# Spirit of Jefferson. BENJAMIN F. BEALL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

by the CASH.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of pro-found and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps, as highly perfected in our own times and country as in any other, has not yet discovered any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution, of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law.

RECONSTRUCTION. When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted and to secure the benefit of the lessous it teaches as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was upon the termination of the rebellion promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurrectionary States themselves; and restoration in the first moment of peace was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obliga-tions to the Constitution, to withhold my assent. It is therefore a source of profound regret that in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definitive adjustment satisfactory to the American people of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind .-On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress, "where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will," and where the laws of the Central Government, strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with

equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present "state of the Union" is a melancholy fact; and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Fed eral Government, and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God in his kindest Providence could bestow upon this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more pertect Union between the States, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."-Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience, we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appaling as these we should renew our efforts again and again. To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by phy sical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution of either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The Courts may be everywhere open, and if open, their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal. There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers, have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this Government, or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect union of all the States on this momentous question. 'On some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative Department. Those convictions are not only unchanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly

The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement consistent at once with our true interests and with our own sworp du-West those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in purpose, and was not the provisions are in conflict with the direct on the world all similar experiments have that the plant of the world all similar experiments have the provisions are in conflict with the direct on the world all similar experiments have the fefort now making to Africanize at the President must take the he high responsibilities of his office and save the life of the world at the provisions are in conflict with the direct on the world at the power of the solution of the correct the power of the solution of the conformation of money in competition with justice and in the provisions are in conflict with the direct on the provisions are in conflict with the direct on the provisions are in conflict with the direct on the provisions are in conflict with the direct on the provisions are in conflict with the direct on the provisions are in conflict with the di

influenced my own judgment.

HECSUM,

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ed, while they gave the Senate a right to re-

ject all appointments which, in its opinion, were not fit to be made. A little reflection

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of its lawless principle; nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything, which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any department of this Government, or to all of them united. This

is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government.— The Executive, (my predecessor as well as myself,) and the heads of all the departments, have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment to the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress in asking it committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constanty, in banc and elsewhere, exercising jurisliction which does not belong to them, unless those States are States of the Union. If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the Supreme law for them, as it is for all the other States .-They are bound to obey it, and so are we .-The right of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guarantees. Without the Constitution we are nothing. By, through and under the Constitution we are what it makes us. We may doubt the wisdom of the law; we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our powers within limits narrower than we could wish. It is If we cannot support the Constitution with

the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give to it at least the fidelity of public servants who act under solenin obligations and commands which they dare not disregard. The constitutional duty is another considerato be restored tion, which, of great weight. On the 22d of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws. without impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the States, or of individuals, and that when this was done, the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration

is personally binding on those who joined

in making it any more than individual

members of Congress are personally bound to

pay a public debt created under a law for

which they voted. But it was a solemn pub-

lic official pledge of the national honor, and

I cannot imagine upon what grounds the re-

pudiation of it is to be justified, if it be re-

membered that this promise was not made to

Rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the nccessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now in the day of our power would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together; our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men. It would make the war not only a failure but a fraud. Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the Constitutions of the several States to control the elections of State Legislators and State officers, members of Congress, and electors of President and Vice President, by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege. To dissolve State Legislatures or to prevent them from assembling, to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of the State, and appoint others, without regard to State law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents, sent. among them for that purpose—these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches. Not being granted, we violate them in the face of a positive interdict, for the Constitution forbids us ties to the Constitution, is too natural and to do whatever it does not affirmatively autoo just to be easily relinquished. It is clear | thorize either by express words or by clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be? The tution we can exercise it only by usurpation; "ordinance of secession," adopted by a portion, in most of them a very small portion of litical crimes. By that crime the enemies of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we free government in all ages have worked out admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war.—

It we admit now that they were valid and effectual their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule; for undelegated power is always unlimited and

The beities but non get to the again.

partial jury. That the privilege of habeas cor- | been left to their own devices they have | just complaint, and may finally reduce the | the rescue of their own constitutions. It pus shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply cestors how to organize and regulate civil so-It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery and subjects them to a strange and hostile power more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the habeas corpus and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and life, if assailed by the passion, the prejudice or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder or bill of pains and penalties not upon a few individuals, but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs being expressly forbidden cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within her jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, Territories or districts. I have no desire to save | tally to administer it well; for, if conferred from the proper and just consequences of their great crime those who engaged in rebellion against the Government. But as a mode of punishment, the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are perfectly destruction of that liberty of which it should innocent; many kept their fidelity to the be the most powerful conservator. I have, Union untainted to the last; many were inca- | therefore, heretofore urged upon your attenpable of any legal offence; a large proportion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will, and of those who are guilty with their own consent, the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character and temper. But these acts of Congress confound them altogether in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance upon classes, sects and parties, or upon whole communities, for offences commit- dition of slavery, that had existed for generanot a question of individual or class or sec- | ted by them against the Governments to which | tions. To day they are freemen, and are astional interest, much less of party predominance, but of duty, of high and sacred barbarous ages of the world. But Christianunjust would meet with the condemnation of all upprejudiced and right-minded men .-The punitive justice of this age, and especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties and reducing is not the only one which requires the States | all their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the forms of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern Rebels, let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free Constitution, triumphant in war, and unbroken in peace, is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling. I am aware it is | institutions, for it can only become to our assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual .-It it true this Military Government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken, provisionally, to serve a and worthy our Government will be preserved temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, fore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new but they generally change for the worse. It | class of voters not qualified for the exercise of is the course of despotism that it has no halting place. The intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects, for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again .-Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power, unrestrained by law, may seek its next victim. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment, for, if the Constitu- To give it indiscriminately to a new class, tion does not protect all, it protects none. It | wholly unprepared by previous habits and opis manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of

> important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. NEGRO SUFFRAGE. The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil as well as the means.-The subjugation of States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression for any length of time rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race. Therefore, they have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process privileges torn from white men.

voting and to disfranchise such a number of

white citizens as will give the former a clear

majority at all elections in the Southern States.

This, to the minds of some persons, is so

of clothing the negro race with the political The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whother we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But under the cirthe white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Conthe future destiny of the whole country.-Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands? The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political

shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whethciety. Indeed, it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs, that their voting can consist of nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it. I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that, when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people; a trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare. Its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought, therefore, to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and menupon persons who do not justly estimate its value, and are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should tion the great danger to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a coninformed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic where a people, the source of all political power, speak, by their suffrages, through the ballot box. It must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences, controlled through fraud and usurpation, by the designing. Anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therethe elective franchise we weaken our system of government instead of adding to its strength and durability. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation .-But these is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. portunities to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it and finally to destroy its power, for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than such indiscriminate and all embracing extension of popular suffrage, and must end at last

I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority, which promises to better the condition of the negroes in the South by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals, and giving protection to all their just rights as freedmen; but the transfer of our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children. The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the General Government partially, into the hands of negroes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war; industry must be reorganized; justice reestablished public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that the negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency .-The great difference between the two races in physical, mental and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of own interests, for it will recognize no common interest, and create such a tyranny as this congress, and shape to a greater or less extent | tinent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promise of confiscafor the rights of his own race. If this conand the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal

ca-demand in deliger and not one of them tiom the early

in its overthrow and destruction.

Treasury of the nation to a condition of bank-ruptey. We must not delude ourselves, it will require a strong standing army and proba-bly more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, for a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendancy themselves .-Without military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South. I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might by possibility impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. Habitual violation of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people; our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheetanchor of our political morality is lost, and the public conscience swings from its moorings and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution, we will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d day of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our other promises. Besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created not to hold the States in the Union, as the taxpayers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it, and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so, for I do not admit that this or | far as possible; restore him to his place, and on some classes of minds may well be appre hended. The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted, and with a republican form of Government, administered | that official malfeasance should become bold by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of in proportion as the delinquents learn to such delicate texture, and the destruction of | think themselves safe. I am entirely perit would be followed by such unspeakable | suaded that under such a rule the President calamity, that every true patriot must desire | cannot perform the great duty assigned to to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger. The great interests of the | and that it disables him most especially from country require immediate relief from these | enforcing that rigid accountability which is enactments. Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by a laws. The Constitution invests the Presiterror of confiscation, and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit act of Congress declares in substance that he under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country -the richest in natural resources the world ever saw, is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation. Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestation of public opinion upon this subject. We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedience to itself sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military forces, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors : their determination to preserve the inheritance of free Government in their own hands, and transmit it undivided

DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT. How far the duty of the President to preserve, protect and defend the constitution requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have delibera- | ing his subordinates? In the present cirted much and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority and is regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce vio lent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simply civil war, and power of removal from office is a very great civil war must be resorted to only as the last one to be trusted, even to a magistrate chosen remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientions magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to personal malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur cumstances, this is only a speculative point. | them together in one homogeneous mass. If | in which the Executive would be compelled It is not proposed merely that they shall the inferior obtains the ascendency over the to stand on his own rights and maintain them of every case, furnished with the means of govern themselves, but that they shall rule other it will govern with reference only to its regardless of all consequences, if Congress taking evidence, and bound to decide accordshould pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will cer tainly, if carried out, produce immediate and negroes are influenced by promise of confisca-tion and plunder; they are taught to regards an the Government, and if there be neither ju. with all proper respect for the present Senate, enemy every white man who has any respect | dicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power of the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected deupon the management of public affairs for a tinues it must become worse and worse, until without the official aid of their elected degreat State have seldom been combined. It all order will be subverted, all industry cease, fender; if, for instance, the legislative department should pass an act, even through are the property of those who hold them.—
all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate They are given merely as a trust for the pubdepartment of the Government, in such a case | lic benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, some-

weaker passion will disappear before that love

of liberty and law for which the American

people are distinguished above all others in

REVENUE FRAUDS-TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury and that collossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished, will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and the tax payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the large-handed rob-beries of the recent past. For this discredi-table state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment; the great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud, create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand, and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations, assumed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country, has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places. The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the Tenure of Office bill, which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapable, dishonest or unfaithful to the Constitution, but under the law which I have named the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically hostile to the President, it is natural, and not altogether unreasonable, for the officer to expect that it will take his part as unity, arising from accidental defects of evsecrecy of the hearing. It is not wonderful him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, necessary to the due execution of the revenue dent with authority to decide whether a removal should be made in any given case; the shall only accuse such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole judge in the premises, but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate and leaves him nothing but the odious and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor. The prosecution is to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not like him-responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor. The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal, and it is impossible even to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If the charge be incapacity, what will support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood or misunderstood in a thousand different ways, and by violent party men in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If the officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconand unimpaired to their own posterity, is too | nected with public duty, from private history. strong to be successfully opposed. Every or from general reputation? or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he, in the meantime, risk the character and interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear his complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, must be move at the peril of being tried himself for the offence of slandercumstances of the country some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution. But all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility, if he cannot meet it, by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action. The unrestricted by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts; it is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history perhaps has been abused. If it be thought desirable and con-stitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that capacity before some open tribunal, independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits ing to established rules. This would guarantee the safety of the accuser when he acts ration of the currency to the standard estabin good faith, and at the same time secure the

but it does not seem to me that any legisla-

tive body can be so constituted as to insure

its fitness for these functions. It is not the

theory of this Government that public offices

on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors. THE FINANCES AND THE CURRENCY. The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The eirculating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of supply and demand is as unerring as that which regulates the tide of the ocean; and indeed, currency like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars; now, the circulation of national bank notes, and those known as legal tenders, is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues. When compared with a metallic or convertible currency for this purpose, let us inquire how much gold-and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation. Probably not more than half of the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principle of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes, and those of the national banks, to convert them without loss on specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent .-Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value at the time of the formation of that instrument. The country had just emerged from the war of the revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the national banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imports, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; 2d, legal tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens, as of all Government dues, excepting imports; and third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency when collected is reserved only for one class of Government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position, which may be used to strengthen arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligation of the nation. In the payment of all its debts the plighted faith of the Govern-ment should be inviolably maintained; but, while it acts with fidelity towards the bondholder who loaned his money, that the in-tegrity of the Union might be preserved, it should, at the same time, observe good faith with the great masses of the people who, hav-ing rescued the Union from the perils of reellion, now bear the burdens of taxation that the Government may be able to fulfil its engagements. There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea, the pensioners upon the grati-tude of the nation, braving the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various departments of the government, the farmer who supp soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, should in payment of their just and hard earned dues receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the resto-

feasibility of making our currency correspond with the Constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics.

lished by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may,

if it has not already done so, create preju-dice that may become deep rooted and wide spread, and imperil the national credit. The

age since 1849, \$874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to \$271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, \$322,000,000, making the aggregate of net exports since 1849, \$741,-

These figures show an excess of product over net exports, of \$433,000,000. There are in the Treasury \$111,000,000 in coin, something more than \$40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific Coast, and a few millions in the national and other banks, in all about \$160,000,000. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than \$300,000,000 which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore, may yet remain in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of traue may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849 of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designated for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals, bearing the national device. are seldom seen except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensible to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps, and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payments baving been once resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars, should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry-every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium, such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils; it undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deluded them with paper money." This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community as compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency authorized by law or in any way countenanced by Government .-It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience. sacrifice and demoralization resulting from the use of a depreciated and worthless paper money. The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the publie debt amounted to \$2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was \$2,692,199,215; showing a reduction during the fiscal year of \$91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were \$490. 634,010 and the expenditures \$346,729,129 leaving an available surplus of \$143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be \$417,-161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$381,

\$372,000,000, showing an excess of \$9,000,-000 in favor of the Government. THE REVENUE SYSTEM. The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and import system should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government. Economically administered, taxation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means, and while none be entirely exempt from assessment all in proportion to their pecuniary abilities would contribute towards the support of the State. A modification of the internal revenue system, by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax, would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizen and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive, and more certain remove obstructions to industry, lessen the temptations to evade the law, diminish the violations and frauds perpetrated upon its provisions, make its opera-tions less inquisitorial, and greatly reduce in numbers the army of tax-gatherers created by the system, who "take from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned." Retrenchment, reform, and economy, should be earried into every branch of the public service, that the expenditures of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation. A sound currency should be restored, and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The accomplishment of these important results, together with the restoration of the Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution, would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions, and bring to the nation prosperity, peace and good will.

000,000, and that the expenditures will be

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The report of the Secretary of War ad interim exhibits the operations of the army and of the several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is \$77,124,707.00, including ciency in last year's appropriation of \$13, 600,000.00. The payment at the Tressury on account of the service of the War Department, from January 1st to October 29th, '67 a period of ten months, amount to \$109,807. 000. The expenses of the military estab-

lishment, as well as the numbers of the army, are now three times as great as they have ever been in time of peace, while the discretionary power is vested in the Executive to add millions to this expenditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strengthallowed by the law.

The comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes interesting information in reference to the important branches of the public service connected with his department, the menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers and portions of Dakota territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real or imaginary grievances the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements, but a general Indian war has been providentially avoided. The Commissioners, under the act of the 20th of July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficulties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the traveled routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should e exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile Indians.

These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

Since the commencement of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress five hundred and ten miles of road have been constructed on the main line, and branches of the Pacific Railway line from Omaha is rapidly approaching the eastern base of the Rocky Mountain, whilst the terminus of the last section of constructed road in California. accepted by the Government on the 24th day of October last, was but eleven miles distant from the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The markable energy evinced by th offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacramento to Omaha will not be long deferred. During the last fiscal year seven million, forty-one thousand, one hundred and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one-half million dollars the sum realized from that source during the preceding year.

The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was \$18,619,956 and thirty-six thousand, four hundred and eighty-two names were added to the rolls .-The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was one hundred and fifty-five thousand, four hundred and seventy-four .-Eleven thousand, six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were issued during the year ending September 30th, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund, was \$286,607.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seven squadrons actively and judiciously employed, under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government. and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world. Of the two hundred and thirtyeight vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six, carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During the year the number of vessels in commission has been reduced to twelve, and there are thirteen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number of vessels were commenced and in the course of construction when the war terminated, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion the Department has either suspended

work upon them or limited the slow completion of the steam vessels so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were \$31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions, clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures. It should also be stated, to the credit of the Department, that besides asking no appropriations for the above objects for the last two years, the Secretary of the Navy on the 30th of September last, in accordance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-four millions of dollars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the remnants of for-

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Postoffice Departnent and the condition of the postal service in a very favorable light, and the attention of Congress is called to its practical recommendations. The receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service, and for free mail matter, were \$19,-

The expenditures for all purposes were \$19,235,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the Department of \$743,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the Department for the current year. The increase of postal revenue, independent of specific appropriation, for the year 1867, over that of 1866, was \$850,040. The increase Amburgh's menagerie. The acc of revenue from the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, was \$783,404. The increase of expenditures for 1867, over those of the previous year, was owing chiefly to the extension of the land and ocean mail service. During the past year new postal Conventions have been ratified and exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy and the Colonial Government at Hong-Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postages to and from, and within those countries The report of the acting Commissioner of Agriculture presents the condition, wants and protection of the hyena, who showed fight; she was finally knocked sense-less by a blow from a heavy piece of wood and thrown into a cage. Mr. Lewis Burrows,

The re-establishment of peace at home and the resumption of extended trade, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the department of foreign affairs. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States.—The Republic of Mexico, having been relieved from foreign intervention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of government. A good understanding continues to exist between our Government and the Republic of Hayti and San Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Central and South American States remain unchanged. The tender made in conformity with a resolution of Congress of the good offices of the Government, with a view to an amicable adjust-FOREIGN AFFAIRS. ment of peace between Brazil and her allies on one ment of peace between Brazil and her allies on one side, and Paraguay on the other; and between Chili and her allies on the one side, and Spain on the other, though kindly received, has in neither case been fully accepted. The war in the Valley of the Parana is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand actual hostilities between the Pacific States and Spain have been more than a year

spended. I shall on any proper occasion that by occurrence the conciliatory recommendations ich have been already made. Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesman-ship, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a lapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and naions cannot, in this age, well expect material pros-

perity or social advancement.

The Exposition of Universal Industry at Paris has passed, and seems to have fully realized the high expectations of the French Government. If due allowance be made for the recent political dedue allowance be made for the recent pointers de-rangement of industry here, the part which the United States has borne in this exhibition of inven-tion and art, may be regarded with very high satis-faction. During the Exposition a conference was held of delegates from several nations, the United States being one, in which the inconveniences of commerce and social intercourse, resulting from the diverse standard of money value, were very fully discussed, and plans were developed for establishing, by universal consent, a common principle for the coinage of gold. These conferences are expectthe coinage of gold. These conferences are expected to be renewed, with the attendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceedings will be submitted to Congress, which will no doubt justly appreciate the great object, and he ready to adopt any measure which may tend to facilitate its ultimate accomplishment. On the 25th of February, 1862, Congress, declared by law that tressury notes without grees declared by law that treasury notes without interest, authorized by that act, should be legal tender in payment for debts, public and private, within the United States. An annual remittance of \$3,000,000 less stipulated expenses accrues to claimants under the convention made with Spain in 1834. The remittances since the passage of that act have been paid in such notes; the claimants insist that the Government aught to require payment in coin. The subject may be deemed worthy

No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration by her Majesty's Government because it has hitherty been accompanied by recognitions and hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interests and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention, a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial na-

of your attention.

TERRITORIAL EXTENSION—THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS The West India Islands were settled and colonized by European States simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American continent. Most of the colonies planted here became in-dependent nations in the close of the last and the begianing of the present century. Our own country embraces communities which at one period were colonies of Great Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, and Russia. The people in the West In-dies, with the exception of those of the Island of Hayti, have neither attained nor aspired to inde-European States which colonized, or at some time conquered them, chiefly for purposes of military and naval strategy in carrying out European policy and designs in regard to this continent. In our Revolutionary war ports and harbors in West In-dia Islands, were used by our enemy to the great injury and embarrassment of the United States. had the same experience in our second war with Great Britain. The same European policy for a long time excluded us even from trade with the West Indies. While we were at peace with all nations in our recent civil war, the Rebels and their piratical and blockade-breaking allies found facili piratical and blockade-breaking allies found facilities in the same ports for the work, which they too
successfully accomplished, of injuring and devastating the commerce which we are now engaged in
rebuilding. We labored especially under this disadvantage, that European steam vessels, employed
by our enemies, found friendly shelter, protection
and supplies in West India ports, while our own
naval operations were necessarily carried on from
our own distant shores.

A NAVAL OUTPOST There was then a universal feeling of the want of advanced naval outposts between the Atlantic coast and Europe. The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully, while neither doing no menacing injury to other States, earnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A not entirely dissimilar naval want revealed itself during the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic should not be less carefully provided for. A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defence, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States neither we nor any other American nation need longer apprehend injury or offence from any trans-Atlant prehend injury or offence from any trans-Atlantic cnemy. I agree with our early statesmen that the West Indies naturally gravitate, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States, including our own. I agree with them also that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural gravitation. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harble, while their acquisition could be secured in har-mony with the principles to which I have alluded. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of those Islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration It will hardly be necessary to call the attention if Congress to the subject of providing for the pay-ment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the cession of Alaska, possession having been formally delivered to our Commissioner. The Territory remains for the present in care of a military force, awaiting such civil organization as shall be directed by Congress.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS The annexation of many small German States to Prussia, and the reorganization of that country un der a new and liberal Constitution, have induced me to renew the effort to obtain a just and prompt ne to renew the enort to obtain the entry service the claims of foreign States for military service the claims of foreign States for military service the claims of foreign States for military service. om their subjects naturalized in the United States connection with this subject the attention o Congress is respectfully called to a singular and ambarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government hashither to uniformly held, as it now holds, that naturalization, in con-formity with the Constitution and laws of the Uni-ted States, absolves the recipient from his native allegiance. The Courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British Crown is indefeasible, and allegiance to the British Crown is indefeasible, and is not absolved by our laws of naturalization.—
British Judges cite courts and law authorities of the United States in support of that theory against the position held by the executive authority of the United States. This conflict perplexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens and impairs the national authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my last annual messages and now again respectfully appeal to Coned attention to this subject in my last annual message, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to declare the national will unmistakably upon this important question. The abuse of our laws by the clandestine prosecution of the African slave trade from the American ports, or by American citizens, has altogether ceased, and under existing circumstances no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade. Washington, December 3d, 1867.

BAILBOAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE. -A serious accident occurred on the 28th ult. on the Mobile and Great Northern rail-

The cars had on board Castello's and Van Amburgh's menagerie. The accident was caused by the springing of a rail, and six cars were precipitated down a forty foot embankment—three platform and two stock cars. The cages of the animals were upon the platform cars, and were thrown off, smashing them up. A lion, three bears, two tigers. hyena and hippopotamus were thereby turned loose, and produced much excitement. One of the bears getting hold of a beautiful American deer made short work of her. gress of an interest eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of the useful results achieved during the year to which it refers.

and thrown into a cage. Mr. Lewis Burrows, attached to the circus department, was killed, and four others severely wounded. One horse was killed and several had their eyes knocked out.

# Spirit of Jefferson.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

Tuesday Morning, December 10, 1867.

THE MESSAGE

We make no apology for the space we have devoted in this paper to the publication of the admirable message of President Johnson As we publish the message entire, we are relieved of the necessity of commenting upon its recommendations. Every reader must be his own judge of its merits.

### CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

As stated in our last issue, the Democratic Conservative party of the State of West Virginia, propose holding a Convention in the city of Wheeling, on the 8th of January next, and our object in referring again to the fact this week, is to urge upon the party in this county the propriety and importance of sending delegates to the Wheeling Convention at the time designated.

Subject to official corruption and misrule as our people have been since Jefferson county became a part of West Virginia, one would suppose that no other incentive would be required to secure prompt action and hearty cooperation in any movement looking to the overthrow of the radical party and policy, but we are pained to confess that there is an inertness which amounts almost to political suicide, whilst the offices of the State are occupied-we will not say filled-by men of the most corrupt and abandoned characters, and who have no other ends in view in their legislative capacities, than their own retention of power and position.

We need not ask if a continuance of this state of affairs is desirable. We know that the great mass of the people are sick and tired of being made the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," for this abominable party, but somehow or other an apprehension has sprung up that resistance is useless, and that opposition to the powers that be will only excite the wrath of Boreman and his leaders in the Legislature, and cause the reins to be drawn more tightly. This apprehension we think is groundless, for the power of radical meanness is spent, and the day of deliverance is near at hand. With proper organization, West Virginia may be easily redeemed, re generated and disenthralled.

In view of this possibility, we appeal the Conservatives of Jefferson county, t meet in County Convention at Charlestown on Saturday week, the 21st inst., to appoint delegates for the Wheeling Convention. Let there be a full turn out of all the opponents of radicalism-such a turn out as will cause Joe Chapline to tremble in his boots-"if he

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This document, although lengthy, is one of great interest and will command the profoundest attention of those who seek to fathom the great financial questions with which the American nation is now grappling. The public debt, which amounted on the 30th June, 1866, to \$2,783,425,879, he informs us has been reduced since the first day of November, 1866, \$59,805,555 72, and he alleges that the policy of contraction adopted by him has been an entire success, and without the production, as was feared in certain quarters, of any financial distress whatever.

In his last annual report the Secretary expressed the opinion that the government might be placed in a condition to restime specie payment by the 1st day of July, 1868; but he now admits that such an event cannot be confidently expected so soon, owing, as he avers, to the short crops of 1866, which were not more than sufficient for home consumption; the expenses of the Indian war, yet unconcluded, and of the military establishments imposed upon the people of the South by Congress; the frauds upon the revenue-especially that derived from the tax on whiskeyand the imprudent utterances of indiscreet public men on the subject of finance and taxation, which have shaken the faith of men both at home and abroad in the disposition of the government honestly to meet its lia-

But, notwithstanding these obstacles, it thought that resumption of specie payment may be provided for by the 1st of January, or at furthest by the 1st of July, 1869. In order, however, to accomplish this desirable end at the time proposed, it is necessary:

1. That the funding and contracting policy should still go on.

2. The public faith should be maintained 3. The restoration of the Southern States to their proper and normal condition in the Union must be effected.

The Secretary propounds many strong and sound views upon the nature and evil of an inconvertible paper currency. In his opinion a great mistake was made by the government in using this circulating medium in the great excess in which it has been employed. He believes it would have been much better never to have substituted any other currency for gold and silver. Although with the maintainance of this policy the bonds of the government might have declined, yet he doub whether the loss has not been quite as great through the depreciation of the paper issues. A spirit of economy, too, would have been superinduced by an adherence to a coin currency; whereas, extravigance and prodigality in the expenditure of the public funds have ment has found it so easy to manufacture and

casion to make some observations on the general demoralization of irredeemable paper accounts, both parties wese "over the hills and far away.—Leesburg Mirror. tually repudiating its own obligations by failing to redeem its notes according to their en demand in dollars, and not one of them from the same,

is being so paid. It is not to be expected that a people will be more houest than the government under which they live; and while the government of the United States refuses to pay its notes according to their tenor, or at least as long as it fails to make proper effort to do so, it practically teaches to the people the doctrine of repudiation."

He insists strenuously upon the maintenance of the public faith, and declares that "nothing but absolute insolvency will save from the infamy of repudiation a nation that does not pay its debts according to the understanding at the time they were contracted: and when a nation voluntarily violates this understanding, it will soon be unable, from the very effect of its own example, to enforce its revenue laws, and its expenditures will only be checked by its inability to collect." He refers briefly to the present tariff and shows the superiority of specific duties over the ad valorem system because they afford less opportunity for fraud.

He admits that the duty on distilled liquors is so high, and the temptation to avoid payment so great, that both the manufacturers and the officers of revenue have become greatly demoralized. Although the meter adopt ed by the government may diminish fraud. yet the collection of so heavy a tax as that imposed will be impossible, "unless a higher standard of qualification for revenue officers than now exists shall be established."

The Secretary urges great economy in the use of the magnificent resources of the government, and expresses the opinion that with proper prudence in this regard the whole national debt might be extinguished within the century. He suggests in the way of curtailment of expenses that the army should be reduced to the minimum required to garrison forts, and preserve the peace on the frontiers and along the lines of the Pacific roads; that the navy also be reduced to the smallest force required to protect our commerce, and main tain our reputation as a maritime power; that retrenchment be introduced into all departments of the civil service; that there be no payments of damages which were the unavoidable incidents of war, and that there be no additional grants to railroads, unless at the time they are made a special tax be imposed to reimburse the government.

The proposition to pay off the national debt in the currency of the country, whatever it may be, when the debt matures, meets with no favor from the Secretary. The loans required by the government at the times of its greatest need could never have been obtained on any other terms than their re-payment in coin. In this connection he asks "how we would stand before the world if the government should decline to pay according to agreement the money it borrowed when its existence was in peril, on the ground that lenders took advantage of its necessities?"

The important subject of the taxation of the government bonds is a subject upon which the following striking recommendation is made. Instead of permitting the States or the local authorities of the States to tax these bonds as other property, and in that mode make them a source of revenue, he propose that the debt of the United States shall be funded in bonds to be known as the consolidated debt of the United States and bearing six per cent. interest. One-sixth of the interest or one per cent. shall be reserved by the government for the benefit of the States; and the distribution to be made according t population. Assuming that the debt thus funded would be two thousand millions the interest coming to each State per annum would

Maine, \$385,609 76; Massachusetts, \$748. 378 43; New Hampshire, \$194,411 17; Vermont, \$186,026 09; Connecticut, \$282,418-01; Rhode Island, \$107,174 16; New York, \$2,381,825 89; New Jersey, \$412,466 92 Pennsylvania, \$1,783,647 12; Ohio, \$1,449, 559 58; Indiana, \$836.727 81; Michigan \$472,909 32; Illinois, \$1,300,892 56; Wis consin, \$521,554 49; Iowa, \$493,159 19 Minnesota, \$177,840 91; Missouri, \$773, 831 79; Kentucky, \$709,308 45; Tennessee; \$681,147 55; Arkansas, \$267,259 98 Louisiana, \$434,540 77; Texas, \$529,772 40; Alabama, \$580,512 53; Mississippi, \$471, 792 28; Georgia, \$648,915 98; Florida, \$90, 290 60; South Carolina, \$431,905 13; North Carolina, \$626,634 28; Virginia, \$738,662 50; West Virginia, \$249,088 11; Maryland, \$421,680 53; Delaware, \$68,873 42; Kansas, \$156,662 80; Nebraska, \$33,716 86; California, \$288,753 14; Nevada, 24,048 73; Oregon 46,000 76.

The Secretary closes his report with estimates of the receipts and expenditures, of which he supposes there will be of the former 381 millions, and of the latter 372 mil-

The document breathes throughout an earnest inculcation of the theory that many, if not most of, the monetary troubles of the country are attributable to the non-restoration of the Southern States to their proper position in the Union, and to the paralysis pro duced by the extreme and unjust measures of Congress in the commerce, trade, and industrial pursuits generally, of that section of the

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will this week report in favor of the admission of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, to his seat. The charges made against him have not been sustained by the evidence taken.

SHARP.—We understand that a few days ling from Bolington to Wheatland, his horse a very fine animal, became refractory, and he got down to lead him. While thus progressing, a stranger made his appearance and inquired the trouble. Upon being informed he proffered his services to "cool him down." He mounted, and after riding up and down the road several times, he disappeared over been the result of the immense volume of ir-redeemable paper money which the govern- the road awaiting his return. Presently, nent has found it so easy to manufacture and irrculate.

In this connection the Secretary takes octored in the secretary tak

tenor. These notes are payable to the bearer editor of the Independent a lot of the sausage

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION

This body of mixed spirits and mixed colors, assembled in Richmond on Tuesday last and was organized by the election of John C. Underwood as President, and George Rye of Shenandoah county, as Secretary. The conservative vote of the Convention was cast for Rev. Norval Wilson, of Winchester, for

On assuming the duties of the Chair, Un-

derwood made the following buncombe speech

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION-

While sorry that your suffrages have not se-

you have my hearty thanks for your generous and flattering appreciation of my poor efforts in the cause of human freedom and human equality. God grant that, with Christian harity and benevolence to all, and with as much forgiveness and forgetfulness of past injuries and past conflicts as is consistent with future safety, we may address ourselves to the great work of framing the most humane, beneficent, equal and just constitution possible-a constitution which shall provide for all the children of Virginia that noblest and cheapest defence of States and preventive of crimes, a thorough and efficient men al and moral education, diffusing knowledge and wisdom as the blessed sun diffuses light and health, promoting industry, arts, manufactures and commerce, and encouraging all the highest developments of mind and heart which give elevation of purpose, dignity and refinement of character, and spread the kind charities and sweet amenities of republican civilization through all the activities of public and private, social and domestic life.— May we frame a constitution which shall re nove unequal and unjust taxation in the shape of licenses, and in every other form, from all useful and lawful business pursuits, and make every citizen contribute to the necessities of the State in proportion to his property protected by the power of the State -a constitution which shall give to every family, as a school and retuge of those heavenly virtues that glorify the relation of husband and wife, of parents and children; a reasonable hope of obtaining the security and sanctity of a castle by means of a provision exempting a comfortable home from forced sale for future debts; and to surround and inspire our poor people with a sense of patriotism and independence, adding to manliness all the charms naturally resulting from the consciousness of dwelling amid our own vines and fruit trees, where none shall be able to molest or make us afraid. Ever aiming at impartiality and equity in discharging the responsible duties you have imposed upon me, and asking much indulgence for the many inevitable mistakes of inexperience in this branch of the public service, I await the further pleasure of the Convention.

The only information we have of the subsequent action of the Convention is, that the finance committee have agreed on eight dollars per diem for the members, and the usual legislative mileage and officers' salaries.

## IMPEACHMENT.

At last this disturbing ou on has received its quietus. In the House of Representatives on Saturday last the vote was taken upon the resolution declaring that the President should be impeached, and the resolution was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 57 to 108 navs, as

Yeas-Messrs, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Butler, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Cullom, Donnelly, Eckley, Ely, Farnsworth, Gravelly, Harding, Higly, Hopkins, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Logan, Loughbridge, Lynch, Maynard, McClurg, Mercur, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Pile, Price, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens of New Hampshire, Stevens of Penn., Stokes, Thomas Trimble, Trowbride, Van Horn of Missouri Ward, Williams of Penn., Williams of Indiand and Wilson of Penn .-- 57.

Nays-Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ames. Archer, Ashley of Nevada, Axtell, Bailey Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Carey, Chanler, Cook, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eggleston, Eldridge, Ellot, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Hamilton, Hawkins, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Conn., Hulbard, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Kerr. Ketcham, Knott, Koontz, Laffin, Lawrence of Penn., Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, Me-Carthy, McCullough, Miller, Morehead, Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Poland, Polsley, Pruyn, Randall, Robertson, Robinson, Ross, Sawyer, Sitgreaves, Smith. Spalding, Stark-weather, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Taylor, Upson, Van Arenam, Van Anker, Van Trump, Van Wick, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Woodbridge and Wood-

Absent or not voting, 21-among them Mr. Kitchen of this district.

During the roll call it was stated that Mr Cornell, of New York, had paired with Mr. Cake, of Pennsylvania, and that the latter would vote in the affirmative, and Mr. Cornell in the negative.

Mr. Broomall of Pennsylvania announced that Mr. Schofield was sick, but if here he would vote-right. [Laughter.] Mr. Hooper made the same announcement

After the vote was announced a motion to reconsider, and another motion to lay the latter on the table prevailed, thus preventing a resurrection of the subject.

- With great pleasure we announce the fact that John T. Hoffman has been re-elected Mayor of New York. His majority is refreshing, and will be hailed as an auspicious augury of the soundness of New York on the main question. The vote stood-Hoffman 62,931; Fernande Wood, 22,832; Darling, (Rep.) 18,465.

-The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which has recently been in session at Nashville, Tenn., passed a resolution removing their publication and educational committees, now located in Richmond, to the city of Baltimore.

SMOKE-HOUSE ROBBED .- Some thieves entered Mr. Geo. W. Effinger's smoke-house, near Harrisonburg, on Thursday morning last, just before day, and carried off 10 or 15 pieces of pork, a quantity of sausage, and some offal. They entered by unlocking the door. They carried the meat through the accounts, both parties wese "over the hills and far away.—Leesburg Mirror.

—Mrs. Samuel Kern, of Greenbrier, killed a hog weighing 420 last week and sent the editor of the Independent a lot of the sausage from the money alone of the Independent a lot of the sausage robbed, the first time his hogs having been taken out of the pen and carried off.

#### ARMORY PROPERTY AT HAR-PER'S FERRY.

We see it stated that Attorney General STANBERY has had under consideration for some time the question whether the government holds possession of the armory property at Harper's Ferry in fee simple, or merely interest for the specific use of an armory, and no other. In an official communication he says that the trust or use, so declared in favor of the United States, is not confined to any specific use or object. The government has had absolute and undisturbed use and possession of the property for seventy years, and there is no doubt, on examination of the statutes of Virginia, that it has a perfect title. The question, it is stated, was raised by the descendants of the original proprietors, that the property reverted to them, owing to the ab andonment of the property for armory purposes, for which, it is claimed by them, the grant was specifically given. If this opinion of the law officer of the government is to be sustained-about the justice of which'we are not prepared to speak-we sincerely hope that the government will make some disposition of the property, that will tend to restore the prosperity of the town. At a future time. when we have more space, we shall refer at greater length to this subject, in which every citizen of the county is more or less interested

#### MARRIED.

the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. H. Meade, Mr. CHARLES W. AISQUITH, of this town, to Miss MAGGIE S. BAYLOR, daughter of Col. Robert W. Baylor, of this county.

At "Wood Grove," Hanover county, Va., the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, November 27th, by the Rev. J. B. T. Patterson, Mr. NATHANIEL B. COOKE, of Clarke county, and JENNY MERCER, youngest daughter of Mr. Edmund Winston.

On the 7th ult., at the Fourth Presbyterian Church. Baltimore, by Rev. John Squires, Mr. GEORGE E. GOODRIDGE, of Norfolk, Va., to Miss ELLA S., daughter of Dr Dennis Murphy, formerly of Martinsburg.

In Petersburg. Va. on the 28th ult., Major Gen. WILLIAM HENRY FITZHUGH LEE, son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, to Miss MARY TABB BOLLING, daughter of Hon. George W. Bolling. On Thursday morning last, by Rev. J. F. Campbell, Mr. A. P. RINEHART to Miss MARY C. LINK, daughter of Mr. Adam Link, Sr.-all of this

On the 28th ult. by Rev. Mr. Essly, Mr. ROBERT LAMON, of Berkeley county, W. Va., to Miss MARY KATE MILLER, of Franklin county, Pa.

### DIED.

At his residence near Darkesville, Berkeley county, on the morning of the 25th of November, Mr. LEWIS SENCINDIVER, aged 91 years. On the 7th ult., at the residence of Mrs. Harriet Graham, in Harrer's Ferry, Mrs. MARY PILES,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, 23d OF DECEMBER, 1867, WILL offer, at public sale, on my farm near Porter's Factory, the following Property : Two Good Brood Mares, (One supposed to be

Two Good Brood Mares, (Une supposed to be in foal;)
Two Yearling Colts, Five head Young Cattle, Three Milch Cows,
Twenty-five shoats.
One Good Road Wagon,
One Spring Wagon and Harness,
One Barshear Plough, 1 2-horse McCormick,
Single and Double Shovel Ploughs,
One Corn Coverer, One Harrow. One Corn Coverer, One Harrow, One Set Harrow Teeth, One Wheat Drill, One Fan,

One Wheat Screen, Plough and Wagon Gears, One McCormick Resperand Mower, combined, One Corn Crusher, Two Grain Cradles, One Grindstone, One Fifth Chain, One Cross-Cut Saw, Forks, Rakes, &c. ALSO ABOUT

150 BARRELS CORN. TERMS OF SALE .- The Corn will be sold for Cash The balance of the Property: All sums of \$10, and under, will be Cash; over that amount, a credit of Six Months, the purchaser to give bond and approved security. No property to be removed until the terms of the sales are complied with. Sales to the sales at 10 wildows. o take place at 10 o'clock.

DAVID HOWELL.

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at my reside ice, three and a half miles South of Charlestown, and near the Charlestown and Berryville Turnpike, on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1897, THE FOLLOWING

PERSONAL PROPERTY: Four good Work Horses—one a Brood Mare; One yearling Colt, one Milch Cow; Three head Fat Cattle, Sixteen head fine Stock Cattle, Thirty-one head Fat Sheep, Fifteen head Stock Sheep,
Fifteen head Stock Hogs, one Sow and Pigs.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS. One good Road Wagon, one Farm W. gon; Barshear, Double and Single-Shovel Ploughs, One Corn Coverer, one Square Harrow; Wagon and Plough Gears, Straw and Fodder Cutter, Wheat Fan, (Baker's make,)
Wheat Screen,
Thrible, Double and Single-Trees,
125 BARRELS OF CORN.

TERMS OF SALE. The Fat Cattle, Fat Sheep and Corn, CASH. A credit of Eight Months on all sums of Fifteen Dollars and upwards, with interest from date; the purchaser giving bond with approved security—Under that amount, the Cash will be required. If paid at maturity, the interest will be remitted. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. December 18, 1867. [F. P.]

LOOK OUT FOR OLD CHRIS! GRAND ARRIVAL OF HIS BAGGAGE AT THE "VALLEY CONFECTIONERY."

HENRY DUMM, the only authorized agent in this place of his Excellency, CHRIS KRIN-GLE, Esq., announces to the people of Charlestown and surrounding country, that he is now receiving at his store, the Baggage and Equipments of the "Old Gentleman," which are to be distributed in rich profusion, and at such prices as will astonish even those who think a cent as big as a Cart Wheel. It is necessary to name only a few of the many articles which have been left with me to supply the wauts and gratify the tastes of the old, the young, the middle aged of all sexes, colors and conditions. He has on hand

TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. to make cheerful the hearts and jubilant the spirits of the juvenile population, and a full supply of FRENCH AND COMMON CANDIES

Rich Cakes. Among his TOYS will be found the following Tea Setts, Violins, Noah's Arks, Suple Jacks, Sur-prising Boxes, Hoop Horses, Brass Trumpets, Car-inges, Wagons, Drums, Birds on Trees, Bounty ringes, Wagons, Drums, Birds on Trees, Bounty
Jumpera, Toy Brooms, Kid Dolls, China Dolls,
Black Dolls for the Freedmen, Patent and Glazed
Heads, Common Masks, and a thousand and one
things not enumerated here. Of SUGAR TOYS
he has an exhaustless variety.

FIRE WORKS OF ALL KIN BS,

ORANGES AND LEMONS, and every other FRUIT suited to the season, as well as a rich assertment of NUTS, such as Almonds, Butter Nuts, Filberts, English Wainuts, &c.

December 10, 1867—3t.

NAILS. NAILS! \$6.00 PER KEG.

Dec. 10, 1867. D. HUMPHREYS & CO. SKATES, SKATES!

SLEIGH BELLS, BELLS ALL KINDS D. HUMPHREYS & CO. Dec. 10, 1867. CALTPETRE, Grain and Ground Pepper, for sa.

RATTAN Corn Basket, a first rate article, fo BUCKWHEAT Flour, just received by Dec. 10. BEATIFUL Hair Chains just received and for male low, by L. DINKLE.

LADIES' FAIR .- The ladies connected with the Episcopal Church at Middleway, contemplate holding a fair in the Masonic Hall of that town, to commence on Thursday the 19th day of the present month. The object for which this fair is projected by these zealous christian ladies is one which should commend itself to the liberality of every citizen in the community. They desire to purchase a parsonage for their pastor, and the proceeds of this contemplated fair are to be applied to that object. Closely identified as the christian ministry is with the interests and welfare of the people, who is there that is not willing to aid in providing comfortable quarters for every acceptable servant of Christ. who bears a commission to labor for the spiritual good of mankind. Give the ladies a helping hand.

QUARTERLY MEETING .- The fourth and last quarterly meeting for Jefferson Circuit, will commence in the M. E. Church, South, in Charlestown, on Saturday next, the 14th inst. The excellent and laborious pastor, Rev. J. W. TONGUE, will have during the meeting the ministerial assistance of the Presiding Elder of the District, and Rev. W. G. Coe, of the Shepherdstown Circuit. It is expected and hoped that the meeting will be one of great interest.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.-There will be a business meeting of the church at Zoar, at 3 o'clock P.M., on Saturday, the 14th inst .-A full attendance of the members is requested. Preaching at the same place on the Sabbath following, at 11 o'clock A. M. At Kabletown, at 31 P. M., and at Rippon, at 61 P. M.

MR. JAMES ROPER, an aged resident of this county, died at his home place about one and a half miles south of this town, on Saturday evening last. He was the largest landed proprietor, and doubtless the wealthiest man in the county, his broad-acres extending over a great portion of the Southern section of the county. With him, for many years, the accumulation of landed property has sell as low as corresponding articles can be had in Baltimore, at Stewart's old stand in Charlstown. amounted almost to a mania, and his long life has been spent in gathering together acre after acre until at the time of his death, his possessions covered a greater area than those of any one in the county. His success is an exemplification of what energy and economy will accomplish, but whether his great possessions were enjoyed by him here, or will avail him in that country

" From whose bourn no traveller returns," are questions not for our consideration. His age was nearly 86.

THE POST OFFICE. - For the past month our community has been slightly stirred with the report that there was to be a change in the Post Office at this place. The discovery was made, and reported to the Department at Washington, that the party holding the commission and enjoying the benefits of the Charlestown office, did not live within the delivery of the office, and was consequently ineligible in the eye of the law in such cases. This discovery, and the anticipated change, brought into the field several applicants, and these sought the signatures of citizens and others to aid them in securing the appointment. Last week the matter was decided, and the long suspense of some of the aspirants relieved, if ambition was not gratified. The Sun of Friday announced that Miss MAGGIE W. JOHNSON had received the appointment. Miss Johnson is a native of the town, a young lady of decided energy, and we predict will conduct the affairs of the office in such a manner as to give general if not universal satisfaction. We wish her every success in her new position.

DEATH OF AN OFFICIAL.—THOS. BROWN, Esq, United States Assessor for the 2d collection district of West Virginia, died in Philadelphia on Tuesday night last, whither he had gone in search of medical relief-he having for a long time been a great sufferer from dropsy. Mr. B. was a resident of Martinsburg, and at one time represented Berkeley county in the Legislature of Virginia, and was subsequently Sheriff of the county. He was a genial, companionable man, and had endeared to him many personal friends.

LAND SALE .- The farm of Mr. JOHN KEPHART, containing one hundred and ninety-one acres of land, situated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Duffield's Depot, in this county, was sold last week by Thomas C. Green, Esq., at seventy-five dollars per acre. It was purchased by Mr. William Rider, one of the most energetic farmers of the county. The first payment of \$5,000 was made on Wednesday last. The remaining payments, we understand, are to be made in one, two and three years from date of deed.

ACCIDENT .- DEWITT, an interesting son of Mr. J. H. Strider, of Halltown, was badly injured one day last week by being caught in a threshing machine while in operation .-The extent or nature of the injuries we have not learned, but are glad to hear the little sufferer is improving.

Hog DISEASE.-Much has been written and spoken of the fatal effects of the cholera among hogs, but during the past week a disease broke out among the hogs of this section which proved vastly more fatal than the dreaded cholera. In most cases its attacks have been so violent as to sever the jugular vein, which is followed by profuse bleeding, ending, in death in from five to ten minutes. The hogs do not seem to appreciate it, and squeal vigorously under its effects. As Dr. Bagby says "life is sweet, even to a pig."

— Jos. D. Price, Esq., has sold his interest in the Page Valley Courier to H. H. Propes, Esq., by whom the paper will in future be conducted. Of course no change will take place in the character of the Courier. It is now an able and fearloss defender of the inciples and views of the great Conservative

RATHER BOLD .- A red fox, intent upon a feast, made an imprudent raid on the poultry yard of Mr F. W. DREW, on Friday night last, and succeeded in capturing a well-fatted goose, which fortunately proved too weighty for rapid locomotion, inasmuch as said gooso made all the resistance of which it was capable, But the fox was game and hungry, and held on with a grip that attested his earnestness. Pending the struggle between the captor and his victim, Mr. DOLPHIN DREW, an ex-member of Mosby's Command, rushed to the spot, and rescued the unhappy goose from her rapacious tormentor, by administering several well directed and vigorous kicks upon the head and body of this impudent fox. Served him right, and if he had killed him, nobody but a West Virginia jury would punish Mr. D. for his gallant act.

- A large ball of fire was seen a few nights ago, in Tucker county, West Va., moving across the heavens at the rate of sixty miles an hour, spitting sparks and making a hissing

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreadful disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

No. 165 South Second Street,

Williamsburgh, New York.

May 14, 1867-1y. INFORMATION. Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
May 14, 1867—1y. 823 Broadway, New York.

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 the advertiser's experience, can do so by adressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street, N. York.

May 14, 1867-19.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. THAT L. DINKLE is dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Rich Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware of all kinds; also, is a Repairer of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kirds. Call and see him, as he is determined to

SPLENDID Square Piano, just from the Fac-A tory, for sale low, at L. DINKLE'S. DON'T get married before you call and get one of those splendid Plain Gold Rings at L DINKLE'S.

GLYCERINE LOTION, an infallible remedy for Chapped Hands, Chafing of the Skin, &c.. prepared and for sale by Dec. 10. 1867. CAMPRELL & MASON CAMPBELL & MASON. TGEO. L. IGLEHART. HENRY DUVALL.]

DUVALL & IGLEHART, Commis'n Merchants AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF TOBACCO, GRAIN, Flour and Produce Generally. ALSO DEALERS IN FERTILIZERS, GUANO, SEEDS, &c. No. 60 South Street, BALTIMORE.

December 3, 1867-6m. FTOVES. HAVE as cheap as the market outside of Balti-more or Wheeling will allow, a very large and emplete assortment of COOK AND HEATING STOVES,

with the appurtenances complete for each. The Nos. 7, 8 and 9—Ranger Cook Stove;
7, 8 and 9—Diamond Rock do.; 7,8 and 9-Crescent 7,8 and 9-Kansas 7,8 and 9—Brilliant 7,8 and 9—Defiance

"7,8 and 9—Defiance do.;
"3 and 4—Comet, Heating do.;
"3 and 4—Equator do,
The castings of these stoves are heavy, and will last a long time without any repair. Call and examine the assortment, and I am sure my customers will be satisfied with the prices, as well as the stoves, of which I have a large number, particularly of the Ranger Stoves. This pattern being highly approved, I have purchased thirty of them.

JAMES McGRAW.

Harper's Ferry, October 1, 1867.

TAX NOTICE.

THE tax-payers of Averill Township are hereby notified that I will meet them at the Store of John W. Grantham, in Middleway, on Thursday, of each week, for the purpose of receiving the Taxes now due far 1867. Five per cent will be charged on all taxes unpaid after the 31st of December, 1867. I will also be at the office of John Koonce, in Harper's Ferry Township, on Saturday of each week, for the same purpose. GEO. KOONCE, D.S.

Nov. 26, 1867—3m.\*

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

TUST received from Baltimore, and will be sold O. G. GERMANTOWN, from \$300 to \$350 TURNOVER SEAT ROCKA WAYS, trimmed with LEATHER, from \$200 to \$250; BEST LEATHER TOP BUGGIES, with Cloth HEAD LINING, \$225. Several Second Hand CARRIAGES, BUGGIES

Several Second Hand Control of the American and ROCKAWAYS, at very low prices. W. J. HAWKS, Agent for Wm. McCann. Nov. 26, 1867—3m. [Clarke Journal copy.]

ESTRAY. WE have viewed on the farm of Mr. John Hum white face, has an underbit in the left ear, with a slight crop or slit on the right. Supposed to be one year and eight months ald—worth \$20.

WILLIAM C. RAMEY,

November 16, 1867, The above STRAY STEER came to my farm on the 21st of October last. The owner or owners will call, prove their property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HUMPHREYS.

him away. J November 26, 1867.—3t. DOMESTICS. BLEACHED and Brown Cottons, Bagging, Ticking, Stripes, Plaid Cotton, Striped Linsey, Flannels, heavy and fine; Canton Flannel, bleached and brown, just received and for sale by October 1, 1867.

D HOWELL.

NYMPH OF THE JAMES. A NEW and excellent brand of Smoking Totac-co, just received and for sale by November 5, 1867.

M. S. BROWN. SAUSAGE CUTTERS & STUFFERS. GILL'S Patent Sausage Cutters. Perry's Cham-pion Sausage Cutters, Hale's Standard Sausage Cutters, Perry's Patent Sausage Stuffers, for sale by Nov. 5, 1867. RANSON & DUKE. SHOVEL, Fork and Axe Handles, Galvanized Stron Coal Hods, all kinds of Sausage Grinders and Stuffers, for sale by RANSON & DUKE.

HANDSOME FRENCH CHINA SETTS.
Gilt and Coral French China Setts.
Gold Band " " "
Plain White " " A general assortment of Queens & Glass Ware.
Also, Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines,
or sale by W. EBY.

for sale by November 26, 1867. GALE'S Copper Strip Fodder, Straw and Hay Cutter's, greatly superior to the Hide Roller Cutters, for sale by RANSON & DUKE. SLEIGH BASKETS,
SLEIGH RUNNERS,
RANSON & DUKE.

MILK CROCKS, JARS and FLOWER POTS, all sizes, for sale by KEARSLEY & SHEERER. A COMPLETE assortment of Dress Buttons and Dress Trimmings, just received by October 1, 1867. S. A. HAMBURGER & CO. Lamps—a bandsome assortment. Also, Oil, for sale by W. EBY.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONALTY.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust which was recorded in the Recorder's Office of Jefferson county, dated on the 25th day of August, 1865, executed by Daniel Moler to me as Trustee, to secure a debt due to John Moler, I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of said Dan'l Moler, near Harper's Ferry, in Jefferson county, PERSONAL PROPERTY:

Four Work Horses, Four Fine Cows-1 fresh with Calf; 1 Yearling. 1 Carriage, 2 Wagons, 1 Cart;
1 Wheat Drill, 1 Wheat Fan;
2 Barshear Ploughs, 3 Double and 2 Single Shovel Ploughs;
2 Harrows, and other farming implements.

ALSO—HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. including Beds, Bedsteads, 4 Tables, 4 Bureaus, Chairs, Sideboard, Sick Chair, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of twelve months on all sums above \$10, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Under \$10, Cash. No property to be removed till terms of sale are complied with Sale to take place at 10 o'clock: N. S. WHITE, Trustee.

N. B. I concur in the foregoing sale, and invite the public to attend and purchase.

DANIEL MOLER, Sr. At the same time and place, I will sell, on same terms, a valuable Mare and Colt, and for Cash, 9 Fat Hogs.

DANIEL MOLER, Jr.
Nov. 26, 1867.

November 26, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE. THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the farm of Mr. John R. Flagg, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th DECEMBER, I fair, if not the next fair day, the following Personal Property, to-wit: Two Superior Mares—one of them first-rate for

Single Harness, theother infoal by a fine horse, both of them good working animals; Three Cows and Two Heifers; Fifteen head Stock Hogs; FARMING IMPLEMENTS: One Wagon Bed, one Witherow Plough; One McCormick Plough, 3 Single Shovel do.;

1 one-horse Spring Wagon and Harness; 1 Corn Coverer, 2 Cultivators, 1 Corn Harrow, 1 Square Harrow, A lot of Harrow leein;
1 Horse-Cart and Gearing, 1 Wheat Fan, Baker's make; 1 Wheelbarrow; 1 Trough; 2 pair of Splices, 3 pair of Spreaders;
1 Fifth Chain, 1 Log Chain;
2 Grindstones—one an excellent stone for edge tools, 1 Anvil, 1 Vise, 1 Crowbar;
1 Digging Iron, 1 Hominy Mortar, 3 Picks, 3 Martocks—one for digging post holes,
3 Martocks—one for digging post holes,
1 Shaving Horse, 1 Work Bench, 1 Sadler's Buck
1 Riding Saddle, 10 Stands of Bees,
Ring Maul and Wedges, Forks, Rakes,
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, 1 good Straw Fork;
Grain Cradles and Mowing Scythes;
A large lot of Old Iron, 1 Monkey Wrench;
A very good lot of Carpenter's Tools: A very good lot of Carpenter's Tools; 1 lot of Walnut Gate Stuff—seasoned

A lot of Cotton Bags for Grain ; Household and Kitchen Furniture. Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding; 25 yards 6-4 Matting, in good order; A lot of 4-4 Matting, 1 Bureau, Walnut Tables, Washstands, 3 Rocking Chairs, 1 dozen Chairs; 2 eight-day Clocks; 1 Refrigerator, 1 Shower Bath,

700 feet of inch Pine Plank-seasoned;

I new Map of the United States;
Andirons, Shovels and Tongs;
I large Wash Kettle, a large lot of Stone Jars, Pans, Pots, Ovens, Kettles, &c., 10 Lard Cans-fifty pounds each; 2 Bell-Metal Preserving Kettles, 1 Porcelain Kettle-large size; 1 Preserving Furnace, 2 Parlor Stoves, 2 Air-Tight do., 1 Cook do., 1 Ten Plate do. 2 large Pine Tables, and other articles not ne-

TERMS OF SALE. A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums of \$10 and upwards—under that amount the cash will be required. No property to be removed until terms are complied with. 3- Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. JOHN J. HAMMOND. December 3, 1867—F. P.

GROCERIES AT THE OLD STAND. MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN.

THE undersigned respectfully announces that he is now Prepared to sell at the very lowest cash prices, a great variety of FRESH GROCERIES.

CONSISTING OF SUGAR, COFEEE, TEA, FISH, MO LASSES, SPICES, SALT, COAL OIL, CRACKERS, CHEESE, CANNED FRUIT, TO-BACCO, SEGARS, PICKLES, &c.

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, and all other articles kept in a first class Grocery I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. December 3, 1867.

NEW 'GOODS! NEW GOODS! AT ELK BRANCH AND UNIONVILLE.

THE undersigned has just returned from the city with his second supply of WINTER GOODS, and I take pleasure in stating that I can now present to the public the largest and most complete stock of goods that it has ever been my privilege to offer. I request special attention to my stock of WOOLLEN GOODS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND TWEEDS. A nice line of Breakfast Shawls, Children's Sacks, Sontags, Nubias, Hoods, Twilights, &c. Balmoral Skirts, Boulwards embroidered—all

wool-seamles PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS, Flannels, Muslins and Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, Qucensware, Hardware, Groceries, &c. -all of which will be sold at short profits—giving customers the benefit of recent declines. The public is requested to call and examine my stock, feeling satisfied I can please both in price and quality
The stock at both stores is replenished.

PORTER'S FACTORY GOODS kept on hand.

Respectfully,
J. S. MELVIN. Respectfully, November 26, 1867.

LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS. H ANDSOME Parlor, Stand and Hand Lamps of every variety. Kerosene Lanterns, Metal Top and Glass Chimneys; Extra Tops and Globes; Fancy Shades, and the best No. 8 Kerosene Oil—just received at the Drug Store of AISQUITH & BRO.

SEASONABLE GOODS! A LWAYS anxious to supply our customers with every article needed in the changing seasons, we are daily making additions to our large and general assortment heretoforeon hand. In the line f BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, our assortment is so large and complete, and offered on suc easonable terms, that none can fail to be suited. of GROCERIES, we have every needed article.—
Of GROCERIES, we have every needed article.—
Plain Linseys, Flannels, Cottons, Bed Tickings,
Calicoes, Wool and Cotton Hose for Ladies. Gloves,
do., and Gentlemen's Socks, Buckskin Gloves, and
a large variety of NOTIONS generally. Knit
(very best) Flannel Shirts and Drawers, cheaper
than they can be had in the county.

Also, a nice line of Breakfast Shawls, Children's
Sacks, Sontage, Nuhias, Hoods, Twilights, to Also, a nice line of Breaklast Shawis, Children's Sacks, Sontags, Nubias, Hoods, Twilights, &c.,—Balmoral Skirts, Boulwards embroidered—all wool—seamless. with so many other needed articles as this period of the year requires that an enumeration is impossible. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

TRUSSELL & CO.
November 26, 1867.

CHOW-CHOW, Worcestershire Sauce, Sardines Spiced Oysters, Preston's Chocolate, and Sweet A LARGE and nice stock of Letter, Cap and Note Paper, White, Buff and Mourning Envelopes, Arnold's Fluid, Wright's Carmine Ink, Steel and Lead Pencils, just received from Phil for sale by Nov. 19, 1867. C E. BELLER, FINGER Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Si ver Thimbles, and other things, very cheap. Calland examine, at L. DINKLE'S H AMPER BASKETS, Axes and Helves, Manure and Hay Forks, Grain and Long Handled Shovels for sale by W. EBY. MEAT CUTTERS, Sausage Stuffers, and Butch er Knives for sale by W. EBY.

PPTENT Carriage Jacks, the best and cheapest in RANSON & DUKE. A LARGE stock of Hats, at Nov. 5. S. A. HAMBURGER & CO'S. NOTHER lot of Bogwood Jewelry, just receive at S. A. HAMBRGER & CO'S TRNER'S FLOUR, kept constantly on hand by Sept. 24. EGENE WEST. CLOAK Trimmings and Closk Buttons, at Nov. 5. S. A. HAMBURGER & CO'S.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership for the purpose of transacting all kinds of business pertaining to the buying and selling of REAL ESTATE. THE ADVANTAGES

which we possess are not surpassed by any Agency in West Virginia, one of the firm being in Penn-sylvania, advertising and soliciting for this office. We therefore invite the owners of REAL ESTATE, MILL PROPERTIES.

HOUSES, LOTS, &c. for sale, to call at our office in CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, and JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, and let us have a correct description of your property, that we may make quick sales.

We ask all those who are interested in the improvement of this country, to give us their assistance, encourage us in our efforts to introduce men of capital and enterprise, by giving us your lands to advertise \*\*CALL OR ADDRESS,

RICHARDSON & WALTON,

CHARLESTONN W. VA. CHARLESTOWN, W. VA.

REFERENCES: L. A. Luce, R. E. Agent, Martinsburg, W. Va. B. J. Smith & Co., do., Newtown, Penn., Blaker, Willard & Co., Newtown, Pa. \*\*OFFICE-Formerly occupied by Samuel Ridenour. Esq. Ridenour, Esq November 19, 1867—3m.

LAND AGENCY.

HAVE associated with me as my agent at Hall-town, on the W. & P. R. R., Daniel B. Lucas, Esq., who will attend to the sale of all lands entrusted to him in that end of the county. To purchasers of such lands as he may advertise, he will afford facilities and conveyance to look at it esame, and give them appears the lands as the may advertise. and give them an opportunity to consult well known judges of lands lying in the caunty.

December 3, 1867. S. HOWELL BROWN.

Valuable Farm, Jefferson County FOR SALE.

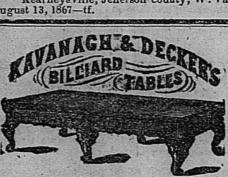
THE undersigned offers at private sale, his val-I uable Farm near Kearneysville, Jefferson county, West Virginia, containing

273 Acres more or less. The land is the finest quality of Limestone, and unsurpassed in fertility and productiveness by any land in Jefferson county. About eighty acres of the tract are in FINE TIMBER, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad running through it, affording facilities for putting the wood and lumber into market with but little trouble or expense of hauling. One of the best business Depots along the line of the B. & O. R. R. is within two hundred yards of the farm.

An extended description of the farm and its improvements is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will view the premises before

My For information in regard to terms, &c., address
A.S. DANDRIDGE,

Kearneysville, Jefferson county, W. Va.
August 13, 1867—tf.



THE MOST RELIABLE CUSHION used in Billiard Tables is the CA'T-GU'T CUSHION.

Manufactured by KAVANAGH & DECKER, and Patented Dec. 18, 1866. (See Scientific American; Vol. 16, No. 11.)

It is the ONLY Cushion that possesses all the qualities essential to a PERFECT Cushion. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as is abundantly proven by the great demand for it since its introduction. The peculiarity which distinguishes the CAT-GUT Cushion and renders it superior to all others, is the tightened cord of cat-gut which overlies the face and edge of the rubber and running the full length of the Cushion which prevents the ball from bedding into the rubber and jumping from the table. The addition of the cat-gut cord also adds much to the elasticity of the Cushion.

The CAT-GUT Cushion has already been applied to over 1,000 tables which are in constant use. It can be applied to tables of any make for \$75 perset. IE MOST RELIABLE CUSHION used make for \$75 per set.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal Streets, N. Y., is the most complete of its kind in the world. The machinery is of the most improved character, the lumber drying room the largest in the United States, the material used the best that can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled. Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues, and Trimmings, all of the best make, constantly on hand.

KAVANAGH & DECKER are the only agents in this country for KAY'S CUE CEMENT, adjudged by competent suthorities to be the best cement ever used.

FULL SIZE TABLES CUT DOWN FOR \$100.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

KAVANAGH & DECKER,

Corner of Centre & Canal Sts.,

New York City.

And 601 & 603 Fourth St., cor. Washington Avenue. ard Cloth, Balls, Cues, and Trimmings,

Avenue. ST. LOUIS, Mo. P. & Co.. November 19, 1867.

HENRY, MOORE & GENUNG. Manufacturers and Jobbers of

CLOTHING. No. 522 BROADWAY. Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. PHILIP HENRY, Jr., formerly of Hearys, Smith &

JOHN T. HENRY, formerly of Sausbury & Honry.
ALRI. T. MOURE, formerly with Henrys, Smith &
ISAAC P. GENUNG. Townsend. We have ready a large, handsome and well assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, MEADY-MADE CHOTHLING,
manufactured by us exclusively for THE
SOUTHERN TRADE, which we are prepared to
sell at Low Prices and on Liberal Terms.
Our Stock is adapted in material, style,
lengths, and sizes, exclusively to the South, and
comprises goods from the Lowest Priced to
the Fixest MADE, including a large assortment of goods for FREEDMEN'S WEAR.

The recent decline in woolen and cotton brics will enable us to offer CLOTHING at UCH LOWER PRICES than it has been d for at any time since 1860. CASH AND CLOSE BUYERS FROM THE SOUTH are invited to examine our stock before purchasing, as we believe we can offer them great inducements. great inducements.

We will be happy to receive ORDERS, and our long experience in the Southern business enables us to make selections which will be certain to give entire satisfaction.

Descriptive Catalogues with prices sent by mail if desired.

HENRY, MOORE & GENUNG, NEW YORK July, 1867.

622 Broadway.

P. & Co.

November 19, 1867.

ELLIPTIC Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. THEIR PRE-EMINENT SUPERIORITY VINDICAL

TED BY THE DECISIONS OF THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES, Gold Medal, Fair Maryland
Institute, 1866.
All the highest premiums at the Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs in 1866, given on Sewing Machines, except one given for heavy leather work at the New York Fair, after a severe and impartial test, WERE AWARDED TO THE ELLIPTIC MACHINE,

AWARDED TO THE ELLIPTIC MACHINE, namely: as

"Best Family Sewing-Machine," and for the "Best Samples of Sewing-Machine Work."

Machines (which are tourranted for two years) forwarded to any part of the world, with printed instructions (which will enable any one to operate them without the slightest difficulty) for use, on receipt of the price in current funds or by draft; or they may be sent, payment to be collected on delivery, on receipt of satisfactory assurance that it will then be made: and all orders from a distance will be faithfully filled as if a personal visit and selection had been made. Agents wanted. For circulars, with samples of work, ELLIPTIC S. M. CO. D. S. COVERT, Gen. Sup't.

November 19, 1867. SITUATION WANTED.

BY a young lady from Port Royal, Va., as teacher in a private family. Recommendations given if necessary. Address M. B. G., Port Royal, Caroline county, Va., or J.G. Shirley, Middleway, Jefferson county, West. Va.

August 13, 1867—3t.

Winchester Times copy 3t and send bill to J. G. Shirley, Middleway.

OYSTER SALOON NOW OPEN.

THE undersigned will open on Thursday next, and continue during the season, his capacious OYSTER SALOONS, where both Ladies and Gentlemen, can have them served up in every style, with all the necessary accompaniments.

Oysters furnished to Families by the Pint, Quart or Gallon, at the lowest rates.

October 22, 1867.

GUSTAV BROWN. SAGE, for sale by CAMPBELL & MASON. CAMPBELL & MASON. CORIANDER SEED, for eals by CAMPBELL & MASON.

HARPER'S FERRY TRADE

HARPER'S FERRY CLOTHING

GENERAL FURNISHING STORE,

For Gentlemen, Youth and Children. THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has just received, and will continue to keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected Stock of the best Made up CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, all kinds of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, Trunks, Valises, Satchels, &c., &c., &c.

PRICES IN PART. Suit of Coat, Pants and Vest, complete, Silk Mixed Cassimere, \$15; Black Cloth Suit, \$12 to 28; Grey Harrison Cassimere Suit, \$17; Fulled Linsey Suit, \$10; Separate portions of Suit at Ratable Prices.

Being enabled to buy my Goods of the first and best Manufacturers in the Country, I positively say I can offer BETTER and CHEAPER & OODS in my line than have ever been sold in this neighbor. my line than have ever been sold in this neighbor hood.

Thankful for past favors, I respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage, and will endeavor to merit the same. I respectfully request buyers to call before purchasing elsewhere and determine for themselves if I do not sell cheaper the same quality of goods than any one else possibly can.

M. ROSENBERG, Shenandoah St.,
Opposite Dr. O'Donnell's Office and Residence, September 24, 1867—tf.

Harper's Ferry.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

CLOTHING!!! THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has just received and opened a wall selected stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, SATCHELS TRUNKS & NOTIONS, to which be would respectfully invite the attention of those who wish to buy a good article, at low rates. Persons will do well to call and examine, as he is determined to please patrons.

JOHN L. SCHILLING.

Opposite Shenandoah Hotel, Harper's Ferry, Va. N. B.-Special attention paid to custom work, a short notice. A fine lot of samples always on hand September 24, 1867.

HARPER'S FERRY TRADE. UST received 250 sacks GROUND ALUM and FINE SALT, and ANOTHER ASSORTMENT OF STOVES, consisting of

CARBON, BACHELOR, GARDEN CITY, OVEN, PARLOR AND EQUATOR for Coal and Wood-beautiful patterns. Also, old fashioned Ten-Plate Stoves—several sizes.

JAMES McGRAW. Harper's Ferry, Oct. 26, 1867.

HARPER'S FERRY DRUG STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased the Drug Store formerly conducted by Mr. Lajoy, at the corner of Shenandoah and High streets, Harper's Ferry, respectfully informs the public that he designs giving his exclusive care and attention to its proper management. The stock has already been largely replenished, and will be added to from time to time as necessity may require AT-PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded, and rders respectfully solicited. C. E. BELLER... Harper's Ferry, October 8, 1967.

TO PHYSICIANS .- I would respectfully call the attentihn of the Physicians to my large and complete stock of Medicines which I am now receiving, and am prepared to fill all orders at Baltimore prices. Any goods not on hand will be promptly ordered, and carefully sent to any portion of the County.

C. E. BELLER.

Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Oct. 22, 1867.

RAMILY Dye Colors, for dyeing silk, woolen, also mixed goods, cotton and wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, with perfect last colors at a saving of eighty per cent., for sale by Cctober 22, 1867. Harper's Ferry. THAVE just received a large stock of PAINTS LEWIS' PURE LEAD,

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, LINSEED OIL, COPAL VARNISH together with all the Colors, which I am prepared to sell as low as any house this side of Baltimore.—Persons designing repairing their houses, would do well to give me a call before purchasing.

C. E. BELLER, Harper's Ferry. IF YOU WANT TO SELL

YOUR FARM RICHARDSON & WALTON. NEW GOODS ARRIVING. EVERYTHING IN FAVOR OF THE BUYER! COME AND SEE!

I INVITE attention to my stock of NEW GOODS. It is large, handsome and varied—consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND OVER-COATINGS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, DOMESTICS, Ready-Made Clothing, Lamps, Oils, &c., &c. October 22, 1867. H. L. HEISKELL. October 22, 1867.

DOMESTICS.

White and Red Flannels,
Twilled, Shaker and Sack Flannels,
Brown and Bleached Cottons,
Ticking and Plaid Cottons.

ADIES' DRESS GOODS. ADIES' DRESS GOODS.

All Wool Delaines, Striped Poplins,
Striped Repp, Black Repp,
Black and Plaid Alpaccas,
Hoop-Skirts, Kid Gloves,
Rufflings, Balmorals, &c.
CENTLEMEN'S GOODS.
English, French & American Cassimo-

English, French & American Cassimeres, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Under-Shirts, Collars, Socks, Neck-Ties, Shirt Bosoms, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs. READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Over-Coats, Coats, Parts Over-Coats, Coats, Pants, Vests, Boys' Suits, Drawers, &c.

A fine assortment Stand & Hand Lamps, Metal-Top and Plain Glass Chimneys, Burners and Wicks. T/ EROSENE OIL. A No. 1 article of Kerosene Oil. Oil for Machines. H. L. HEISKELL. October 22, 1867.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS IN MILLINERY. MISS MAGGIE JOHNSON, WOULD state, for the information of the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, that she has recently returned from Baltimore with a full and SEASONABLE MILLINERY GOODS.

composed of articles the most fashionable and be coming. She especially invites the attention of Ladies to her beautiful styles of BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., all of which she means to sell at the most reasonab With the determination that her work shall com-mend itself for taste and utility, she confidently an-ticipates a liberal share of public patronage.

October 29, 1867.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL. MRS. A. C. MITCHELL & CO., GRATEFUL for the liberality with which they have been sustained, notify the public that they are in receipt of their full stock of NEW AND RICH MILLINERY, isting of BONNETS of the latest patterns, CALL ON RICHARDSON & WALTON. HATS of the most improved style, and a rich stock of TRIMMINGS, such as Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Buttons, &c.

They invite the Ladies of the town and surrounding country to give them a call, with the assurance that they are prepared to offer inducements not surpassed by any similar establishment in the Val-Store, opposite the Methodist Parsonage, on

VERY superior Coarse Boots, Henvy Brogans, Men's and Boys' Calf Shoes, Ladies' Morocco and Kid Shoes, Misses' Morocco Tipped Shoes, Hata for Men and Boys, just received and for sale by October 1, 1867. D. HOWELL. JUST RECEIVED, a large stock of Cassimeres, fancy and plain black; Cloths for Coats or Cloaks, Gray Linseys, Tweeds, Sattinetts, &c., to which I invite the attention of the gentlemen.
October 1, 1867.

D. HOWELL. 1,500 FEET French Window Glass, for sal AISQUITH & BRO. CUPERIOR FRENCH CASIMERES, for sale by DRASS, Steel and Iron Shovels, Tongs, Pokers, Coal Shovels, Coal Sieves, &c., for sale by Nov. 5, 1867. D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

BRASS and Iron Andirons, for sale by Nov. b. D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

a. HOUGH. J. G. BIDENGUR. N. B. LANGDON, HOUGH, RIDENOUR & LANGDON COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE UP

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, PORK, BACON LARD, COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE LEATHER, WOOL, FEATHERS, ROSIN, TAR, TURPENTINE, GINSENG, BUTTER, EGGS, &C., &C.

NO. 124 SOUTH EUTAW STREET. [OPPOSITE BALT. O. R. D. DEPOT.] BALTIMORE. OF ORDERS for all kinds of Merchandise, Salt, lish, Plaster, Guano, and the various Fertilizers and Farming Implements, promptly filled.

REFERENCES: HOPRINS, HARNDEN & KEMP, Baltimore, CANBY, GILPIN & Co., BROOKS, FAHNPSIOCK & Co., BROOKS, FAHNPSIOCK & Co.,
PENNIMAN & BRO.,
DANIEL MILLER, Pres. Nat. Exc. Bank, Bal'more
C. W. Button, Esq., Lynchburg, Va.
M. GREENWI OD & Son, New Orleans,
STOW & BERKLEY, Lowell, Ohio.
DAVIS, ROPER & Co., Petersburg, Va. R. H. MILLER, Alexandria, Va.

LEWIS SNELLENBERG. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Ladies' & Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS. HOOP SKIRTS AND MIL-No. 25 North Eutaw Street. (Between Lexington and Fayette Streets,) BALTIMORE, MD.

THOS. H. HANSON. Furniture, Chair, DESK MANUFACTURER. Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 South Calvert Street,

October 8, 1867-3m.\*

Corner Lovely Lane, BALTIMORE. KEEPS constantly on hand, of his own Manufac-ture, Furniture and Chairs of all kinds, Whole-sale and Retail, Parlor and Chamber Sete, Mattrass-es, Looking Glasses, &c., at Prices that cannot fail July 30, 1867—1y.

Maltby House. A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR. BALTIMORE, MD.

July 30, 1867-1y\*. Randall Evans. FOR ASBLY OF WINCHESTER, YA., Informs his friends of the City and Country that he has removed his

Restaurant 49 GERMAN STREET.

tween Howard and Eutaw Streets, Second Door from Commercial and Farmers Bank, WHERE he will be, at all times, ready and glad to serve them with all the Delicacies of the Season. He desires his old patrons especially to Come one, come all, Give RANDALL a call

Ealtimore Stove House. SEND IN YOUR ORDERS. H AVING largely increased our facilities for sup plying the great demand for our celebrated RE-IMP'D OLD DOMINION,

IMPERIAL, NOBLE COOK, SEA BIRD, and other Cooking Stoves, as well as our patent GEM AND DIAMOND GAS BURNER. FIREPLACE HEATERS.

FURNACES, RANGES, CAULDRONS

AND HEATING STOVES of all kinds. We respectfully request that you forward your orders, and not wait until the busy season ison us, as there will be nodelsy in filling them now. OLD STOVES taken in Exchange. No. 39, Light street, Baltimore. September 10, 1867, -4m.

HILLEARY, WILSON & JOHNSON. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in all kinds of Produce and General SUMMIT POINT DEPOT. Jefferson County, West Va.

J. J. HILLEARY, W. N. C. WILSON, H. A. JOHNSON. July 30, 1867. SUMMIT POINT DEPOT. W. & P. R. R.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive Freights of all kinds for shipment. They are also prepared to buy, or receive Produce on Com-mission. HILLEARY, WILSON & JOHNSON. July 30, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are now offering for sale all kinds of Merchandize at reduced prices, either for Cash or Pr HILLEARY, WILSON & JOHNSON Summit Point Depot, Jefferson Co., W.Va. July 30, 1867.

NEW CASH STORE. I nave just opened, and offer for sale for cash, at the old stand of A. W. Cramer, a general as-

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES. SHOES & HATS. WOODEN WARE.

and many other articles usually kept in retail stores, and respectfully invites the public to call and examine them. EUUENE WEST. September 24, 1867.

NEW BARBER SHOP. A T the solicitation of many of my old customers, I have again opened my Barber Shop in the rear of the "Sappington Hotel," Charlestown, where I shall devote my best efforts to the accommodation Shaving, Hair-Trimming, Shampooning, &c done in the most approved style, and at the shortto Clothing of all descriptions, renovated in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. Give me a call.

JAMES BRADY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! AS I have just returned from Baltimore with the largest, best selected and cheapest stock of goods I have ever offered to the public; I would ask an examination of the same by the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlestown and vicinity, feeling confident the stock will compare favorably with others, both as to price and selection.

I would ask the special attention of the ladies to my stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of ALPACAS.

October 8, 1867

ALPACAS,
POPLINS,
REPS,
DELAINES, &c.
all of which have been selected with great care.
D. HOWELL. ALPACAS.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL MILL PROPERTY, HARDWARE.

W E have just received a nice assortment of the following goods in our line:

Tin Toilet Setts—Plain and Fancy, Ivory Haudle Knives—best quality, Plated Forks and Spoons, Knives and Forks,
Pocket Knives, of every kind and price, Stove Brushes and Stove Polish,
Tea Waiters,
A new kind of Wood Same A new kind of Wood Saws.

Nov. 5, 1867.

D, HUMPHREYS & CO.

LUMBER AND LIME. 50,000 FEET Shenandoah Yellow Pine barrels Fresh Lime, for Cash. Nov. 19, 1867-3t. W. J. HAWKS,

SPECIAL NOTICE, TO THE LADIES OF CHARLESTOWN AND VICINITY:—We have just received all the latestatyles of Cloak and Sack Patterns. We shall also make Cloaks and Sacks to order. Any one wishing any of the above patterns, will do well to call early at S. A. HAMBURGER & CO'S. PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DANIEL B. LUCAS, Attorney at Law.

PRACTICE in the Courts held at Leesburg, Berryville, Winchester, Shepherdstown and Martinsburg. Office at HALLTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA. All business left for me at the office of EDWARD C. FREEL, Esq., in Shepherdstown, 03- CASES IN BANKRUPTCY attended to.

EDWARD C. FREEL, Attorney at Law

PRACTICES in the Courts of JEFFERSON.
BERKELEY, and MORGAN Counties. He
will have the advantage of consultation with and
advice of DANIEL B. LUCAS, in all business intrusted to him.

105-Office, opposite Entler's Hotel, Shepherdstown, West Va.

November 26, 1867—tt.

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 Mr. He will regularly attend the Federal Court at Clarksburg, and elsewhere as the cases may re-

uire. Charlestown, July 16, 1867-tf. New Era, Martinsburg, and Winchester Times, copy each 3 times.

Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. MR. DAVIES teing a member of the Bar of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, is prepared to undertake any business in Bankruptcy that may be given him, during the short time the Bankruptcy act is likely to remain in existence.

ISAAC FOUKE.

Attorney at Law. Charlestown, Jefferson County, PRACTICES in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan Counties, W. Virginia, and in those of Loudoun, Frederick and Clark Counties. Virginia; also in the United States District Court in cases in Bankruptcy.

Of-Office in Hunter's Law Row, next door to the Carter House.

July 30, 1867—1y.

WM. H. TRAVERS. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, WILL practice in the District Courts of the United States for the District of West Virginia. articular attention paid to cases in Bankruptcy.

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.



DR. J. V. SIMMONS, BEING permanently located in Charlestown, Va., offers his services in every branch of his profor Charges very moderate. July 23, 1867-1y.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office at the Carter House, CHARLESTOWN. 10-Special attention given to cases of OPERA-TIVE SURGERY.

Jos. E. CLAGETT, M. D.] [J. WM. WALLS, M. D. DRS. CLAGETT & WALLS.

No. 17 South Eutaw Street. (Nearly Opposite Concordia Hall,) BALTIMORE, M.d.

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 Gardon H. Pendleton, Esq.
May 7, 1867—tf.

PROFESSIONAL CARD. DR. H. C. BECKHAM, HAVING located at Duffield's Depot, offers his Professional Services to the public.

193-He may be found at all hours at his office, next door to Melvin's Store.

October 8, 1867—3m.\*

CALL, EXAMINE AND PRICE!

IN addition to the fresh, large and varied stock heretofore on hand, I have just received at my atore-room opposite the Bank building, a large and general assortment of

A general assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting in part of superior Over and Under Shirts, the real Buckskin Gloves, Carpet-Sacks, Umbrellas, &c. Hosiery—a general assortment and very cheap, and well worth the attention of the Ladies. Soda, Water and Mushroom Crackers, Cheese, Candies, and Nuts and Fruits generally.—FISH. embracing Mackerel, Shad and Herring, as also Canvass Hams, Bologna Sausage, Dried Beef, &c. FRESH BEEF and SAUSAGE will be found constantly on hand, and can be obtained day or tantly on hand, and can be obtained day or All kinds of Country Propuce taken in exchange for goods.

83-Corn Meal and Flour, Backwheat and Potatoes, constantly on hand.

These articles will be sold at the very lowest living profit, and a call from the public generally is respectfully solicited. JACOB B. BROWN,

October 22, 1867.

Agent.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the Ladies of Jefferson and surrounding counties, that he has received a large and handsome assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods, such as COL'D AND BLACK VELVET RIBBONS, BUGLE BRAID AND FRINGES.

Zephyr Worsted and Knitting Yarn, Canvass for Embroideries, Children's Legings and Scarfs, a full line of Ladies' and Children's Gloves, Buck Gauntlets for Ladies and Gentlemen.

The above articles have been selected with great care, and will be sold at low prices.

M. BEHREND.

Opposite Campbell & Mason's.

October 8, 1867.

NEW ARRIVAL. TRUSSELL & CO. RE now receiving and opening, a large and general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DRESS GOODS. AM in receipt of an assortment of bandsome DRESS GOODS, and respectfully solicit an inpection by the Public.

June 18, 1867.

H. L. HEISKELL.

wishing any of the above patterns, will do well to call early at S. A. HAMBURGER & CO'S.

INTERSH Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES now receiving, with a general assortment of goods in my line, which will be sold at lovest cash rates.

Nov. 26, 1867.

INSTRUCTION OF MANUAL PROPERTY OF STREET O

CRARLES DAVIES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and in BANKRUPTCY.

July 30, 1867.

July 30, 1867.



DR. C. T. RICHARDSON.

July 30, 1867-if.

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, BRANDIES, Whiskies, Wines, Holland Gin, Rum, Catsups, Pickles, Coarse and Fine Salt, Kerosene Oil, Tobacco (cheap grades and the bestquality) for chewing or smoking, and Cigars at all prices.

GLASS-WARE, QUEENS, WOODEN & STONE DO., BUCKETS, TUBS, &c.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS.

Mobair and Crape Fringes and Binding, Velvet Crepe, Silk and Bombazine Buttons; Blue, Green, Scarlet and Black Belt Ribbons, and many more Trimmings too numerous to mention. A beautiful assortment of Fancy Goods, such as Jet, Crystal and Plated Belt Buckles; Jet Breastpins, Ladies Companions and Reticules, Wax and Glass Beads. Ear Rings, Dress Elevators, Fancy Pocket Books, a handsome assortment of Embroidered Cushions for Rocking Chairs and Lounges, all colors of Zephyr Worsted and Knitting Yarn, Canvass for

embracing Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, No-ions, Queensware and Wooden Ware, and Dry-Goods generally, which are being offered on the nost favorable terms. Call soon and examine. October 8, 1367.

PIANO.

THESE Instruments having been before the public

for the past thirty years, have upon their excellence alone, attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMI-NENCE that pronounces them unequalled. Their TONE combines great power, richness, sweetness, and

singing quality, as well as great purity of intona-tion and harmoniousness throughout the entire scale. Their

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

hey cannot be excelled. Their action is construct ed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest mechanism. None but the best seasoned material is used in their manufacture, and they will accept the hard usage of the concert-room with that of the parlor, upon an equality—unaffected in their melody; in fact they are "NOT FOR A YEAR-BUT FOREVER."

All our Square Pianos have our new Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Treble.

35 All PIANOS guaranteed for FIVE YEARS. No. 350 West Baltimore Street,

January 16, 1867—1v.

BALTIMORE, Md.

By For particulars apply to L. DINKLE, Agent,
Charlestown.

Plano-Fortes. CHARLES M. STIEFF,

MANUFACTURER of First Premium GRAND and SQUARE PIANOS. Factories 84 and 86 Camden street, and 45 and 47 Perry street, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. WARE-ROOMS, No-7, North Liberty street, above Baltimore, Baltimore, Baltimore, Md Has always on hand the largest stock of PIANOS in the city. My new Grand Scale Over-strung Agraffe Treble Pianos are pronounced by the amateurs and professors to be the best Piano manufactured. We warrant them free of every fault for five years, and the privilege of exchange within five years, and the privilege of exchange within twelve months, it not entirely satisfactory to the

SECOND-HAND PIANOS. dways on hand-\$50 to \$300. MELODEONS and PARLOR ORGANS from the best makers.
We have permission to reter to the following p sons who have our Pianos in use—DS Rentch, Wm Rush, W G Butler, Richard C Williams, Dennis Daniels, Benjamin F Harrison, in Jefferson county, and James L Conningham, S C Conningham, Jacob Seibert, Benjamin Speck, Andrew Bowman, George Hoke, Jacob Miller, Charles R Coc, James Denny, Lemuel Campbell, Rev Mr Hair, in Berkeley county.

Ry For further particulars, apply to BFHA
RISON, Agent, Shepherdstown.

Terms liberal. A call is solicited.

October 2, 1866—1y.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS,

Washington Building,

165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE. Are now offering their Entire Stock at

the Lowest Prices since 1860. Special attention paid to orders for Suits or

Single Garments. Jan. 15, 1867—ly.

D. BANKS.

CHEAP CASH FURNITURE AND THAIR MANUFACTURER,

WAREHOUSE NO. 59 SOUTH STREET, [NEAR PRATT STREET, FACTORY NO. 380 E. BALTIMORE ST. 65 Keeps always on hand, of his own manufac-ture, Furniture and Chairs of all kinds, wholesale and retail. Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.
January 22, 1867-1y.

BENJAMIN WASKEY,

MANUFACTURER OF Cabinet Furniture Offers at reduced prices, at his extensive WAREROOMS, NO. 3, N. GAY STREET, AND EXTENDING TO

NO. 6, NORTH FREDERICK STREET, FURNITURE of his own manufacture, consisting of PARLOR SUITS, LIBRARY SUITS, BED ROOM SUITS, DINING ROOM SUITS, with a general assortmen of Furniture.

B. WASKEY, BALTIMORE, January 22, 1867-1y.

WITH

BERKELEY W. MOORE,

Charles A. O'Hara & Co.. FARMERS' & PLANTERS' AGENT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, FOR THE SALE OF GBACCO, GRAIN AND OTHER COUNTRY PRODUCE.

105 South Charles Street, BALTIMORE. All Orders Promptly filled at Wholesale Pri-zs, when accompanied with Cash or Produce. Dec. 4, 1866—tf.

FRANK L. MORLING. FLORIST, SEEDSMAN & NURSERYMAN

Store No. 2, N. Eutaw St., BALTIMORE, Nurseries on the Hookstown Road, Adjoining Druid Hill Park,

WOULD invite the attention of the citizens of the Valley of Virginia, to his stock of GARDEN SEEDS. FLOWER SEEDS, FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and all SMALL FRUITS. EVERGRERN AND ORNAMENTAL

Shade Trees, Green House, Hot House and Hardy Plants ROSES and FLOWERING SHRUBS. I will be prepared at all times to furnish every-hing in my line of trade. April 17, 1866—1y

ENTLER HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRGIA.

J. P. A. ENTLER, Proprietor, July 17, 1866-tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-Partnership under the firm of STARRY & LOCK, for the purpose of conducting the Produce Commission and Forwarding Business at the Charlestown Depot.

J. D. STARRY,
Jan. 15, 1867.

JNO. J. LOCK

To the Farmers, Millers and Others COUNTIES OF JEFFERSON & CLARKE. H AVING associated ourselves in business for the 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 reand forward on Commissions turns in the shortest time: STARRY & LOCK.

Charlestown Depot, Jan, 15, 1867.

GREAT EXCITEMENT! TREMENDOUS DOWNFALL IN DRY GOODS! At the New Store, "Spirit Building,"

CHARLESTOWN, VA,

H AVING just returned from the Eastern mar-kets with my third stock of CLOTHING, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, they will be sold at Baltimore prices. They comprising 6-4 Cashmeres, Black and Figured Alpacas, French Merinoes, Delaines, Black and White Shawls, Ladies' and Children's Hoods, Breaklast Shawls, Black and White Santago Cloaks and Sacks of all kinds. In Clothing, we have one of the largest and finest stocks ever offered, such as Silk Mixed Harris Cassimeres, full Cloth Suits, and others too numerous to mention. Also, Overcoats of all kinds, Cloths and Cassimeres in great varietiez. Callearly and examine for yourselves at 5. A. HAMBURGER & CO'S.

"Spirit Building," Charlestown, Va.

November 5: 1867. EDUCATIONAL.

JEFFERSON INSTITUTE. THE next Session of my School for Young La dies will commence on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, and close the last THURSDAY in JUNE, 1868.

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 Latin.

Particular attention will be paid to Music, and Pupils will be required to play at the Musical Soirees, 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 EACHE.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—MBS. RICHARDSON. Vocal Music—Miss NANNIE FORREST. Terms:

BOARD and TUITION in ENGLISH and LATIN Lights and Washing Extra. The usual deduction made for pupils who remain only during the scholastic week.

DAY SCHOLARS. Primary Class 30
Instrumental Music 60 

References: Of The Clergy of the different denominations in Charlestown, and the patrons of the School.

For further particulars apply to

Mas. A. M. FORREST, Charlestown, Jefferson County. September 3, 1867.

YOUNG MEN Who are desirous of preparing themselves practically for the Actual Duties of Business.

should attend the

BRYANT, STRATTON & SADLER SOUTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE

No. 8 North Charles Street, BALTIMORE. MD.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed College of Business in the country, and the only institution of ACTUAL PRACTICE in the State of Maryland. Our course of instruction is wholly practical and arranged to meet the demand of the age; being conducted upon a thorough system of

ACTUAL BUSINESS PRACTICE, Affording to Students the facilities of a practical Business Education, by means of banks, representing money, and all the forms of business paper, such as Notes, Drafts, &c., together with Business Offices to represent the principal departments of trade and

COURSE OF STUDY. the curriculum of study and practice in this insta-tration is the result of many years of experience, and the best combination of business talent to be found BOOK-KEEEPING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS AND APPLICATIONS,

COMMERCIAL LAW, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC. SPENCERIAN BUSINESS WRITING. With incidental instruction in the principles of POLITICAL ECONOMY, And a thorough training in BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.



The standard of Business Writing is adopted and taught in its purity at this Institution, by one of the most experienced and successful teachers of Business and Ornamental Penmanship in the country.

STUDENTS Can enter at any time, as there are no vacations.— Special individual instruction to all Students. THE CELEBRATED

PAYSON, DUNTON SCRIBNER'S -STEEL PENS.

Officially adopted and used in our Institution, and are unsurpassed by any in the market. Five kinds. Samples for 20 cents. Per Gross, \$1.50. Quarter Gross Boxes, 50 cts.

Prepaid to any address. No. 333, fine smooth points, adapted to school purposes and general writing.

No. 455. The National Pen. Medium points, for common new points, for common use.

No. 8. The Ladies' Pen. Very fine and elastic.
For Card Writing, Pen Drawing, and fine Ornamental Work, this Pen is unequaled.

No. 117. The Excelsior Pen. Smooth points, very fiexhble. This is the Pen for bold, free writing, striking off-hand capitals, flourishing, &c.

No. 7. The Business Pen. Large size, coarse points, holding a large quantity of lnk. The points are very round, and do not stick into the paper and spatter the ink like most other coarse Pens.

The trade supplied at the lowest wholesale rates. For further particulars send for College Journal. Special Circular and Splendid Specimens of Penman-ship, (enclosing two letter stamps.) Address THE BRYANT, STRATTON & SADIER

BUSINESS COLLEGE. Baltimore, Md. 165 Publishers desiring to insert this advertise-ment, are invited to address the above institution, with proposals for 6 and 12 months, stating circula-tion of paper.

October 15, 1867—if.

Read This! THE BALL STILL IN MOTION!

M. B. FRYER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Notions of every Kind; also Stone and Earthen Wares.

HE invites his friends and customers to call and examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell Cheap for Cash.

"Cemeone, come all,"

But don't all come at once.

N. B.—My terms are CASH.

03-All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, and the highest market price allowed.

M. B. FRYER,

November 19, 1867.

Rippon, Va.

Rippon, Va.

NOTICE.

THE urdersigned, having disposed of his stock of goods, store fixtures. &c., in Charlestown, to Mrs. Hannah Cohn, of Baltimore, notice is hereby given to the public that the business will hereafter be conducted by said Hannah Cohn at the same place, and that she has employed the undersigned as an agent to carry on the same.

M. BEHREND. M. BEHREND. Nov. 19, 1867. [Free Press.] THE PATENT HERO FRUIT JARS! SELF-SEALING. The Hero jars challe ge and dety all competion. Mark the effective sim-

plicity of their performances. Any child can us them. For sale by TRUSSELL & CO. September 24, 1867. SULPHATE OF LIME,
USED to arrest fermentation in Cider and thus
preserve its sparkling properties, just received
and for sale by
AISQUITA & BRO.
September 17, 1867.

LINSEYS. JUST received, our stock of Fulled and Plaid Linseys, Tweeds, and White and Colored Flan-nels, which we sell at Factory prices. Oct. 1, 1867. KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

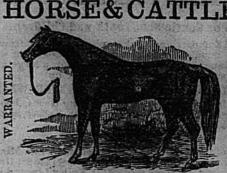
COAL Hods, Shovels, Tongs and Pokers,
Dog Irons, Tea Trays, Coal Sifters,
Hale's Meat Cutters, Meat Stuffers,
Wood Saws, Axes and Helves,
Just received and for sale by Just received and for sale by October 29, 1867. D. HUMPHREYS & CO. IT IS NO DYE.—Hall's Hair Renewer will restore
the barr to its natural color, and produce a new
growth where it has fallen off. For sale by
C. E. BELLER,
October 22, 1867.

Harper's Ferry.

GALVANIZED and Japanned Coal Hods and Fire Carriers, for sale by Nov. 5, 1867. D. HUMPHREYS & CO. PERSONS wishing to have their PIANOS tuned can have it done by applying to October 29, 1867. L. DINKLE. STONEBRAKER'S MEDICINES.

FARMERS AND HORSEMEN READ. Save your Horses, Hogs and Cattle from Diseases by the Use of

STONEBRAKER'S HORSE & CATTLE



POWDERS

A safe, sure and speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Mange, Surfeit, Founder, Distemper, Heaves, Hide-hound, Lung Fever, Costiveness, Worms, &c. in Horses. Loss of Cud and Black Tongue, &c. in Cattle. Also, a sure preventive of Hog Cholera. BE SURE AND ASK FOR STONEBRAKER'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

If you want fine and healthy horses. As they are superior to all others now in use, being a most powerful Tonic, by which the animal's blood and system is cleansed, and preventing all diseases incident to Horses, Hogs and Cattle.

They are becoming the most popular remedy now offered to the public. No POWDERS ever sold have given such universal satisfaction, and acquired so great celebrity in the same time. As an evidence of their superiority the proprietors warrant them to be superior to all others or the money refunded. Only try them and be convinced of their great virtue.

Price 25 Cents a Package, or Five for \$1. READ ONE! READ ALL!

A GREAT DISCOVERY Stonebraker's YSPEPSIA BITTERS

LIVER INVIGORATOR. Will Cure All Cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY.

And Diseases Originating from a DISEASED LIVER and STOMACH By the use of from one to three bottles the most obstinate cases of

Obstinate cases of
Dyspensia, Liver Complaint, Billous Attacks, Sick
Headache, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Dropsy,
Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Jaundice,
Cholera Morbus, Female Weakness,
and Irregularities, Nervous Affection and General Debility,
caused by exposure, imprudence, or otherwise, Diseases of the Skin, such as Ulcers,
Scrofula, Dull Pain in the Head, Ye. lowness of the Skin, Dimness of Vision,
Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirit
ARE ALL SPEEDILY CURED. This being an entire vegetable compound is war-

ranted a safe and effectual remedy not only for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, but for all other diseases arising from a disorganized or a diseased stomach or impurity of blood.

As a blood purifier and tonic or general appetizer, these bitters have no equal, and should be used in every family, as disease cannot exist where they are used. They are also warranted a perfect safeguard against Fever and Ague. Ladies desiring a clear complexion and good health should not fail to use them. They are particularly recommended to those who are suffering under Debility and Depression of Spirits, their soothing and renovating powers being particularly adapted to all such cases. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MG Agents of Stonebraker's Valuable Family Medicines will be on their guard against the imitation and counterfeiting of them. which is now being done by CLOTWORTHY & CO., Baltimore, and put forth upon the public as the genuine articles made by me. A large number of Agents are left under the impression that the undersigned is out of the business, and that CLOTWORTHY& CO. have the sole control of my business, which is not the case. Means, both foul and fair are used to deceive the unwary and the public and to flood the country with spurious articles. A word to the wise may save much trouble. To my friends and the public I will state that I have re-commenced business at No. 84 Camden Street, Baltimore, where all those who have been selling my medicines. THE ORIGINAL STONE-BRAKER'S MEDICINES, will please send their or-

ders, and they will be supplied as before, on the most ders, and they will accommodating terms.

H. STONEBRAKER, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, No. 84 Camden Street, Baltimore,

Where all orders must be sent for the Genuine CAMPBELL & MASON. August 6, 1967-6m.

PREPARE FOR WINTER! ASSORTMENT GENERAL AND PRI-CES MODERATE.

MILLER & SMITH respectfully inform the public that they have just received at their wareroom in Charlestown, one of the largest and best
selected assortments of STOVES, that the Baltimore or Wheeling foundries could lurnish. The stock is so general and complete, as to meet all necessities or suit all tastes, and being offered at prices so moderate, for Cash, or in exchange for Produce, that none can fail to be suited. The following comprises in part, the varieties of wood and coal stove I size Diamond Parlor Stove, for heating two and

three Rooms. sizes Indianola Cook Stove, for Wood. Winona " " Wood and Coal.

Excelsior " Coal. Standard " " Wood. " Radiator, for Coal. " Broadside, " Wood. Parlor Organ, for Wood.

" Magic Temple." "
A variety of Parlor Stoves of all kinds. Tin-Roofing, Spouting, and all work in the Tin-ning line, done at short notice and by the best work-Coal Hods, Lard Cans, and Tinware generally, always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

Or Beef-Hides, Sheep Skins, Rags, Beeswax, Hard Soap, Bacon, Old Copper and Brass, will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market A call from the public generally is respectfully policited.

M. & S.

October 8, 1867. 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 set-tle up. By so doing time and expense will be saved. We shall begin the New Year with new enter-prise, and give our undivided attention to the bu-siness of Manufacturing and Repairing

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 quick, neat and substantial work, and at prices to 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 celebrat d three horse Livingston; two-horse do.; the old fashioned three-horse Barshear; McCormick do., for two and three horses; also, the three-horse Page Plough; also an improved Kentucky single and double shovel Plough.

proved 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 opera 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.

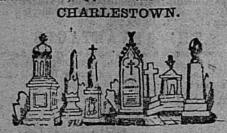
WEIRICK & WELLER.

Charlestown, Jan. 29, 1867. NEW Stamping Patterns, at M. BEHREND'S. L ADIES' DRESS GOODS, of all kinds. for sal EUGENE WEST. A FULL line of Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts
M. BEHREND'S.,

THE finest Biola Beaver Overcoats, at Nov. 5. S. A. HAMBURGER & CO'S. CANVASS HAMS, Bologna Sausages, Dried Bee and Sweet Potatoes, a fresh supply, just received and for ale by J. B. BROWN, October 8, 1867. 100 SACKS G. A. & FINE SALT for sale by W. EBY.

MARBLE WORKS.

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



MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD & FOOT

Dichl & Bro

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 attention to all work entrusted to them.

DIEHL & BRO. Charlestown, Feb. 19, 1867-od May 15, 1866.

MECHANICAL.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having returned to Charles-I town, with the view of locating in his native county, takes this method of announcing that he will give his prompt attention to the execution of all work entrusted to him, in the

BUILDING AND HOUSE-JOINING LINE. As there may be those who are not familiar with his qualifications as a workman, he would state that all his work will be under the supervision of his father, Mr. Nathaniel Myers, whose experience as father, Mr. Nathanier By Co., a builder is known to all.

193 Orders for work solicited, and may be left at the residence of his father, in Charlestown.

SAMUEL MYERS.

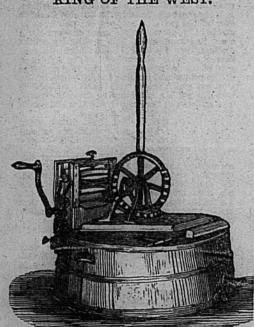
October 15, 1867-3m. [F. P.]

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 83- Particular attention given to the drawing of plans and specifications. DAVID H. COCKRILL.

November 13, 1866-4f. JULIUS C. HOLMES. HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER, INFORMS 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 workman-like manner, and at a moderate rate. On hand, Lumber, Door Frames, Window Sash, &c. for work All who want their work done promptly and neatly, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Shop adjoining the Blacksmith shop of April 16, 1867 -tf.

"KING OF THE WEST."



WE offer to the citizens of Rockingham, Shen W andoah, to Frederick, Clarke, Jefferson and Berkeley counties, the cheapest and best WASH-ING MACHINE ever made, warranted not to wear 

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.]

GET THE BEST! TIME SAVED IS MONEY MADE! THE very best Sewing Machine now in use is the WILCOX & GIBBS NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, which by its rapid motion

SAVES TIME, and by its noiseless operation does not shock the nervee, but its work glides away from under the needle with magical swiftness, leaving the operator in a state of satisfaction and relief that so much ha. een accomplished in so little time without labor; for there was no perplexity to get

THE NEEDLE SET; no wondering how to get the two tensions arranged just right; there was no ceaseless clatter to disturb, nor was there the dreaded reversing of the motion, causing a total disarrangement of needles, bobbins, and shuttles, after a half hour spent in GETTING READY;

neither was there the exhausting labor to run con sequent upon much and complex machinery; there was none of these difficulties, for in the "Letter G" was none of these dimculties, for in the Letter Gall these have been done away with; and as better satisfaction can be had by seeing its operation, we advise persons needing just such a machine, to call at the residence of Mrs Ann E. Monroe, Charlestown, where one can be seen in operation, or send or samples of work and circulars to
THOMAS M. GARRISON,
Oct. 15, 1867—3m. Frederick City, Md.

JOHN'S ELASTIC MINERAL CEMENT, S a thick compound, about the consistency of mortar, and is very valuable for repairing leaky shingle, slate and other roofs, leaky joints around chimneys, dormer windows, sky-lights, &c., put up in boxes of 10, 25, 50 and 100 lbs, for sale by Oct. 15, 1867.

RANSON & DUKE. CORN Hampers, Scoop Shovels, Grain Bags, Bull CRings, Patent Husking Pegs, Swing Lid Tea-Kettles, "Indunola" Cook Stoves—fully warrant-ed—for sale by RANSON & DUKE.

TOBACCO.

OHEWING and Smoking Tobacco, of all grades; Garrett's Scotch Snuff, for sale by September 24, 1867. EUGENE WEST. THE PRIDE OF THE SOUTH, THE Best Chewing Tobacco that is manufac-tured, just received and for sale by Sept. 24, 1867. M. S. BROWN. WINDOW GLASS,

OF all sizes, and PUTTY, for sale by C. E. BELLER

Nov. 19, 1867. A LARGE and well selected stock of Fancy Goods, including Lubin's Genuine Extracts for the Handkerchief, for sale by Sept. 10, 1867. CAMPBELL & MASON. FORKS.—Pitch, Hayand Manure Forks, of superior quality, cheapest in market, for sale by July 2, 1867. HUMPHREYS & CO. ADIES' Buck Gauntlets and Sandringham Ruf-fle, just received by October 1, 1867. S. A. HAMBURGER & CO. McDOWELL & Becktel's Patent Family Homing Mill, with Fan attached, for sale by Oct. 15, 1867. RANSON & DUKE. 50 BARRELS Hydraulic Cement, on consignment and for sale by RANSON & DUKE. PURE CIDER VINEGAR for sale by Sept. 24. EUGENE WEST.

DUFFIELD'S TRADE.

TADAM LINK. 7 [WM. M. SNYDER.] SNYDER & LINK DUFFIELDS. JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VA., WILL keep on hand and order all kinds of AG-RICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as REAPERS, MOWERS:

DRILLS, HORSE RAKES HAY HOISTERS; CORN SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW
AND FODDER CUTTERS,

Ploughs, Harrows, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Mowing Scythes, Grain Cradles, Hand Rakes, &c.
Will also furnish PLASTER, GUANOS, and all kinds of FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, &c. We would end for the harvest,

THE SHENANDOAH HOUSE, North Queen Street, MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA JOHN FELLER, PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public generally, and his friends especially, that since the excursion of our worthy Ex-Mayor and City Fathers to the Salt River, there is no more danger on entering his Bar-Room of being called up before a Grand Jury. Everybody can now be his own Judge, and convince himself, that whatever JOHN FELLER keeps is pure and A No. Judge, and convince himself, that whatever John FELLER keeps is pure, and A No. 1.

This is the best Hotel in the State East of the Alleghanies. It is furnished in the most modern and elegant style, and in every respect compares favorably with the best city Hotels.

His long experience in the business of Hotel keeping warrants him in assuring the public that persons calling at his house will meet every expecta-tion of the traveller or sojourner as to what consti-tutes comfort and accommodation at a hotel.

His Bar rivals competition in the quality of his LIQUORS. and in every other matter pertaining to this department of the house. Respectfully recommending his FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

he confidently expects a share of public patronage August 13, 1867—tf. JOHN FELLER. August 13, 1867-tf. STEVENS HOUSE, 21, 23, 25 & 27, Broadway, New York, OPPOSITE BOWLING GREEN.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. PHESTEVENSHOUSE is well and widely known I to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business 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 enterfainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and the standard of the composition of the compos 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.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF WHEELING. CAPITAL, ..... \$150,000. DIRECTORS:

T. H. Logan, J. S. Rhode, J. H. Hobbs, T. P. Shallcross, George Mendel, Samuel McClellan, G. W Franzheim, James N. Vance. Alex. Laughlin, THIS company now having been organize I four I years, and in that time done a successful business, is still prepared to take risks at fair-rates on Buildings of all kinds, Merchandise, Manufacturing 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 being a home institution, with the largest

capital and surplus 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 & OFFICE :- No. 29, Monroe Street, Wheeling, West Virginia. N. C. ARTHUR, Secretary. SAM'L McCLELLAN, President. GEORGE MENDEL, Vice President.

April 9, 1867-1y. GIFTS FOR CHRITMAS & NEW YEARS. SUPERB STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, ALL WARRANTED TO RUN, AND THOROUGHLY REGULATED, AT THE LOW PRICE OF \$10 EACH, AND SATISFAC-TION GUARANTEED. 100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches... \$250 to \$1000 100 Magic Cased Gold Watches... 270 to 500 100 Ladies' Watches, enamele.l... 100 to 300 200 Gold Hunting Chron'r Watches 250 to 300 200 Gold Hunting English Levers. 200 to 250 300 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches 150 to 200 500 Gold Hunting Am'n Watches. 100 to 250 500 Silver Hunting Levers. 50 to 1500

C. M. COEN, Special Agent. EDW. M. AISQUITH, Agent, Charlestown.

2,500 Hunting Silver Watches..... 25 to 5,000 Assorted Watches, all kinds.. 10 to THE above stock will be disposed of on the PDP ULAR ONE-PRICE PLAN, giving every patron a fine Gold or Solid Silver Watch for \$10, without

regard to value! WRIGHT BRO. & Co., 161 Broadway, New York, which the same of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming the articles, are placed in sealed envelopes, and well mixed Holders are entitled to the articles named in their certificate, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a watch worth \$1,000 or one worth less The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the articles named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than \$10 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for \$1 eleven for \$2, thirty-three and elegant premium for \$5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for \$10, one hundred and most superb Watch for \$15. To agents or those wishing employment, this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Watches sent by Express, with bill for collection on delivery, so that no dissatisfaction can possibly occur. Try us. Address WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers, is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen

161 Broadway, New York. November 14, 1867—3m.

Shannondale Factory. THE undesigned are conducting this well appointed WOOLEN FACTORY, 6 miles from Charlestown and 1 mile from Kabletown, and are constantly manufacturing Goods of superior

We exchange our manufactures according to the following schedule:

64 Drab Linser, 1 yard for 4 and 4½ lbs. Wool.
64 Grey Linsey, 1 do. do. 4½ do. 5 do. do.
3-4 Cassimere, 1 do. do. 3½ do. 4 do. do.
44 Plaid Linsey, 1 do do 2½ do. 3 do do.
4-4 Flannels, 1 do. do. 2½ do. 3 do. do.
Yarns, 1 lb. do 2½ do. 4 do. do.
Highest Cash Price paid for Wool,

IAMES M. JOHNSON & CO. JAMES M. JOHNSON & CO. November 7, 1865.

FRESH MEAT! FRESH MEAT! 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. 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.

SHANNONDALE DISTILLERY. RICHARD B. WASHINGTON, Special, and JOHN AVIS, General Partners, having erected a Distillery at "River View," (Vanvacter's,) and having furnished it with entirely new Fixtures, and employed a competent and experienced Distiller, are prepared to manufacture. of the very best quality.

They will be prepared at all times to purchase GRAIN for said purposes, and will also pay liberal prices for HOGS. Persons having Hogs for sale will do well by calling on the undersigned.

September 3, 1867.

JOHN AVIS.

BEST CURED POTOMAC HERRING. ist received at my store on Shenandoah street, arper's Ferry.
October 1, 1867. JAMES McGRAW. 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.

MANUFACTURES and will keep constantly on hand the following brands of Cigars, made of the finest foreign and domestic tobacce, and war-HAVANA REGALIA, LA PICCOLOMINI, LAREAL, JEFFERSON. CABINET, EL NACIONAL, PLANTATION,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LA VICTORIA, BOQUET, MAGNOLIA, LA CORONA, BANANA, GRAPE, &c. Will always keep on hand the finest brands of the brands of the brands in part the PRIDEOFTHE SOUTH, GRAVELY GOLDEN TWIST, SOLFORINA, PEOPLE'S CHOICE, GOLDEN LEAF,

GENT'S COMPANICN. NAVY, &C., &C. Among his brands of Smoking Tobacco may be ZEPHYR PUFF, CORA LEE, R. E. LEE, GOLDEN LEAF, QUEEN, NAVY, and other fire brands of pure Lynchburg Tobacco. SCOTCH . RAPPEE AND OTHER SNUFFS.

Will always have on hand an extensive assort-ment of Plain and Fancy PIPES, from a MESE CHAUM to 8 POWHATAN. Persons dealing in my line will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. June 11, 1867. M. S. BROWN. HALLTOWN TRADE.

[R. M. MILLER,]

[W. ROCKENBAUGH NEW STORE AT HALLTOWN, VA. W E would most respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally, that we have just returned from Baltimore with an entirely new and complete stock of MERCHANDISE, embracing everything usually found in a country store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c. Fortunately, we happened to be in market just as a heavy decline took place in all kinds of GOODS, and we purchased our stock entirely for CASH, and have it in our power to sell as CHEAP as the very CHEAPEST. We would advise our friends to give us a call before making their purchases. No trouble to show goods.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for

Halltown, November 26, 1867 -- 3m. NEW GOODS AT HALLTOWN! THE undersigned has just returned from Balti-

MILLER & ROCKENBAUGH.

I more with a new and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES HARDWARE. QUEENSWARE, &C., which is now offered to the public at reduced prices, as they were bought at the lowest Cash rates. All we ask is a call and an examination of our Goods and Prices. We feel confident that we will be able All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods. I am also prepared to forward the same to market for the Farmers, Millers and For Joseph Brown. Halltown, Sept. 24, 1867—6m. [F. P.]

HO FOR HALLTOWN! THE undersigned, having taken the shop of ! 1 Yinger, is prepared to carry on the SHOE BUSINESS, in all its branches. None but the very best material used, and all work guaranteed to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their

N. B. - Terms positively CASH. October 1, 1867. GEORGE C. THOMAS.] [JACOB ADAMS THOMAS & ADAMS. PHŒNIX CARRIAGE WORKS, BERRYVILLE, CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the

HAMILTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have discontinued carriage-making in Woodsboro'. Frederick county, Md., having purchased the property formerly belonging to S. H. Bowen, as a carriage shop. Having entirely remodeled and refitted the shop, they are prepared to carry on CARRIAGE MAKING

in all its branches, and will keep on hand to order, all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Spring Wagons, Germantown Wagons, Sulkies, &c. In fact all kinds of work done in a first-class establishment, having had considerable experience in the business. They are determined to employ none but first-class mechanics, and use none but the very best materials in the manufacture of their work, and will furnish work on as advantageous terms as any other shop in the State. Particular attention paid to repairing, and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases. All new work warranted for twelve months, and old Carriages. Rockaways. Buggies, etc., taken and old Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, etc., taken in exchange for new ones. Persons in need of any-thing in their line would do well to give them a call

before purchasing elsewhere. A share of public patronage solicited. N. B.—All orders promptly attended to. Sept. 10, 1867—6m. THOMAS & ADAMS.



HARDWARE

CLARLESTOWN, 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 continuance of your patronage. Our stock consists of IMPORTED & AMERICAN CUTLERY. 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, Brases and Bitts, Augurs, Chisels. Levels, Planes, Bevels, Rules, Cross-Cut, Hand, Wood, Compass and Whip Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Adzes, 'Axes, Compasses, and Boring Machine. Anvils, Sledges, Bellows, Screw Plates, Vises, Tire Benders, Screw Wrenches, Drawing Knives, Jack Screws, Forks, Shovels, Chains, Hames, Rakes, Briar and Grain Scythes, 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.

Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit orders for the above named goods.

DAVID HUMPHREYS & CO.

April 3, 1866.

BEST Ingrain and Rag Carpeting, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, just received by Oct 15, 1867. KEARSLEY & SHEERER. To THE LADIES.—Ladies who wish to have their Ears pierced for Ear-Rings, can bave it neatly done by applying to L. DINKLE. JUST received, the latest style Hats, Cloths and Cassimeres. KEARSLEY & SHEERER. BLACK CLOAKS, of the latest style, for sale by Oct. 15. KEARSLEY & SHEERER. PIPES!

PIPES!!! A NEW and beautiful assortment of Wood Pipes of all kinds and styles, just received by November 5, 1867. M. S. BROWN. NOTICE.—We are the Agents for the celebrated
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE. Persons in
want of a good Machine will do well to call at S. A.
HAMBURGER & CO'S., and see them.
November 5, 1867. TO TRAVELLERS.

BALTIMORE & O. R. R. COMPANY. SCHEDULE of Passenger Trains arriving and de parting at the Harper's Ferry Station: TRAINS BOUND EAST.

12 47 P. M. 7 17 A. M. TRAINS BOUND WEST.

DEPARTS. 1 10 P. M. 8 36 P. M. 1 31 A. M. Express Train, 1 32 A. M. 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.

WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC R. R.

TIME TABLE. THAINS GOING WEST.

Leave Cameron at 10 34 A M and 4 31 P M. Leave Charlestown at 10 46 A M and 4 49 P. M. Leave Halltown at 10 57 A M and 5 07 P M.

JEWELRY.

REMOVAL. W OULD most respectfully a mounce to the ctill 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 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 same favor.

L. DINKLE:

L. DINKLE: April 9, 1867. TRESH ARRIVAL -Just received another lot of those celebrated American Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks- all warranted for one year.— Call and see them.

DHOTOGRAPHIC Albums just received and for L. DINKLE. SADDLES AND HARNESS.

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

November 7, 1866-19

· DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Patent and Family Medicines, is endless in variety They call the attention of Country Physicians to such articles as are used in their practice, tecling confident they can make it to their interest to

uy from them instead of going to Bastimore. DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS. . PERFUMERY, SOAPS,

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 on office week. 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.

Jnne 18, 1867 CAMPBELL & MASON, Druggists and Apothecaries,

CHARLESTOWN, VA. WOULD respectfully invite the public generally to examine their complete stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALSS,
PATENT MEDICINES, &c., all of which are warranted to be fresh and perfectly

Perfumeries, Soaps and Preparations for Dyeing, Preserving and Dr ssing the Hair, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combain great variety.

Especially call attention to their supply of Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dyes, Varnishes, Colors, and everything in that line, which we we will sell as cheap as they can be bought.

THEIR STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.

of String of TOWN! and to bear of T

WANTED TO BOL,

50 TONS of old Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, for which 75 cents per cwt. will be paid in WEIRICK & WELLER.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the large stock of attention of the public to the large stock of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

> KEROSENE LAMPS. JUST received, a large and handsome stock of LAMPS; Parlor, Stand, Hand, and all the dif-terent styles, to which we invite the attention of our customers. The best Kerosene Oil always on

LADIES' MERINO VESTS, for sale by EUGENEWEST.

MUSHROON CRACKERS, for sale by EUGENE 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 Halltown at 6 48 A M and 1 33 P M.
Leave Charlestown at 7 07 A M and 1 45 P M.
Leave Charlestown at 7 26 A M and 1 57 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 Opequon Bridge at 9 54 A M and 3 47 P M.
Leave Wadesville at 10 04 A M and 3 51 P M.
Leave Wadesville at 10 04 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 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 11 15 A M and 5 36 P M.
May 14. 1867.

IARNESS. SADDLES. AND BRIDLES.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he is constantly making and repairing Carriage, Gig, Buggy, Coach and Wagon HARNESS, SADDLES, ERIPLES, HALTERS, #C., 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.

1 Call upon me at my establishment opposite the "Carter House."

HENRY D. MIDDLEKAUFF.



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

Preparations for Dyeing, Preserving and Dressing the Hair, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Combs, Dressing, Fine, &c., is equal to that of any similar establishment in the Valley.

Prescriptions entrusted to them wil be cominded with neatness and accuracy.

A FINE STOCK OF DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS,

is complete. Any book that is wanted will be furnished in three days notice, if to be had in the cities. Also are agents for the sale of Bibles for the Virginia Bible Society, at their rates.

19-Physicians' Prescriptions compounded with neatness and despatch, at all hours.

September 24, 1867.

just opened at Myerstown, Jefferson county, coasiating of everything usually found in a Retail Store. The stock is complete. Seasonable FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS—every article necessary for a lady's toilette, latest styles and of excellent quality. GROCERIES. Hardware, Queensware, &c., &c., at reduced prices. The whole stock is new and attractive, and I invite an examination. Purchasers cannot do better by going elsewhere.

A. R. BOTELER, Ja. October 22, 1867.

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA, for sale by EUGENE WEST.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT MYERS-

BUTCHER Knives, at all prices, for sale by D. HUMPHREYS & CO. SAUSAGE Grinders and Stuffers, and Perry's Sausage Fillers, for sale by Nov. 5, 1867. D. HUMPHREYS & CO. 5-4 AND 10-4 SHEETINGS, at Nov. 5. S. A. HAMBURGER & CO'S.