned, who has just received at his New Store in Rippon, Va., a well selected stock of GROCERIES,

CONFECTION ARIES, DRUGS, TOBACCO,

SEGARS. Snuff, Tinware, 'Hardware. Also, agent for the sale of Stonetraker's Medicines. Ladies' Morocco Boots, do. Calf, Men's Brogans, Boys' and Children's shoes. Also a full line of NOTIONS of North end of Rippon.

M. B. FRYER.

May 28, 1867.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

T TENDER my thanks to the public for the liberal'

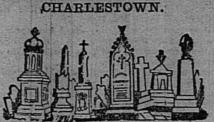
CALL AND BE SUPPLIED.

JUST received at the New Store in Rippon, No. 1
Syrup and Molasses, Prime Rio Coffee, Brown
Sugars, Crushed do., Gunpowder and Imperial
Teas, Kerosene Oil, Rosin Soap, Dairy Salt, Candles, Pepper, Allspice, Baking Soda, Nutmegs,
Cloves, Indigo, Starch, Sugar and Water Crackers,
Mason's Blacking, Blacking Brushes, Lemons and
Oranges, Figs and Raisins, Fresh Oysters, Sardines, Lemon and Raspberry Syrups.

May 2, 1867. M. B. FRYER.

L OAF. Refined and Brown Sugars, Coffee of all qualities, fine and coarse Salt, Molasses, and the celebrated New York Golden Drip Sysup, very heavy and of fine flavor, for sale by April 30. KEARSLEY & SHEERER. HAY and Harvest Rakes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Grass Snathes, Rifles and Whet Stones, for sale by D. HUMPHREYS & CO. CANTON Matting, for sale by Apr. 30. KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

CHARLESTOWN MARBLE WORKS, Main Street, Opposite the Carter House,

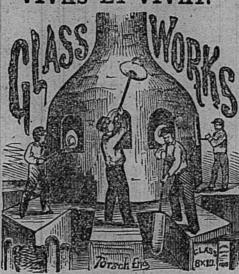


Diehl & Bro MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD & FOOT

STONES, MANTLES, STATUES, AND CARVING. in all its various branches, and all work in their business. All orders promptly filled at the lowest rate, and shortest notice, and all work delivered and put up, and guaranteed to suit purchasers.—
If not, no sale. Please call and see, and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, and patronize Home Manufacturers. The subscribers have also in operation their shop in Martinsburg, where they will give prompt at-tention to all work entrusted to them.

VIVAS ET VIVAT.

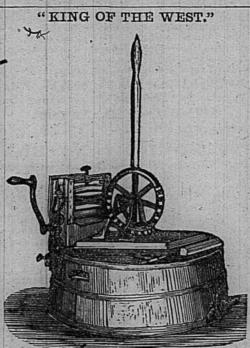
Charlestown, Feb. 19, 1867-od May 15, 1866.



SEIM & EMORY.

NO. 29, HANOVER STREET, BALTO. MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF WINDOW GLASS AND GLASSWARE Druggists' and Confectioners' GLASSWARE. DEMIJOHNS, Wine, Porter & Mineral BOTTLES FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Crystal, Plate, Enameled, Obscure, Colored and Rough Plate. Glaziers' DIAMONDS, PAINTS, OILS, &c. January 22, 1867.



WE offer to the citizens of Rockingham, Shen andoah, to Frederick, Clarke, Jefferson and Berkeley counties, the cheapest and best WASH-ING MACHINE ever made, warranted not to wear or tear the Clothes, washes perfectly clean, makes

o slop, and requires no boiling. Sold subject to trial. If it does not give satistion you have the right to return it. Machine and Wringer, ..... \$22 00 

EUGENE WEST, General Agent, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. February 5, 1867. [Clarke Journal, Rockingham Register, Martinsgurg New Era, Winchester Times, New Market Valley, and Shepherdstown Register copy tf. and send bill to this office.]

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have entered into a Co-Partnership under the firm of STARRY & LOCK pose of conducting the Produce Com mission and Forwarding Business at the Charles-J D. STARRY, JNO. J. LOCK.

To the Farmers, Millers and Others IN THE COUNTIES of JEFFERSON & CLARKE JAVING associated ourselves in business for the Having associated outselves in fusions should be purposes of the above Card, we will pay for Wheat, Flour, Corn and all other kinds of Product the highest market prices in Cash, or will receive and forward on Commission, making sales and re-

turns in the shortest time Charlestown Depot, Jan, 15, 1867.

I HAVE FOUND SOMETHING AT HALLTOWN!

W HAT is it? Nothing more or less than a BOOTS AND SHOES, good and cheap, may be obtained—such as GAITERS, FINE BOOTS, COARSE WORK, and work

of all descriptions. NEW SHOES made out of The subscriber does not think it necessary to say much, but he invites a call, well satisfied that he can please all who favor him with their work. Halltown, May 21, 1867-1y. WANTED TO BUY,

5() TONS of old Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, for which 75 cents per cwt. will be paid in WEIRICK & WELLER. TRUSSELL & CO.'S ADVER'MENTS.

WE TAKE GENUINE 50 ct Notes with Ladies' heads on; also 50 and 25 ct. Short Notes; in exchange for goods. TRUSSELL & CO.

ADIES GLOVE CALF BOOTS for sale by 1 October 9, FRESH Chesapcake Oysters, for sale by June 4. TRUSSELL & CO. KEROSENE OIL.—A superior Kerosene Oil for Sale by TRUSSELL & CO. Sale by

ARD for sale by TRUSSELL & CO. H OOPSKIRTS, from 60 cents up to \$2 00, at Apr 30. M. BEHREND'S. RAVELY Tobacco for sale by TRUSSELL & CO.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! Have just received my second instalment of Spring Goods, consisting of Calicos, Mouslins, BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS, WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS.

the least Domestic Ginghams, Plaid Cottons and Cheek. Also, a large variety of FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY and NOTIONS. The above Goods will be sold at the lowest Baltimore prices. The stock of MILLINERY GOODS, is now complete. I have a full lire of Bonnets, La-dies' and Misses' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Bonnet Frames, and all ether articles belonging to this READY MADE CLOTHING, those who are not and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, is well selected, and will be sold very cheap.

M. BEHREND,

Opposite Campbell & Mason's Drug Store.
April 30, 1887, PLAIN and Figured Swiss, Plain and Plaid Cambrics, Nainsook and other white goods, at April 30. M BEHREND'S. SILK and Cotton Netts, from 10ts up, at Apr. 30. M. BEHREND'S. A LL Colors of Braiding, Braid and Workin M. BEHREND'S.

BLUE, Brown and Green Berages for Veils at M. BEHREND'S.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. L cantile business between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by ED K. GRADY, for whom we ask a liberal patronage.

Persons owing accounts or notes are requested to call at once, and pay off the same to either of the undersigned, as the money is badly wanted.

JOHN H. STRIDER, EDW.K. GRADY.

GRADY & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

WARE, etc. Will buy at girds of GRAIN, or forward the same Woot, Butter Rees and Hides, received in trade.

(1) Having purchased the interest of Mr. John H. Strider, in the Mercantile establishment at Hall town, I solicit the patronage of my triends and the public generally.

EDWARD GRADY. public generally. EDWARD GRADY.
The style of the firm will hereafter be GRADY.
[Sept. 25, 1866.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. THE undersigned have just received at their Store in Halltown, a fresh supply of

GOODS suitable for the seasons, embracing every article to be found in a country Store. Such as LADIES DRESS GOODS:

Brown and White Sugar, Molasses and Syrup, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c. Also, a general assortm They invite a call from those in want of Goods, feeling assured that they can sell as cheap as any other establishment in the County.

GRADY & CO. Halltown, April 30, 1867.

JEWELRY.

to have anthing done in my line, will find it to their advantage to patronize me at my new place of business. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me hitherto, I solicit a continuance of the L. DINKLE. April 9, 1867.

R all kinds, done at old prices at the Jewelry NGRAVING neatly done by L. DINKLE, at his Jewelry Store opposite the Bank.

## U. M. S.

SAMUEL H. WOODDY,

On Main Street, near the Carter House, HAS on hand a stock to which the people of this community are invited, and he feel. satisfied that those who examine it will be constrained to purchase. He does not profess to be able to sell or manufacture at lower prices than any one else in the community; but this he does pledge, that he will give satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. If experience and strict attention to business are calculated to commend, he feels assured that he has these two requisites for success in business. Intending to work none but the most PERFECT MATERIAL,

AND TO EMPLOY NONE BUT COMPETENT WORKMEN, BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, unsurpassed for quality of material, or durability and elegance of workmanship. His READY-MADE WORK, which will be sold at the most reasonable figures, has been selected with the greatest care, and to the Ladies who have so liberally patronized him in the past, he is able to give a guarantee that noth-ing will be sold from his shop, that is not strictly what he recommends it to be. He has no desire to deceive, but wishes to make a living by a straightforward, honest manner of dealing.

He will keep constantly on hand a Large and General Stock of the very best quality of SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALF SKINS, KIP SKINS, MOROCCO SKINS, LININGS AND ALL SHOE FINDINGS. which he will sell at the lowest prices for Cash. HIS STOCK OF BEAUTIFUL HATS should attract the attention of gentlemen in need of this important article of dress, and if they will of this important article of dress, and if they will give him a call, he knows they will be pleased.

@— Call and see him at the shop two doors East of the Carter House, where you will always find him ready to attend to your wants.

@— Highest price paid for HIDES in Trade, or the Cash if necessary.

April 23, 1867—tf. SAM'L.H. WOODDY.

Important to Persons Afflicted with Scrofulous Diseases. A Positive Cure After Seven Years Suffering. 37 RUNNING ULCERS AT ONE TIME. Breast, Throat and Face One Continuous

"DR. H. ANDERS-DEAR SIR: "In reply to your inquiry in regard to my health, I am haypy to say that I am now a well man, am attending to business, have a good appetite, and feel that I am entirely cured, and am free to say shat I owe my present health to your fodine Water. "I suffered nearly seven years with Scrofula be-fore I was cured. I had 37 Running Ulcers on me at one time; my entire breast, throat, all under my arms, all over my jaws up to my ears, on both sides, was one almost continuous sore. I was confined to my room over 18 months, and was decided: ly the poorest object that you ever saw; at three ifferent times the friends were called in to see me die. I accidentally saw a notice of 'Dr. Auders lodine Water.' I sent for some, found it good, and continued to take it until I was restored to my usual health, for which I feel to thank God and take courage. I am satisfied your Iodine Water saved my life, and I believe it to be the great desid eratum in medicine. I have resumed the practice of law in several countries in this section, and if you siness of Manufacturing and Repairing of law in several counties in this section, and if you will send me some of your circulars I shall take pleasure in distributing them and calling the attention of physicians to your medicine wherever I

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER. in Pure Water, 11 grains to the ounce, uncombinwith any other substance. A most powerful vital-izing agent and restorative. Circulars free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey st., N. Y. and by

May 7, 1867. BALTIMORE PRICE STORE! OPPOSITE BANK BUILDING,

CHARLESTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA MAJORITY of those who read newspapers, never even give a hasty glance at a business advertise-

FOUND it best to simply invite every body to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and to say but little in regard to my ability and determination to make it advantageous to

to their own interests, to buy their Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing IN CHARLESTOWN, t the BALTIMORE PRICE STORE, opposite the

FLOOR Oil Cloth and Matting, just received by June 4. D. HOWELL.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

M. S. BROWN. (SUCCESSOR TO J. H. HAINES,) MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS, (Next door to Aisquith & Bro.,) MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN, VA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MANUFACTURES and will keep constantly on hand the following brands of Cigars, made of the finest foreign and domestic tobacco, and warranted pure:

HAVANA REGALIA, LA PICCOLOMINI, LAREAL. JEFFERSON. EL NACIONAL, PLANTATION, LA CORONA, LA VICTORIA, BOQUET, MAGNOLIA, NAPOLEON. GRAPE, &c. Will always keep on hand the finest brands of Chewing Tobacco in market, and rames in part the

PRIDEOF THE SOUTH, GRAVELY GOLDEN TWIST, SOLFORINA, PEOPLE'S CHOICE, GOLDEN LEAF, GENT'S COMPANION. NAVY, &C., &C Among his brands of Smoking Tobacco may be

GOLDEN LEAF, NAVY, R. E. LEE, QUEEN, and other fire brands of pure Lynchburg Tobacco. SCOTCH, RAPPEE, AND OTHER SNUFFS. Will always have on hand an extensive assortment of Plain and Fancy PIPES, from a MEER-SCHAUM to a Powhatan.
Persons dealing in my line will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before g elsewhere. June 11, 1867. M. S. BROWN.

CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY.

ICE CBEAM! ICE CREAM! THE undersigned informs the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he has just fitted up his commodious ICE CREAM SALOON,

in a style that will guarantee comfort and con-venience to his guests, and has completed arrange-ments to have a full supply of Ice Cream on hand daily, after this week, or will open during the present week should the weather be favorable. The Ladies' Department will demand his special

attention, and he invites them to give him a call.

Of-Weddings, Parties and Families supplied at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

April 30, 1867.

GUSTAV BROWN. ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! HENRY DUMM, NNOUNCES to his old customers and the pub-

A lic generally, that he will hereafter have on hand daily, at his Confectionery, on Main street, Ice Cream in any quantity, and also that he will furnish Families, Parties, &c., at the shortest notice, and at as reasonaule rates as it can be furnished elsewhere.

UST received, at the Valley Confectionery, a supply of fresh, sweet and delicious Havana HENRY DUMM.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

D. HOWELL'S ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW GOODS.

D. HOWELL would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has received his spring stock of goods, consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, POPLINS, DELAINES, &c. Cassimeres for Men and Boys, Cottonades, Linen

Check, Farmers' Drill Checks, Plaid Cottons, Calicos, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, &c.
These goods have been bought at a heavy decline on former prices, and will be sold accordingly low.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing. L ADIES' Handkerchiefs, Plain, Hemstitched and Worked; Ladies' Cuffs and Collars, Dress Buttons, Gents' Handkerchiefs, Plain and Bordered; Gents' Collars, Paper and Linen; Neck Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Knitting Cotton. &c., just re-ceived and for sale by D. HOWELL.

April 23, 1867.



HARDWARE.

CHARLESTOWN, VA. BELIEVING that we have one of the largest and best selected assortments of this class of Goods ever in this Valley—and that we possess advantages which enable us to sell as low as the Wholesale Houses of Baltimore, we therefore respectfully solicit your orders, and hope, by diligent attention to the requirements of the Trade, to merit a continu-ance of your patronage. Our stock consists of IMPORTED & AMERICAN CUTLERY.

Door Plate, Screw Chest, Trunk and Pad Locks.—Strap, Hook, Butt, Shutter and T Hinges. Screws; Screw Spring and Chain Bolts. Files, Rasps, Braces and Bitts, Augurs, Chisels. Levels, Planes, Bevels, Rules, Cross-Cut, Hand, Wood, Compass and Whip Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Adzes, Axes. Compasses, and Boring Machine Apvils, Sledges, Bellows, Surew Plates, Vises, Tire Benders, Screw Wrenches, Drawing Knives, Jack Screws, Forks, Shovels, Chains, Hames, Rakes, Briar and Grain Soythes, Mill Scoops, Mattocks, Picks, Hoes, Bridle Bits, Buckles, Rings, Pad Trees, Turrets, Post Hooks, Ornaments, Spurs, Curbs, Coffin Trimmings and Cabinet Hardware; Trowels, Pulleys, Tape Lines, Punches, Lasts and Shoe Findings; Nails, Spikes, Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; also Iron of all kinds; Brooms, Brushes and Cordage. of all kinds; Brooms, Brushes and Cordage.

Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit

orders for the above named goods.

DAVID HUMPHREYS & CO. April 3, 1866.

SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP! OUR customers well know that it is the beginning of the New Year; and with it we are determined to close up our Books, and feel compelled to insist upon immediate settlement. We take this method to inform those who know themselves indebted by open account, to come forward and settle up. By so doing time and expense will be saved.

we shall begin the New Year with new enter-

FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY. We employ none but the best Mcchanics and use the best Material. The community can rely upon quick, neat and substantial work, and at prices to suit the times. We are determined to do work as

suit the times. We are determined to do work as low as can be done in the County for CASH, which will be required for all transient custom.

We will make to order Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of the latest patterns; PLOUGHS of different kinds always on hand, amongst which will be found the celebrated three-horse Livingston; two-horse do.; the did fashioned three-horse Barshear; McCormick do., for two and three Lorses; also, the three-horse Page Plough; also an improved Kentucky single and double shovel Plough. Plough Irons—such as Shares, Coulters, Shovels, (single and double) Mould-boards of all kinds, Open Rings, Open Links, &c. Special attention paid to Mill work in Steel and Iron. Turning and Boring in Iron and Steel. We now have in operation our FOUNDRY,

and we are now able to furnish Castings of good quality as low as can be bought elsewhere.

All work entrusted to us will be done with dispatch, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. The highest price paid in Cash for Old Iron of all kinds. Give us a call at the Jefferson Machine Shop, Stone Row.

WEIRICK & WELLER.
Charlestown, Jan. 29, 1857. Shannondale Factory.

THE undesigned are conducting this well appointed WOOLEN FACTORY, 6 miles from Charlestown and I mile from Kabletown, and are constantly manufacturing Goods of superior quality.

We exchange our manufactures according to the following schedule:

64 Drab Linser, I yard for 4 and 4½ lbs. Wool.

64 Grey Linsey, I do. do. 4½ do. 5 do. do.

3-4 Cassimere, I do. do. 3½ do. 4 do. do.

44 Plaid Linsey, I do do 2½ do. 3 do. do.

44 Flannels, I do. do. 2½ do. 3 do. do.

Yarns, I lb. do 2½ do. 4 do. do.

Highest Cash Price paid for Wool,

JAMES M. JOHNSON & CO.

November 7, 1865.

November 7, 1865.

5 DOZEN Waldron's English Grain Scythes, 54 inch, a superior article, for sale by May 28, 1867. RANSON & DUKE.

TO TRAVELLERS.

BALTIMORE & O. R. R. COMPANY.

12 41 P. M. 7 16 A. M. 12 37 P. M. 12 47 P. M. TRAINS BOUND WEST.

1 02 P. M. 8 36 P. M. 1 31 A. M. 8 37 P. M. 1 32 A. M. Fast Line. Express Train,

WINCHESTER AND PGTOMAC R. R.

TRAINS GOING WEST. Leave Harper's Ferry at 6 20 A M and 1 15 P M. Leave Shenandoah at 6 24 A M and 1 19 P M. Leave Keyes' Switch at 6 38 A M and 1 27 P M. Leave Keyes' Switch at 6 38 A M and 1 27 P M.
Leave Halltown at 6 48 A M and 1 33 P M.
Leave Charlestown at 7 07 A M and 1 45 P M.
Leave Cameron's at 7 26 A M and 1 57 P M.
Leave Summit Point at 7 45 A M and 2 08 P M.
Leave Wadesville at 8 07 A M and 2 23 P M.
Leave Opequon Bridge at 8 12 A M and 2 26 P M.
Leave Stephenson's at 8 31 A M and 2 38 P M.
Arrive at Winchester at 8 55 A M and 2 50 P M.

TRAINS GOING EAST. Leave Winchester at 9 40 A M and 3 10 P M Leave Stephenson's at 9 52 A M and 3 26 P M. Leave Opequon Bridge at 9 54 A M and 3 47 P M. Leave Wadesville at 1004 A M and 3 51 P M. Leave Summit Point 10 22 A M and 4 13 P M. Leave Cameron at 10 34 A M and 4 31 P M. Leave Charlestown at 10 46 A M and 449 P. M. Leave Halltown at 10 57 A M and 5 07 P M Leave Keyes' Switch at 11 03 A M and 5 16 P M. Leave Shenandoah at 11 11 A M and 5 50 P M. Arrive at Harper's Ferry II 15 A M and 5 35 P.M. J. H. SHERRARD, PRESIDENT. May 14, 1867.

RE-OPENED.

THIS GREAT NATIONAL THOROUGAFARE FREIGHTS AND TRAVEL The Cars and Machinery destroyed are being re-placed by NEW RUNNING STOCK, with all re-

will be more than sustained under the re-organization of its business. In addition to the unequalled attractions of natural scenery heretofore conceded to this route, the recent Troubles upon the Border, have associated numerous points on the Road, between the Ohio River and Harpers Ferry, with paintul but instruc-

At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburg Central Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads; and through them with the whole Railway System of the Northwest, Central West and Southwest. At Harpers Ferry with the Winchester Road. At Washington Junction, with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the Lower Potomac. At Baltimore with seven daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets to Baltimore or the Northern Cities, give the privilege of visiting WASHINOTON CITY en voute.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can procure through Tickets and through Checks to WASHINGTON CITY.

L. M. COLE, JOHN L. WILSON, L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent Master of Transporta

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS, SADDLES.

MANUFACTURED OR REPAIRED. THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he is constantly making and repairing Carriage, Gig, Buggy, Coach and Wagon HARNES, SADDLES, PRIDLES, HALTERS,

November 7, 1866-1y

STOVES AND TINWARE.

SHEET-RON ESTABLISHMEMT. ON MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN. THE undersigned have on hand and are constant-I ly manufacturing at their Tinware, Stove, and Sheet-Iron Establishment, in Charlestown, every

description of ULINARY WARE, usually found in their line of business, made of the best material and by experienced workmen. The stock now in their Ware Room, comprises every useful article known to the housekeeper, and any article called for or any amount of Goods desired can be furnished with dispatch. Among their stock of 'Tin Ware may be found BUCKETS of all sizes, COFFEE POTS of the most,

Ware. Their stock of SHEET-IRON WARE,

embraces every variety of WOOD and COAL STOVES, an ong which may be found the follow STOVES, an ong which may be found the follow ing approved patterns—
Virginia Star. 2 sizes for Coal; Old Dominion. 4 sizes, for Wood: Noble Cook. 3 sizes; for Coal or Wood; Extension top Mt. Vernon; Winona, 2 sizes. for Wood, Nine Plate Stoves for wood—plain and boiler top; Defiance King, 4 sizes; Scotchman Cook, 2 sizes, Cottager, 3 sizes, Coal; Vesper Star. 3 sizes, Coal; Grecian Capital. 3 sizes, Coal; Radiator, 4 sizes, Coal; Magic Temple, 3 sizes, for Wood; Laura, 4 sizes, Wood. Also, Parlor, Star Cottager and Franklin, all sizes.

Possessing every facility known to the business Possessing every facility known to the business

red to execute with theutmost promp BUILDING AND JOB WORK, BUILDING AND JOB WORK,
Tin Roofing, Zinking and Spouting done to order and in the best manner.

Merchants desirous of replenishing their stock of Tin or Sheet Iron Ware, will find it to their advantage to deal with them. They will make a liberal discount to merchants when articles are bought by the quantity. They will also take in exchange for Tin Ware. Rags, Beeswax. Wool, Sheepskins, Beef Hies, Old Copper, Old Brass and Pewter.

Thankful for past favors and with a determination to merit the increasing patronage of the community we respectfully solicit a call from all who desire purchasing any article in our line of business. Terms are such as cannot fail toplease.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRGIA.

ENTLER HOTEL,

WE tender our thanks for the very liberal pattronage given us. We offer to our customers and the public generally, the most complete stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS to be found in our market, comprising all the latest Parisian Novelties for the Spring and Summer

MASONIC TEXT BOOK. W E have just received the 3d Edition of the Virginia Text Book, and are prepared to jurnish Lodges and individuals with any number of copies they may want.

CAMPBELL & MASON.

PURE Cider Vineg ar, for sale by KEARSLEY & SHEEREN.

The Latest Music.

for inspection, Ben Bolt, Annie Laurie, The Last Rose of Summer, and the Old Arm Chair. "Are these the latest productions you have?"

"Wrap them up for you madam?" answered "No," said she, "I hav'nt time to take "I will do what you wish with them,

A Rather Inquisitive Yankee.

"Been about these parts considerable, stran-"Yes, for some length of time."

"Only for my own pleasure."
"Don't yer do any business? How do yer

"But, 'spose the old man should die?"
"In that case I dare say he'd leave me enough to live upon."
"But, 'spose he should bust up?"

Preserving Fruit.

through. Small fruits require less time than large

Small tin saucers, or "patty pans," are procured, an inch more in diameter than the mouth of the jar -these may be obtained cheaply, by the quantity, of

be used, instead of tin saucers.

Strawberries need but a few minutes cooking; cherries a greater length of time; peaches still lon-ger and should be well done In order to determine whether the fruit has been

Summer Pruning.

June recommended, while the trees are in their full first growth. Without having experimented, and looking to the condition of the trees, in this month, it does not meet our assent.

We do not believe that it is advisable to prune before the first growth of the season is completed, because of the immaturity of

shortening in a later period.

-Be temperate in diet. Our first parents

SNYDER & LINE.

REAPERS, MOWERS,

MARBLE WORKS.

HALLTOWN TRADE

E. E. GRADY.].....[F. T. GRADY. HALLTOWN, W. VA.

KEEP for sale all kinds of DRY GOODS, GRO CERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, QUEENS

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &c., GROCERIES.

REMOVAL. WOULD most respectfully announce to the citizens of Charlestown, and surrounding country, that I have taken the room formerly occupied by the late Mr. Charles G. Stewart and latterly by Trussell & Co., where I will carry on the JEWEL RY BUSINESS, as heretofore I am prepared to do all kinds of WATCH REPAIRING, as well as CLOCKS and JEWELRY, and all who may desire to have anthing done in my line will find it to their

DEFAIRING of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry o SHAWL PINS and Steel Pens for sale low by Mar. 19. L DINKLE.

SCROFULA.

W. HORNOR, Esq., a prominent Lawyer in West Virginia, writes to Di. ANDERS as fol-"PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 15th, 1866.

go. Anything I can do for you will be cheerfully done. You are at perfect liberty to use my name in any way that will be useful to the afflicted. "Your's truly,
"J. W. HORNOR." s a new discovery in medicine, being Pure Iodine

ment, and if a actually has a choice variety of goods, which he is selling at the lowest Baltimore prices, it hardly pays him to publish the fact. Therefore, I have

I would respectfully request my friends to give me a call. J GOLDSMITH. Baltimore Price Store, opposite Bank Building. November 27, 1866.

Schedule of Passenger Trains arriving and departing at the Harper's Ferry Station:
TRAINS BOUND EAST. Mail Train, Fast Line, Express Train,

Office open at all hours for trains. Through Tickets sold to all the principal cities of the Union.
For further Information inquire at the Office.
A. B. WOOD, AGENT.

Harpers Ferry, May. 14, 1867.

TIME TABLE.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

cent improvements; and as the Bridges and Tracke are again in Substantial Condition, the well-earned reputation of this Road for SPEFD, SECURITY AND COMFORT.

CONNECTIONS

At Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

Ac., in the most durable manner, and the most modern style of workmanship, and at short notice and upon "living" terms. My work commends itself. All I ask is a share of the public patronage.

(b) Call upon me at my establishment opposite the "Carter House."

November 7, 1866. 18

STOVES! STOVES!! TINWARE, STOVES, AND

approved patterns. Cullenders, Spits, Steamers. Cake Screws, Cake Cutters, Flour Boxes, Patty Pans of various patterns, Basins, Chamber Ware. Pitchers, Measures of all sizes, and Painted Toilet

comprises every article in the Culinary and House-keeping department. Their stock of Stoves

rurchasing any article.

Ferms are such as cannot fail to please.

MILLER & SMITH.

J. P. A. ENTLER, Proprietor. NEW ARRIVAL AT THE LADIES' STORE.

FRENCH PATTERN HATS, just received. DRESS TRIMMINGS in countless variety. BUTTONS of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

33 All weask is a call. Orders will be attended to with great care and dispatch.

33 Parties can rely on the Latest Styles and all the Lowest Prices.

April 23, 1867.

A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

HIDES WANTED.—We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Hides.

Nov. 27, 1866. TRUSSELL & CO.

AND BRIDLES.