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Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA. — PUBLISHED WEEKLY — BY GALLAHER & CO

VOL. 54. — THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1861. — NO. 10.

Virginia Free Press.

OFFICE SECOND STORY MARKET HOUSE.

☞ The "Free Press" is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum; if paid in advance, Two Dollars.

☞ Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year interest will be charged.

☞ Subscriptions for six months, One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents, to be paid invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

☞ The terms of advertising are, for a square (ten lines) *or less One Dollar*, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance Twenty-*Five Cents per square.*

☞ No advertisement to be considered by the month or year unless specified on the Manuscript, or previously agreed upon between the parties.

☞ An advertisement not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

☞ REGULAR ADVERTISERS.—To avoid any misunderstanding on the part of the Annual Advertisers, it is proper to *state distinctly*, that their privilege only extends to their immediate business. Real Estate, Legal and all other Advertisements sent by them to be an additional charge, and no variation.

☞ *All transient Advertisements must be paid for in Cash.*

GALLAHER & CO.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

S. W. HERBERT. JOHN P. BROWN.

B. W. HERBERT

HAS associated John P. Brown to a Partnership in his Insurance Agencies.

As Agents for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia; and being in correspondence with the most reliable Companies in the Union, they are prepared to effect Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on every species of property, at the lowest rates, compatible with the interests of the assured.

☞ Orders addressed to them at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., will receive prompt attention.

B. W. HERBERT & BROWN.

September 15, 1859.

Abernathy

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Charlottesville, Va.

W. T. BARLY, *Pres't.* JOHN WOOD, *Jr., Sec'y.*

Cash Capital and Surplus, $204,810.04.

TAKES Fire Risks in town and country, and insures THE LIVES OF SLAVES.

The business transactions are conducted upon the most liberal principles and settlements promptly met.

B. W. HERBERT & BROWN,

April 3, 1860. Agents, Charlestown, Va.

GEO. W. CHAMBERS,

DEALER IN

Brandies, Gin, Scotch Whiskey.

WINES, &c.

Junction Baltimore & Ohio, and Winchester & Potomac Railroads.

HARPERS-FERRY, VIRGINIA.

THE following BRANDIES, &c., always on hand:

Hennessy, Pineau & Bisquit, Martell, Barton & Guestier, Otard, Dupuy & Dare, J. J. Dupuy & Co.

Sherry and Schiedam Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Paisley, Islay and Cambeltown Pure Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, Scotch Ale by London Porter in Bottles, Cigars &c.

March 21, 1859.

C. C. CAMERON,

WITH

ENOCH BENNETT,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

Fancy Goods, &c.

326 Baltimore St.—BALTIMORE, MD.

[Sept. 13, 1860.—1y.

S. V. YANTIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer,

IN MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO, SEGARS & SNUFF,

(SIGN OF THE INDIAN GIRL)

OPPOSITE THE UNITED STATES HOTEL,

HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

November 22, 1855.

RIDDLE & ARDINGER

Dealers in English and American

Hardware and Housekeeping

Articles, Iron, Stoves, Nails,

&c., &c.,

Burke Street, Martinsburg,

Virginia.

Dec. 1, 1859.

DANIEL B. LUCAS,

Attorney at Law,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

Will practice in all the Courts held in

RICHMOND CITY AND HENRICO COUNTY.

OFFICE in the Whig Building, Corner of Franklin and Governor Streets, formerly occupied by R. T. Daniel, Esq. [Nov. 3, 1859.

WILLIAM BROWN & CO.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.

SILVER AND PLATED WARES,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

237 BALTO. ST., Cor. of Charles,

June 21, '60.—1y. BALTIMORE.

SAM'L J. C. MOORE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Berryville, Clarke County, Va.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and County Courts of Clarke, Jefferson and Frederick Counties.

☞ Office with *G. W. Bradfield, Esq.*

May 21, 1857.—1y.

ISRAEL ROBINSON,

Attorney at Law,

MARTINSBURG, VA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan Counties. [May 26, 1859.

Dr. C. E. LIPPITT,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity.

☞ Office on Main Street, 3 doors East of the Bank, where he may be found day or night.

March 8, 1860.—tf.

STOVES.

COOK, Parlor and Chamber Stoves, for Wood or Coal. A large stock just received and for sale cheap by

RIDDLE & ARDINGER.

Nov. 15, 1860.

A Choice Lot of Tobacco AND CIGARS, of various brands.

Havana, Plantation, Vaguers, Trabucos, Star of the West, Artillas, El Sol and Regalia, for sale by

E. H. CAMPBELL.

Notice.

THE Notes given at our Sale in December 1859, are long been due. Longer indulgence cannot be given. We shall now expect payment thereof.—This is the first and last notice.

SPAW & MANNING.

January 10, 1861.

Executor's Notice.

THOSE indebted to the estate of the late Thomas Grigsy, are requested to come forward and settle.

THOMAS LAUKLAND.

December 29, 1860.

Shoes.

WE have just received a large stock of Ladies, Misses and Children Shoes.

KEARSLEY, SHEFFER & CO.

Nov. 8.

Diarys for 1861!

LARGE and complete assortments of pocket Diarys for 1861, just received and for sale by

BELLER & BURNETT.

Jan. 17.

Houses For Sale.

I WILL sell, at private sale, two houses and lots in Charlestown, known as the Offut property. Terms reasonable.

B. TOMLINSON.

March 17 1859.

Insurance

AGENCY.

H. R. RIDDLE,

As Agent for the ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford Connecticut.

CAPITAL $1,500,000

ASSETS over 2,000,000

AND THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

of New York.

CAPITAL $1,000,000

ASSETS 1,481,000

IS prepared to grant Insurances for a single year or for a term of years, on Houses and Barns, Furniture and wearing apparel, Stocks of Merchandise, Grain, and grain Horses and Cattle &c., &c.,

Rates as low as fair profits and perfect solvency will allow.

On application personally or by letter, he will at once make a personal survey of the property to be insured, in this county of the adjoining Counties.

☞ Office one door East of the Carter House, Charlestown, Va.

December 20, 1860.—1y.

C. CANFIELD. W. S. CANFIELD. J. H. MEREDITH.

CANFIELD, BROTHER & CO.,

No. 229 Market St., Corner of Charles,

BALTIMORE, MD.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

MILITARY COMPANIES

Swords, Belts, Buttons, Epaulettes, Sashes, Caps, Laces, Plumes.

DRUMS, &c.

Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Clocks, and Military Goods of every description, such as Epaulettes, Sashes, Belts, Buttons, &c.

Military Companies furnished complete with every U. S. Article.

Now opening the largest and most recent stock of New Goods, such as American, English, German and French Jewelry, in sets and single pieces. Best quality Gold Watches, English Levers, Skeleton do., Duplex, Anchor Escapement; Ladies', *some very small for ladies*, set with pearls and diamonds, elegantly enamelled, Independent and Quarter Second Watches, Hunting, 18 carat Gold Watches in every variety.

Rich China Vases, from Paris and Dresden, French and Spanish Fans.

Silver, Gold, Ivory, Pearl and Leather Card Cases, do., do., do., Port Monnies.

Elegant Gilt and Bronzed Clocks, Candlebras.

ALBATA WARE—Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, &c., of the best quality.

PLATED Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Candlesticks, Teakettles, Urns, Salt Cellars.

Tortoise Shell Combs, new styles; English and American Table Cutlery, Scissors, Pen Knives, razors, Sporting Knives, Mode Boxes, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 pairs Jewelers Scales and Weights, &c.

Watchmakers' Tools and Materials; Watch Glasses of every description; a complete assortment of Dentist Files.

C. B. & Co. offer the above goods on the very best terms. *Call and examine.*

December 1, 1859.

ROHR & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c.,

WOULD inform the public that they have on hand and are now finishing an assortment of

CARRIAGES,

ROCKAWAYS

AND

BUGGIES,

which they will sell on reasonable terms. Their Carriages, &c. are made of the best materials, and finished in the best possible style, and warranted for twelve months.

WAGONS of all sizes, from six Horse down to the light Express Wagon, on hand or made to order, which they will insure for twelve months.

The above named articles manufactured by them, shall and they warrant them to company with any in the country.

All kinds of Repairing in the above line will be done at the shortest notice. All orders will be promptly attended to

ROHR & BROTHER.

Harpers-Ferry, *May 3, 1860.*

BALTIMORE

WINDOW SHADE

Manufactory.

MICHAEL & BRO.,

122 Baltimore Street,

1 Door West of N. th,

BALTIMORE,

MANUFACTURERS *And Wholesale Dealers in*

Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Curtain Bands, &c. | Upholstery Goods, Cords, Tassels, Brass Cornices, Shade Fixtures, &c.

☞ Every description of

Gold Bordered and Painted

WINDOW SHADES

Made to Order.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.

March 29, 1860.—1y.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Mathews & Zollickoffer is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

S. G. MATHEWS.

Baltimore, March 12, 1860. H. F. ZOLLICKOFFER.

The Produce Commission Business

Will be continued as formerly at the old Depot 128 N Howard Street, by Samuel G. Mathews, late of the firm of Mathews & Zollickoffer, and Charles T. Butler, of Jefferson County, Va., under the style of Mathews & Butler. We would ask our friends a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm and solicit consignments of Flour, Grain and Seeds, together with all other kinds of

Country Produce,

and hope by strict attention to business to merit the approval and confidence of those who patronize us.

S. G. MATHEWS.

March 15, '60.—1y. C. T. BUTLER.

CASH FOR negroes.

HAVING been appointed successor of ELIJAH McDOWELL, Agent for R. M. & W. L. Campbell, I am desirous to purchase a large number of

Negroes,

MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS and FAMILIES, for the Southern Markets, for which I will give the highest cash prices.

Persons having slaves to sell will please inform me personally, or by letter at Winchester which will receive prompt attention; or R. M. & W. L. Campbell, No. 245 Pratt Street, *Baltimore.*

JOHN AVIS,

Agent for R. M. & W. L. Campbell.

Winchester, July 19, 1860.—1y.

Holyday Annuals.

IRVING'S Works; Abbot's Histories; Stradford's Gallery, the most elegant Book of the season; Women of the South, distinguished in Literature, illustrated with portraits in Steel; China Vases; Toilet Bottles; Albums; Portfolios; Writing Desks; Gentlemen's Shaving Cases; Ladies' Satchels, &c., &c., for sale by

BELLER & BURNETT.

Dec. 18, 1860.

Fresh Groceries.

WE are now in receipt of a large supply of *FRESH GROCERIES*, consisting in part of

Brown, Clarified, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,	Molasses, different grades, Soda, Starch, Sugar Crackers, Mackerell, Scotch and Potomac Herrings, Candles and Oils,

of all descriptions, cheap for cash at

Dec. 18. HEDGES & TRUSSELL'S.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

Dr. Johnston,

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution offers the most Certain, Speedy, and only effectual remedy to the world for SECRET DISEASES.

Gleets, Stictures, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affection of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose, or Skin; those serious and melancholy Disorders arising from the Destructive habits of Youth, which destroy both body and mind. *Those secret* and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of the Sirens to the mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering Marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN, especially who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunder of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

Dr. J. addresses young men and all who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences.

There are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz.: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General debility, Symptoms of *Consumption, &c.*

MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded: Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons, of all ages, can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, have a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This dreadful disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of Procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, a wasting of the frame, cough, symptoms of consumption, etc.

MARRIAGE.—*Married Persons*, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should apply immediately.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a Gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

OFFICE, No. 7 South FREDERICK ST., 7 Doors from BALTIMORE ST., EAST SIDE, UP THE STEPS.

☞ Be particular in observing the Name and Number, or you will mistake the place. ☜

Dr. JOHNSTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known, many persons having been given up by and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured *immediately.*

CERTAIN DISEASES.—Young, the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone restore him to health. To fill the constitutional symptoms of his horrid disease make their appearance, affecting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c.; progressing on with fearful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by a certain practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a period's secret habit. Such persons must, before contemplating MARRIAGE, reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DR. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR GENTIAL DEBILITY.

This great and important remedy has restored strength and vigor to thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, many of whom had lost all hopes, and been abandoned to die. By its exquisite invigoration of the Nervous System, the whole faculties becoming restored to their proper power and functions, and the fallen fabric of life raised up to beauty, consistency and duration, upon the ruins of an enervated and premature decline, to sound and pristine health. All impediments to MARRIAGE, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling and *Weakness, or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind* specially cured by Dr. Johnston.

TO STRANGERS.—The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last fifteen years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

THE ONLY PHYSICIAN ADVERTISING.

Dr. *Johnston is the Only Regularly Educated Physician* in Baltimore advertising to cure Private Complaints. Ignorant and worthless Quacks, swarming these large Cities, with innumerable and inexhaustible artifices—the principle of which is small Fees, for packages of useless and noxious compounds, various false names, and separate compounds for each hope, so that the afflicted stranger escaping one is sure to tumble headlong into the other—copy Dr. Johnson's advertisements and call themselves regularly educated physicians.

The class of persons falling victims to these cunning and common Pretenders, are not the wise and intellectual, who capable of discovering at a glance the true sons of the Star-eyed Science, from the ignorant and lying quack, but the simple and unreflecting, who do not value their health, as long as they can get medical advice for a trifle.

Or the unsuspecting stranger, unacquainted with their various modes of trickery, attracted by small fees, different assumed names, &c., quickly falls into the snares set for him, but finds, alas! when too late, that instead of being cured he has not only lost his time, money and patience, but that his future health has been inevitably ruined by the filthy and poisonous compounds of an impudent and illiterate impostor.

How can it be possible for an "Individual, Institute of knowledge, name, or character, whose life has been spent at the most degrading and menial of employments, either as a boot black, or at a cobbler's bench, or behind a counter, serving out and trimming the lamps of a little Quack Hole, to be capable of understanding that most difficult, and complicated of all Sciences, the noble and beautiful science of medicine. A single glance at these cunning, unlearned pretenders, will convince the most simple and inexperienced, that they are in body and mentally incapacitated to be anything more than what in reality they are, a set of base and paltry knaves, whose disgraceful and unworthy existence is spent in duping by their low bred cupidity, the afflicted, the unfortunate, and the unsuspecting. Incapable of cures, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and deadly compounds, or as long the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave you with ruined health to aggravate your galling disappointment.

Persons DETAINED these remarks can try these impostors, be ruined in health, and be convinced.

Dr. Johnston wants no Patients but those fully capable of appreciating and distinguishing the services of a regular thoroughly bred Physician from the paltry, deceiving tribe of unlearned Quack.

To those unacquainted with his reputation, the Dr. *deems it necessary to say that his Credentials or Diplomas* always hang in his Office.

His remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to all others. Prepared from a life spent in the Great Hospitals of Europe and the First in Discovery, viz: England, France, the Blockley of Philadelphia, &c., and a more extensive practice than any other Physician in the World.

☞ *No Letters received unless post paid* and containing a Stamp to be used for the reply. Persons writing should state Age and send that portion of advertisment describing symptoms. [April 30, 1859.

POETRY.

GONE.

A Voice from Each Broken Household.

BY BERTHA CARROL.

Gone, in her childish trust,
Alone through the valley dream,
Tenderly leading us
Watch for her presence here!

Bud, infolding a flower,
Dewdrop refreshing us here—
Star of our evening hour,
Gone, but forever near!

Gone from a world of sin
Away from sorrow and strife—
Free from a death within,
Gone to an endless life!

Flower is blooming new,
Dewdrop the Saviour wears;
A gem upon his brow,
Star of our heaven appears.

Climbing to reach that star,
Still nearer we draw to him;
Seeking our flower afar,
Farther we go from sight.

Soon they'll whisper of us,
"They've gone to the spirit land,
Led by a child-like trust—
Gone to the angel band."

SELECTED STORY.

THE DUEL FOR THE DAUGHTER.

Many years ago, Moses Miller, commonly called "Old Moss," resided in the county of Neuces, in Western Texas, some half dozen miles from the village of *Corpus Christi*, then the glorious cloud-castle and darling dream of its imaginative builder, the famous Colonel Kinney. And truly, to the eye of the traveller, the smiling face of the country wears the most varied charms, like a vision of enchantment.

Around, from the pellucid waters of that beautiful bay, in every direction, sweeps an immeasurable sea of prairie, sparkling with golden flowers, such as no garden ever planted by human hands might equal, and as full of island groves as the Summer sky is of stars.—The geniality of the climate rivals, but cannot surpass, the loveliness of the landscape; for in the fiery months of July and August the air is fanned by the cooling winds of balmy breezes from the gulf, and in midwinter the winds are soft and mild as the vernal zephyrs of northern latitudes.

But alas! the character of the first inhabitants presented a gloomy contrast to the peaceful and picturesque scenery of their rural homes, where all save man appeared poetical and divine. The region being cut off, and in a manner isolated from even the wild civilization of Texas, by an almost impassable desert embracing hundreds of miles, was a sort of *ultima thule*, beyond the reach of law or any rule of civil jurisdiction, and hence it became the asylum of refugees and rovers from all parts of the world. Nevertheless it would be unjust to represent the whole, or a majority, of the population as a miscellaneous mass of thieves and murderers. Many of them were honest traders, hunters and herdsmen, while a large class had *sought the solitude of this remote wilderness* from the pure love of adventure and the passion for fetterless freedom, and some had been actuated altogether by that genuine American instinct for wandering, like migratory birds—the restless, burning, insatiable desire to penetrate space and know all the strange things in nature.

Among the rich variety of striking character contained within the circle of the Neuces settlement, not one could be mentioned so deeply defined and strongly colored as that of old Moss Miller. At the period when the events happened which I am about to relate he had already been sixty Summers of laborious life, and yet he seemed healthy, vigorous and active as if only in the power and passionate prime of youth.—His form was tall, firm and straight as an arrow, with lean but massive limbs and muscles, that looked tough as iron, while his rabid feet, thumping the earth scornfully, as if conscious of their strength, rebounded bravely with the springy ease and elasticity of boyhood. You could perceive no signs of decay, no single token of senility, in his motions or figure.

It is true his visage had been furrowed by numerous lines in crooked curves and sharp angles, but such marks appeared so natural and his complexion had such a ruddy glow, like the early flush of juvenile blood, and his countenance seemed so bold, reckless, and free from thought or the tinge of care that the observer forgot his hoary locks and beheld nothing but the indication of vivid, manly force and fiery feelings.

A philosopher scanning this *unique specimen* of humanity in the backwoods would probably have drawn the hasty inference that the sexagenarian had passed his many years in idle repose and utter tranquility; that such a red, merry visage had seldom distorted by a rage, or that those yellowish gray eyes, twinkling with fun and *brimming over* with laughter, had ever flashed the lurid lightnings of horrible hatred and fearful anger.

But the facts of his biography belied the fables of hypothesis. Moses Miller had followed the ever receding frontier step by step, from the day of his majority, as his father had done before him. His scheme of action was extremely simple, and proved very successful. He would settle down in some lonely forest or unpeopled prairie, with his subsistence from the spoils of the chase, and at the same time open a large farm and stock it with herds of cattle and horses. After a while the tide of emigration would come pouring into the new country, when the first pioneer was sure to reap his golden harvest. Every article of food must, of course command the highest price, and the cunning speculator always ended by selling out and wandering further into the Western desert, there to repeat the profitable yet painful experiment, and so on *ad infinitum*.

By continuing this singular process of ceaseless toil and patient self-denial, old Moss finally became the master of a respectable fortune.—As may well be imagined, such a method of life exposed him to perpetual dangers, and developed to the highest degree his native courage. His heart grew hard as a fragment of primitive granite, in warfare with the aboriginal savages, and in more horrible combats with the desperadoes and robbers of the frontier; for where legal restraints were either impotent or wholly unknown, the individual sovereign had to rely exclusively on his own prowess and sense of justice. Thus he became, and even the wild red men of the forest and prairie, accordingly or long had learned to dread the sinewy and ferocity of his dreadful deals and sudden rencounters.

However, it must not be supposed that he contracted the brutal thirst for blood, or the more malignant passion for notoriety, which too often distinguishes the famous fighters of the South-west. On the contrary, he never wielded knife or pistol, save to redress some real or fancied wrong, or to rid society of what he deemed a walking nuisance and absolute outlaw. It is thus easy to comprehend how such a course of habitual conduct, and all the examples and familiar scenes within the sphere of his observation, should lead him to regard bravery as the climax of all virtue, and cowardice as the acme of shame and degradation, if not rather a positive and inexpiable sin.

His family had at first consisted of his wife, an industrous commonplace kind of woman, who insensibly imbibed all his notions and prejudices, and seven daughters, all, save one, then provided with husbands and homes; and yet none of them had wedded with the approbation of their parents. The objection in each case was of a general character, that the respective suitors did not come up to the old duelist's standard of bravery, the sole qualification which could find favor in his sight. Indeed, six of the sisters appeared poorly endowed by nature or education to inspire any very ardent flame in heroic hearts, as their forms were coarse and masculine, and their features rude and repulsive.

Nevertheless, the youngest girl differed entirely from the rest, and seemed, as if by a miracle, to have monopolized all the charming graces intended for the separate members of the household; and truly, you might wander over the world without meeting another being more lovely than Menia Miller. Strange phenomenon, that a family circle of such common clay should be able to exhibit so rare a jewel! But so it sometimes happens; in a lineage of proverbial and hereditary coarseness, there will come one, like a stranger from distant planets, bearing on its visage the living luster of a celestial beauty, which attunes for all the accumulated ugliness of its race, as if the mother's dream of an angel had been embodied in her own bosom! And so this fair flower of the Texan woods presented to every beholder the ideal of his mind and imagination, the faultless form which had floated before his visionary sight in the hours of early youth.

Her shape, though slight and child-like, appeared full to overflowing with animation and vital energy, and every gesture and motion seemed like the rapid and graceful wafture of wings in pure ether. Her small features, of a perfect oval, white as the lily, and radiant red as the Summer rose, lived in the starry light of an everlasting smile—the sunbeam born of a sinless soul, while those luminous curls of golden hair surrounded her face, as a natural halo, and made her resemble some divine picture, the matchless creation of a musing artist, rather than a mortal thing of flesh and blood. But her eyes alone would have rendered her countenance irresistable; they were so large, liquid, and beautifully blue.

It was no marvel, then, that her parents worshipped this fascinating creature as an idol, and resolved to give her the means of intellectual cultivation, such as they had never thought necessary in the case of their other children.—As they could not endure the pangs of her absence from home, even for a single week, a private teacher was procured in the person of a young and handsome lawyer, recently arrived from the North, who had not as yet been honored with a brief, for the unanswerable reason that, where no Courts existed, litigation might be considered logically impossible.

Albert Hilton succeeded, but too well in his agreeable work of tuition, for at the end of six short months he had taught his beautiful pupil the sweet mysteries of first love, and mastered the same profound and pleasant lesson of which he had been previously altogether ignorant, so that they were both prepared to take the highest degree at the bridal altar.

Without anticipating the least opposition to a step so innocent and desirable, the young attorney, so soon as he had settled the matter to their mutual satisfaction with the daughter, proposed the subject, in faltering terms, to the father.

"I am amazed at the extent of your impudence and presumption," responded Old Moss, with a look of astonishment, and casting an ominous glance at the silver handle of his bowie-knife.

"I can furnish you with ample proofs as to the respectability and wealth of my family," urged Hilton, by way of argument.

"I care not if you were worth millions," returned Miller, with a disdainful frown.

"Of what nature, then, can be your objection?" inquired the youth, in tones of surprise.

"Your grant of courage," was the stern reply.

"I cannot imagine from what fictitious data you have deduced your conclusion," said Hilton, with a heightened color.

"Cowardice is so common," retorted the father, "that I hold *every man a craven until he* shows evidence to the contrary!"

"What testimony would you have on so nice a point?" asked the suitor, with a touch of sarcasm in his voice.

"Fight a duel!" exclaimed the other imperatively.

"But no person has insulted me, or offered the slightest provocation for a quarrel," affirmed Hilton, scarcely able to credit his senses at such a strange suggestion.

"You lie!" thundered Old Moss; "for I insult you, and unless you have the nerve to accept my challenge, be sure that my daughter never shall be yours!"

"Such a combat would disgrace us both," retorted the lover, in accents of horror.

"Did I not say that you were a coward!" shouted the duelist, in a towering rage. "Go off instantly from my premises, and never let me see your pale face again within a league of my dwelling!" And he drew his murderous blade of battle to enforce prompt obedience, when the disappointed schoolmaster made a hurried exit, without so much as the formality of an adieu.

But the inconsolable grief and despair of the fair Menia for the loss of her lover affected her father to such a degree that he adopted a sudden resolution, and set out for Corpus Christi. There he found Albert Hilton in the streets, and without uttering a word, began to chastise him by the shameful punishment of the horse whip. The latter received it with all his might, but his efforts proved idle, for he seemed helpless as a child in the iron grasp of the old giant.

As soon as he had laid on the lash sufficiently to disgrace the victim forever, the duelist exclaimed—

"Young man, you will fight me now, I suppose?"

"Yes! yes! let us arrange the affair at once!" cried the other eagerly, trembling with ungovernable rage.

The parties immediately selected their seconds, settled the terms of the hostile interview, and proceeded to the field of honor, accompanied by an excited throng of spectators, anxious to witness the terrible sport. The ground being measured off, the principals took their positions at the unusual distance of fifteen paces.

At the word both adversaries fired, but without effect; and Old Moss called out in courteous tones—

"Is the gentleman satisfied, or does he wish another round?"

"Nothing can wash away my shame, but your blood or my own," replied Hilton, in accents of inconceivable sadness.

Their friends then reloaded the pistols, and the foes discharged them with similar result, when Miller declared:

"I am willing to apologise."

"It is too late!" answered the youth, in a mournful voice, or rather wail of unspeakable sorrow.

Once more they prepared their weapons, and this time pulled their triggers with steady, unwavering aim. Again Old Moss, missed, and at the same instant tottered, and fell upon the earth; but he quickly recovered his feet, the ball having merely cut across his breast, touching the bone, without inflicting a dangerous wound.

The veteran duellist, with a smile of pleasure, iterated his proffered apology, adding the singular explanation:

"I could have shot out your eye at the first fire, had I been so disposed; but I only sought to test your bravery. I have found it of the highest order, and now you may have Menia in welcome!"

It is needless to remark that the issue turned out satisfactory to all parties concerned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Apportionment.

The following is the number of members of the House of Representatives due each State under the new apportionment, with the gains and losses of each compared with the existing Congress:

	No. of Rep.	Loss.	Gain.
Maine	5	1	
New Hampshire	2		
Vermont	3		
Massachusetts	10	1	
Rhode Island	1	1	
Connecticut	4		
New York	30		3
New Jersey	5		
Pennsylvania	23		2
Delaware	1		
Maryland	5	1	
Virginia	11	2	
North Carolina	7	1	
South Carolina	4	2	
Georgia	7	1	
Alabama	6	1	
Mississippi	5		
Louisiana	4		
Florida	1		
Texas	4		2
Tennessee	8	2	
Kentucky	8	2	
Ohio	19	2	
Indiana	11		
Illinois	13		4
Missouri	9		2
Arkansas	3		1
Michigan	6		2
Wisconsin	6		3
Iowa	5		3
Minnesota	1		
Kansas	1		
California	3		1
Oregon	1		

A Doctor Camping Out in a Snow Storm.

Dr. Harold H. Pope was on his way to see a patient in Verona, early on Thursday evening, and was overtaken by the storm in all its fury. Owing to the drifted roads at some points, the path had been moved to the adjoining fields. All traces of the track were, however, soon obliterated, and nothing could be seen, at times, not even the horse's head. The Doctor could not find his way out of these fields, and his horse finally became so completely confused that he refused to budge an inch in any direction. Here was a dilemma, but Dr. Pope was equal to the emergency. Instead of wasting his vital energies in useless attempts to extricate himself, he prepared to camp on the stop for the night, in the following manner. He disengaged his horse from the cutter, and took off his harness; he then took one of the two buffalo robes he had with him, and put it on his horse, and then replaced the harness, buckled it on and made it all safe. He then tied the horse fast to a tree. The doctor then turned his cutter up sideway, so as to make a barricade against the storm, and wrapping himself up in the remaining robe, laid down under the protection of his cutter, and so spent the night. We learn that the Doctor suffered some damage in his feet from the frost, but when the morning sun dispelled the storm, and he discovered his bearings, he hitched his faithful steed once more to the cutter, and made the visit to his patient, as if nothing had happened. Presence of mind and great power of endurance, saved our medical friend from great suffering and perhaps from death.—*Rome (N. Y.) Citizen.*

The Oil Discoveries.

The oil wells discovered in the valley of the Little Kanawha, in the north-western part of this State, are said to surpass all of the kind in the United States. Some six wells just sunk, yield more oil (according to the *Parkersburg News*) than the hundreds which have been opened in Pennsylvania. The *News* notices two extensive land sales last week, to two companies who are going into the oil business. One Company is from Baltimore, who paid $80,000, and the other is the "Little Kanawha Burning Spring Petroleum Company," who paid $100,000.—These sales average from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars per acre. The Lowellys well—to give an idea of their richness—pours out five thousand dollars worth of oil in ten hours, and unobstructed, would yield $1000 worth per hour. Another well yields two hundred and fifty barrels in twenty-four hours.

These wells are found in the counties of Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, and Gilmer.

POETRY.

The Bride's Request.

BY OLIVE PLANT.

Gold I wish not—gold nor silver—
Nor the costly gems of earth;
Yet of these I still ask riches—
Gems to me of priceless worth.

Fame and empty show are nothing,
Nor the princely halls of pride;
They will mock me and deceive me
When the ills of *heart* betide.

Fickleness is the wealth I ask thee—
Are the riches that I crave;
Oh! for them I'd die a martyr!
Nay, for them almost—a slave!

Wouldst thou know, then, what that wealth is
Which on earth will make me blest?
'Tis thy heart's most pure affection—
Next to God to love me best!

Dearest, love me, only love me!
Of this world 'tis all I ask;
I'll be happy, always happy,
While beneath thy smiles I bask.

Dearest, often to thy bosom—
To thy noble, princely breast—
With thy smiles around me beaming,
Let me often there be prest.

Darling, love me, *pray* love me!
Press thy loving lips to mine;
Kiss me often, kiss me sweetly—
Ever, ever call me thine.

Nay, I could not live without thee—
Could not live without thy smiles,
When *one* frown would look carousing
Years of sorrow oft beguiles.

Oh! then, love me—please but love me;
Heaven will take the place of earth;
Give me, dear, thy heart's pure riches
I will bless thy day of birth.

FINAL ACTION

OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Convention of delegates from the several States which assembled at Washington, on the 4th of February, pursuant to the invitation of the State of Virginia, to consider the present distracted condition of the country, and propose some plan of adjustment, concluded its labors on Wednesday 27th, at noon, by the adoption of a resolution recommending that Congress submit to the Legislatures of the several States, the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be included in article 13.

The vote on the adoption of the sections was taken by States.

SECTION 1. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, *involuntary servitude except in punishment of* crime is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed; nor sh

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President "before he enters on the execution of his office."

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

An apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered.

There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you.

I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so. I have no inclination to do so."

Those who nominated and elected me did so with a full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them; and more than this, they placed in the platform, for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgement exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force, of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible. That the property, peace and security of no section are to be anywise endangered by the now incoming administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the constitution and the laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention of the lawgiver is the law.

All members of Congress swear their support to the whole constitution—to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause "shall be delivered up," their oaths are unanimous.

Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority. But surely that difference is not a very material one.

If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done. And should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again, in any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave?

And might it not be well, at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause *in the constitution which guarantees* that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify any particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy two years since the first inauguration of a President under our national constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession, administered the executive branch of the government.

They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet with all the scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the federal Union heretofore only menanced is now formidably attempted.

I hold that in contemplation of the universal law and of the constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.

Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States, in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate or break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself.

The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778.

And finally, in 1787 one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the constitution was to form a more perfect Union.

But if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before the constitution, having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows, from these views, that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union—that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider, that in view of the constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the constitution expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States.

Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary.

I trust that this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority.

The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object.

While the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable with all, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union.

So far as possible the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection.

The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper; and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny, but if there be such I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it?

Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from—will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? I think not—Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly-written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If by the mere force of numbers a majority, should deprive a minority of any clearly-written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution—certainly should if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them, by affirmation and negotiation, guarantees and provisions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration.

No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say? *May* Congress prohibit slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. *Must* Congress protect slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, as we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative; for continuing the government, is acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority, in such case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn, will divide and ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it. All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Is there such a perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case, upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government.

And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having, to that extent, practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery, is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced perhaps, as any law can be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in other cases, and a few break over in each.

This, I think cannot be perfectly cured; and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction, in one section; while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate.—We cannot remove our respective claims from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence, and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more satisfactory, after separation than before?

Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their *constitutional* right of amending it, or their *revolutionary* right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose it, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

I will venture to add that to me the convention mode seems preferable in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or approve. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service.

To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose, not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also, if they choose; but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government, as it came to his hands, and to transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present difficulties, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail, by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people.

By the frame of the government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power to do mischief; and have, with equal wisdom, provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

While the people retain their virtue and vigilance no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you will never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it.

Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either.

If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied, hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, christianity, and a firm reliance on Him, who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulties.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend" it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of their nature.

Virginia Free Press.

BY GALLAHER & CO.,

CHARLESTOWN.

Thursday Morning, March 7, 1861.

The Peace Propositions.

The Virginia Senators persevered to the last moment in their refusal to let the people decide upon the propositions of the Peace Convention. In the course of the discussion on Saturday, Mr. CRITTENDEN said he greatly preferred the propositions of the Peace Conference to his own, for they more nearly expressed his original opinions. The exclusion of the provision for territory "to be hereafter acquired" especially met his approbation, and, if allowed, he would withdraw that provision from his own amendment. On the question, the yeas were 7 and the nays 28.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was convinced his propositions required amendment, and he had draughted new propositions in such a form as met his present judgment, but had unfortunately left them at his lodgings. He particularly wished to abandon the provision respecting territory "hereafter to be acquired," and also wished to strike out the provision for Congressional legislation to protect slavery south of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and so to make it as to be protected by the laws and usages of the States from which slaveholders emigrate.

On being put to vote the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden were lost by yeas 19, nays 20.

The question on the joint resolution from the House of Representatives (Corwin's) was carried by the constitutional two-thirds, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bigler, Bright, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Foster, Grimes, Gwin, Harlan, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Mason, Morrill, Nicholson, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Ten Eyck, and Thomson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Foot, King, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson—13.

The Cabinet.

President Lincoln's Cabinet consists of the following gentlemen—the Senate having confirmed them:

Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward;
Treasury, Salmon P. Chase;
War, Simon Cameron;
Navy, Gideon Wells;
Interior, Caleb B. Smith;
Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair;
Attorney General, Edward Bates.

It is understood that all these gentlemen are pledged to the President's peace policy, as indicated by his Inaugural.

☞ Ex-President BUCHANAN left Washington on Tuesday afternoon for his residence near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was escorted to the cars by several military companies, and made a handsome acknowledgement of the courtesy extended to him.

Peace Proposition.

The Senate refused to adopt the Propositions of the Peace Convention, Messrs. Mason and Hunter of Virginia, Green and Polk of Missouri, Clingman and Bragg of North Carolina, and other Democratic Senators co-operating with the majority of Republican Senators in defeating action upon it. Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Baker pressed the matter with great earnestness, Mr. Douglas proposed the Crittenden plan, and Mr. Seward proposed a substitute, providing the call of a National Convention. The Senate was in session nearly the whole of Saturday and Sunday nights, and finally adopted the Corwin proposition as passed by the House.

In the House, on Thursday, Mr. Corwin pressed his propositions as reported from Mr. Boteler's committee of thirty-three. Mr. Kilgore of Indiana and Mr. Stanton of Ohio, Republicans, made conciliatory speeches. Mr. Corwin moved the previous question, which was sustained, and a vote was taken on the following joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution, and an appeal to a National Convention for that purpose. It is in the following words:

"That no amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of the said State."

This was adopted by a vote of 133 to 65, being three more than two-thirds of the members present.

The bill authorizing the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and State government was laid upon the table on Friday. The bill amendatory of the fugitive slave law, rendering the enforcement of the law more certain, and providing a trial by jury in the State from which the slave may have escaped, was passed by a vote of 92 to 82. None of the Virginia members voted for it, and nine voted against it.

Objections were made to allowing the Speaker to present the Proposition of the Peace Conference, and a motion was made by Mr. Adrain to suspend the rules to receive it.

During the voting Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, said that he was utterly opposed to this wishywashy effort to settle the national difficulties.

Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, would vote aye, whether it was a test question or not.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, was disposed to let the thing in, through respect to the Conference, but was against the proposition.

Mr. Sherman voted no, because there was no time to consider it.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, in order to express his scorn and abhorrence of the proposition, would vote to let it in.

Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, voted aye, because it was his highest duty to do everything to restore peace.

The vote was annouced—yeas 92, nays 66.—Negatived, not receiving two thirds.

On *Monday*, the Senate was in session until 12 o'clock, and passed, without amendment, the Corwin proposition from the House, after rejecting both the Crittenden and the Seward propositions.

Upon the arrival of the hour of 12 o'clock, the Vice President, (Mr. Breckinridge,) in a neat address, took leave of the Senate, and then administered the oath to Mr. Hamlin, the new Vice President.

THE EXTRA SESSION.—Vice President Hamlin took the Chair and called the Senate to order. The Clerk read the proclamation of the President convening the new Senate. The new Senators were sworn in by the Vice President. The hour of meeting was fixed at 1 p. m., on motion of Mr. Hale. No further business was transacted.

In the House, the hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker bid farewell to the House in a brief and eloquent speech. He was in favor of conceding every constitutional compromise, and strongly expressed his devotion to the Union and his thankfulness for the *noble stand taken by the border States*. His remarks were received with perfect silence, by the House, broken only by occasional demonstrations of applause, whenever he referred to his desire and intentions with regard to the perpetuation of the Union.

The House then adjourned; when three hearty cheers were given by the members for the Union.

The Inauguration.

The inauguration ceremonies at Washington on Monday last were of a very imposing and brilliant character. About twenty well-drilled companies of volunteers were out, numbering over two thousand men. There was also a large civic procession, at the head of which was a large and handsomely decorated car, drawn by six white horses, and containing thirty-four little girls in white, each with a flag representing a State. The day was fine, and the best order prevailed. President Buchanan rode in an open carriage on the right of President Lincoln. The procession passed from Willard's Hotel, near the treasury, to the Capitol, where the inaugural address was delivered, from the East front, in a clear and deliberate voice, and in the presence of many thousands of the people.

On the return the pageant was equally imposing, the ceremonies having passed off with the utmost good order.

On arriving at the White House Mr. Lincoln met Gen. Scott, by whom he was warmly greeted, and then the doors of the house were opened and thousands of persons rapidly passed through, shaking hands with the President, who stood in the reception room for that purpose.—Mr. Lincoln appeared in excellent spirits, and gave each of his friends a cordial grasp and smile. Mr. Buchanan took leave of the new President at the door of the Mansion, and the parting was highly respectful and affectionate.

The National Armories.

By the vigilance and timely action of our Representative the item in the Army Appropriation bill for the National Armories was increased from $125,000 for each to $200,000, making in all $400,000. This item was eminently proper, whether the peace of the country be preserved or not. But Mr. BOTELER's efforts were not properly sustained by our Senators, and the amount was reduced to $180,000 for each Armory.

Mr. BOTELER has been successful in another matter of interest to a large portion of his constituents, to wit, in the passage of "an act to authorize the extension and use of a branch of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad within the city of Georgetown."

Altogether, Mr. Boteler's course has been so satisfactory to his constituents generally, and he has acquired so much of the respect and confidence of all parties, in the House and the country, that as yet we have heard of no opposition to his re-election. We have heard prominent Democrats admit that there is no just ground for opposition. As an unflinching friend of the Union he has equally well maintained all the just rights of the States.

The First of the Season.

We dined at the Sappington Hotel on Friday—partook of fresh Shad—the first of the season. This house having passed into the hands of Mr. CRAWFORD, has lost nothing of its well deserved reputation.

The Appropriation Bills.

All the annual appropriation bills have been passed by Congress, and the Treasury is reviving to some extent. The President has signed the Tariff bill, from which Pennsylvania anticipates cheering results. There will, therefore, be no need of an extra session of Congress unless warlike measures should be precipitated by rash men in the Seceding States. The "force bill," as it was called, did not get through Congress.

The President's Inaugural.

We give in this number the Inaugural Address of President LINCOLN, which we heard delivered from the Eastern portico of the Capitol, in a clear and distinct voice. We feel bound to say that we have been unable to discover in it, either from the hearing or the perusal, any thing looking to "blood and thunder," as the Secessionists allege. On the contrary, he declares that "nothing valuable can be lost by taking time," and that his "best discretion will be exercised, according to circumstances actually existing, with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections."

Territories Organized.—At the late session Congress passed acts to provide temporary governments for the territories of Colorado, and Dacotah, and to organize the Territory of Nevada. The bill to admit New Mexico as a State was laid on the table, it being generally conceded that the people were not prepared to bear the expenses of a State government.

For the Virginia Free Press.

THE INTERPRETER.

CHAPTER III.

PURPOSES OF THIS ENTERPRISE.

SEC. 1.—*Prefatory Note.*—The attentive reader will find, by a re-perusal of Chapters I, and II., that the projector of this enterprise has a settled purpose. For seven years past, as indicated in the second chapter, he has kept his feet upon that purpose, as a rocky foundation, in all his schemes for the public benefit. For a third of a century, he has revolved these thoughts in his own mind—and, at great pecuniary loss, has communicated those thoughts to others, on thousands of public occasions;—and now, in the decline of life—with a crippled bodily frame, he seeks to appeal to millions, through the *types of the printer*.

Be it known, therefore, that, if any one—who is a lover of literature—and especially if he be a lover of true religion—desire to know still more about the details of this "*Essay to do Good*,"—he can be further enlightened by a confidential consultation with the author of these chapters All that is requisite is, to address a letter of inquiry, with a three-cent postage stamp enclosed, to "*The Interpreter, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia*"—being particular to mark the County, so as to prevent a miscarriage to another town of similar name, in West Virginia. As already intimated, in chap. II., his name needs not to be known; but, should any necessity for it arise, the Editors of the "*Old Family Journal*," at Charlestown, have the secret—to divulge it, at their discretion.

SEC. 2.—The *Instrumentalities Indicated.*—In the year 1853—when the scheme of "THE INTERPRETER" was first set forth, and was so heartily endorsed by the intelligent Christians of that Southern City spoken of in our second chapter,—there was, apparently, an imperative demand for some special, concerted effort, to UNITE the churches of America—both South and North—in works of benevolence. If such good will animated the heart of American Christendom seven years ago, assuredly the same liberal Spirit cannot be less potent now, since the advent of those wonderful phenomena, in our spiritual sky—(THE UNION-PRAYER-MEETINGS)—which, within the last three years, by an energy manifestly Divine, have sprung up, in every quarter of the globe, and in the island-groups of Oceanica. The same fervent desire for the futherance of every effort, even the weakest, to promote "*peace on earth, good will to men*"—doubtless still abides—a quiet, but glowing flame—in the conscious heart of the Great American Church!

There are certain classes, to which we now specially appeal, to explain to other classes, our evident design. Those classes are: 1st. The learned Profession of the Law; 2d. Medicine; and 3rd. Teachers; but most especially the Teachers of Religion—the Ministers (i. e. the *servants*) of the people, in every rank of society. Especially are our Southern preachers the Divinely commissioned ambassadors from the Court of Heaven to the descendants of Ham. Long since have our Northern brethren (generally) excluded themselves from a participation in that personal service to the children of Africa, which every Gospel-Minister ought to promote, instead of retarding it.

Contemplating, as we are forced to do, the "*signs of the times*," we are impelled to reiterate, in a condensed form, our suggestions, made seven years ago, in regard to the SIX INSTRUMENTALITIES," mentioned in chap. II. They are—

1. *The system of Popular Education*, by means of Public Schools.

2. *The Sunday School System*—with circulating libraries—for every neighborhood in every county, and every State.

3. *The Tract System*—especially when connected with systematic colporiage; but none, except resident citizens, of unquestionable standing in the community, ought to be countenanced in this delicate but powerful instrumentality.

4. *The American Bible Society*—with its auxiliaries. There ought to be a Depository in every considerable town throughout the land; and every county in the land ought to be explored, and every destitute household supplied with the Bible, gratuitously if need be—and this, at least once in five years.

5. *The Honoring of the Lord's Day*—with a more extensive diffusion of its wholesome influences, by means of its fireside Sunday-School and pulpit instructions. And this leads us to the last of the six instruments named—

6. *A Bible-Taught Ministry*—to improve Sunday, by showing the people how they can best use that day, even for their own benefit.—When the churches shall take as much pains to educate their preachers, as the United States government takes to educate her cadets for the army, we may look for, without any miraculous interposition, such manifestations of Power—*Power to do Good*—through the influences of the American People, exerted upon other Nations, as will dazzle even the eye of Faith—so unspeakably honorable, liberal and glorious is the Future of the Church, as revealed and "*ripening fast*,"—when compared with the present parsimony of the church—the present "day of small things." Every preacher—devoted to his work—represents a multitude of other believers, "*an Interpreter, one among a thousand.*" He is to stand up, as if before his Master—a witness for Bible Truth; and, if need be, to fall as a truthful witness, for the Truth. For this great work (a work to be often done, as new generations spring up—a battle to be fought over and over again,)—we need well-instructed ministers of the Gospel. Men, and their families—society—the Nation—the millions of the Heathen World—need them—now, more than ever hitherto. A preacher, of the Bible stamp—who devotes his whole life to the service of God—of his country and her institutions—of the age in which he lives—and of the coming generations—earns well his living; and whatever he receives for his support, or for the education of his children, is as much his due, and as truly deserved, as are the pay and rations of a soldier who serves in the armies of the Republic.

These six grand agencies, so interwoven with the frame-work of American society, are named thus prominently, because much of our NATIONAL DISTINCTION is owing to the influence which has been exerted by them upon our young people within the last third of a century.

L. E. H.

Let Us Be Patient.—The National *Intelligencer*, always cautious and courteous in its comments on the conduct of public men, says of the Inaugural of President Lincoln, that "it leaves to conservative citizens good reason to expect a conciliatory course at the hands of the new President, and certainly demands that he should be allowed to indicate, by his practical policy, the justice or injustice of the hopes inspired by the pledge he makes."

The Olive Branch: OR, THE CONSERVATISM OF CHRISTIANITY.—A discourse delivered in the M. E. Church, at Winchester, Va., before the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sabbath Evening, Feb. 3, by Rev. H. F. BROOKS, can be obtained at the *Free Press Office* at a mere nominal price. Everybody in the town ought to get a copy and read it. It is a superior production.

A Union Party Movement.—Several Democrats in Congress (Messrs. Andrew Johnson, John Cochrane and others,) are to-day drawing up a manifesto, to be signed by as many leaders of all parties as will sign it. It is to be a pronunciamento forming the basis of an Union-party organization. From what we learn, it is likely to be a very temperate and moderate paper, designed to include in the proposed party all who approve the policy of compromise.

Letter from Major Anderson.

J. Hal. Elliot addressed a letter to Major Anderson a few weeks ago, enclosing the copy of a sonnet entitled "Major Anderson," which appeared last month in the Boston Journal. He has received the following reply, which is deeply interesting, from its feeling allusion to the state of the country:

FORT SUMTER, S. C., Feb. 20, 1861.

J. Hal. Elliot, Blackstone, Mass:

My Dear Sir—Accept my thanks for your too highly complimentary letter of the 18th instant, and sonnet dated January, 1861.

Dark clouds still hang over our beloved land, and as yet I cannot discern that the wind is shifting around to the clearing-up point. Still, my trust is firm in God. I believe that He will give us light again; but as a people we must rely upon Him, and not so much upon ourselves.

I look with great interest to Washington, and trust that our President-elect will surround himself by the soundest patriots he can find.—The destinies of our country depend, under the Divine Providence, greatly upon the course of policy his Cabinet attempts to pursue.

Thanking you for the heartfelt and affectionate sentiments you utter in my behalf, and uniting with you in the prayer, with which your letter closes, for our beloved country,

I am sir, very sincerely yours,
ROBERT ANDERSON.

Sudden Death.—A slave, named George Napp, belonging to Mr. James W. Kilmer came to town on Monday last, and from his movements was supposed to be drunk. He was committed to jail and the Jailor, next morning going into the room in which he was confined found him dead. A jury was empannelled by Coroner Chambers who rendered their verdict of death from congestion of the brain, caused by an excessive use of bad whiskey.

[*Martinsburg Gazette.*

☞ John W. Garrett, President, and William P. Smith and Lewis M. Cole, Esqrs., on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio; Hon. Mr. Guthrie, President of one of the Western, and Representatives from several other Railroad Companies were, on Friday last, in Washington City in conference on the subject of conveyance of the mails, with unprecedented expedition, between Washington and Memphis Tenn. It is probable the new line contemplated is via Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati and through Kentucky to the point named.

CHARGES OF THEFT.—Three colored men, named John Carr, Thos. Parker and John Shocker, were arrested on Thursday night by policemen Hause and Newcomb, of the southern district, charged with stealing a box from the Camden Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, marked to J. F. BLESSING, Charlestown, Va. and Fields, of Baltimore. The box contained oyster, cans.

☞ Patrick Henry Aylett, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, has forwarded his resignation to Washington. He declares that as a Virginian, he cannot serve under the Administration of Abraham Lincoln.

We have no doubt Mr. *Patrick Henry* desired to save Mr. Lincoln from directing him to do what he has done. It is well to anticipate occasionally.

Resigned.—Godfrey Koontz, Esq., for 12 or 15 years Cashier of the Central Bank, at Frederick, Md., has resigned, and is succeeded by Peter L. Storm, Esq., the teller.

☞ Returns from 47 counties in North Carolina show the election of 48 Union and 25 Secession delegates, and a majority of about 8,000 against calling a State Convention.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by Rev. Mr. Porter, DAVID WOOD and Miss MARY CLOYD—both of Clarke county.

At Millvale, Stafford County, Va., on the 14th ult., by Rev. D. L. Machenheimer, J. DOUGLAS BRUCE, formerly of Winchester, and Miss ANGIE, third daughter of S. S. Brooke, Esq.

On the 21st ult., by Rev. J. H. Waugh, JOHN T. HARRIS and Miss SARAH BACKHOUSE, daughter of George Backhouse, Esq., all of this county.

On the 11th December, 1860, in Boston, Bowie county, Texas, Dr. HENRY C. HUNTER, formerly of Harrisonburg, Va., to Miss ANNIE E. TALBOT, of the former place.

DIED.

On Monday, 11th of February, at Oak Hill, Fauquier county, the residence of her husband, Thomas Marshall, Esq., ANNIE MARIA MARSHALL, in the 31st year of her age, and eldest daughter of David W. Barton, Esq., of Winchester.

Near Fredericksburg, Va., at the residence of Mrs. Gee's, on the 14th ult., of croup, ELEANOR ANGELA, infant daughter of Edward F. C. and Lucy B. Lewis, of Clarke county.

On the 2d inst., after a lingering illness of consumption, Miss MARY, 2d daughter of Dr. Randolph Rowsler, of Berryville, aged 22 years.

On the 1st inst., after thirteen years' sickness, Wm. F. CHAMBLIN, of Clarke county, in the 30th year of his age.

At St. Josephs, Tensas Parish, La., on the 7th ult., Rev. THOS. J. CASTLEMAN, for many years rector of Trinity Church, in Staunton.

Local Memoranda.

☞ A comfortable Dwelling House &c., for rent by O. H. F. Sherman, 2½ miles South of Shepherdstown, and the same distance from Duffield's Depot.

☞ Sale of various lots of valuable Jefferson Land by Edward E. Cook, special Commissioner, on Friday the 8th day of March.

☞ Sale of valuable tract of Land in Jefferson county, by Thos. B. Beall, Adm'r, on Saturday the 9th of March.

☞ Sale of Personal Property by Samuel B. Harrison, on Tuesday the 12th of March.

☞ Sale of Loudoun and Jefferson Land by Lewis W. Derry, Trustee, on Saturday, 16th of March.

☞ Sale of valuable Jefferson Land, by John A. Thomson, Commissioner, on Saturday the 16th of March.

☞ Sale of valuable Personalty in Clarke county, by F. & P. McCormick, Executors, on Tuesday the 19th of March.

☞ Sale of Personal Property by James M. Wilson, in Berkeley County, on Tuesday the 19th of March.

☞ The Type, Press, and Office Fixtures of the "Independent Democrat," for sale on the 18th March.

☞ Private sale of Jefferson Land by James Logie.

☞ Sale of Mule Colts by George W. Tabb.

☞ Shop and House for Rent by James Lambert.

☞ Mills for Rent by L. P. W. Balch.

[For particulars, see advertisements

Baltimore Prices Current.

For the week ending March 4, 1861

Reported weekly by

RANDOLPH & LATIMER,

No. 60 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

CATTLE—*On the Hoof*	3.00 @	4.00
Net	4.25 @	4.50
TIMOTHY SEED	2.50 @	2.75
CLOVERSEED	4.75 @	5.25
FLOUR—*City Mills*	5.12½ @	5.31
Ohio	5.25 @	5.50
Howard Street	5.25 @	5.31
WHEAT—*Red, good to prime*	1.30 @	1.35
White	1.30 @	1.40
HOGS—*Live*	4.75 @	5.25
Slaughtered	6.00 @	7.00
BUTTER—*Western in Keg*, ⅌ lb	9 @	10
Roll, ⅌ lb	10 @	18
LARD, ⅌ lb	9 @	10
CORN—*White*	55 @	58
Yellow	58 @	61
RYE—*Penna.*, ⅌ bu. 56 lb	70 @	75
Maryland and Virginia	65 @	70
OATS	30 @	35
WOOL—*Unwashed*	18 @	20
Washed	25 @	30

Special Notices.

☞ *To Persons out of Employment.* ☜

AGENTS WANTED,

In every County of the United States.

To engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive prompt by mail full particulars, terms &c., by addressing

LEARY, GETZ & CO.,
Publishers, No. 724 North Second St., Phila.

Oct. 25, 1860.—3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to those requiring LITERARY AID. He will furnish Addresses, Orations, Essays, Presentations, Speeches and Letters, Lines for Albums, Acrostics, prepare matter for the Press—Obituaries

FOR RENT.

I HAVE for rent a large and comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE,

built of Stone, containing five rooms on first floor—Parlor, Hall and Dining Room; on 2nd floor—3 rooms; also garret and basement.—There is also a large lot of Land for yard, garden, &c. The tenant will have access to a fine APPLE ORCHARD.

There is a large run of pure water running through the lot.

The above described property is located 2½ miles South of Shepherdstown, and the same distance from Duffield's Depot, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Any person wishing a further description of the above property, or any information in relation to terms, &c., will write me at Shepherdstown, or I can be seen by application in person on my father's farm 2 miles South of Shepherdstown. My father, in my absence, will show my house.

I will rent the above property from the 1st of April, 1861, or for a term of years to a tenant well recommended.

☞ I have for sale 8,000 OAK SHINGLES.

O. H. F. SHERMAN.

March 7, 1861—3t.

The 'Independent Democrat' FOR SALE.

THE Type, Press and Office Fixtures of the "Independent Democrat," a paper lately published in Charlestown, Va., will be sold, at Public Sale before the Court-House, in said town,

On Monday 18th March, (Court Day.)

The materials are all new, having been in use but for a short time, and any one desirous of going into the business, here, can no doubt retain most of the subscribers to the paper.

TERMS of Sale, Cash.

D. SMITH EICHELBERGER.

March 7, 1861—2t.

WANTED.

THE Ladies to know that Easterday's Tin and Stove House is the only place to get finely finished

CHAMBER WARE.

Now Ladies be convinced by calling early.

March 7, 1861.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a pair of number-one MULE COLTS, two years old the coming summer, and match well.

GEORGE W. TABB.

Feb. 28, 1861.—3t.

MILLS FOR RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to Rent the Shown Mills on a good and competent tenant.

Feb. 28, 1861.—td. L. P. W. BALCH.

FOR HIRE.

A SERVANT WOMAN for hire the remainder of the year, without incumbrance.

Feb. 28, 1861. R. V. SHIRLEY.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE undersigned, aided by a competent Assistant, proposes to open a Male School, on the first *Monday in January, 1861*, on the following Terms, for a Session of Six Months:

Common English Branches	$18 00
Higher Branches, Mathematics, Latin or Greek	24 00
Extra, each pupil, for fuel and rent, per Session	1 00

No deduction for absence less than a month. Prompt payment required at the end of the Session.

N. G. NORTH.

Charlestown, Jeff. Co., Va., Nov. 29, 1860.

Supplemental Notice.

AN erroneous idea, that the above school has been relinquished, seems to have attained currency.—The purposed endeavor has not been abandoned.—Pupils thankfully received, at the subscriber's residence—where their recitations shall be duly provided for, notwithstanding the proprietor's frequent absence from home, in the discharge of his professional duty.

☞ Patrons, at a distance, are informed that pastoral care can be secured for their lads, in pious families, of four denominations—Episcopal, Baptist Methodist and Presbyterian—all which have resident clergymen.

N. G. NORTH.

Of the Presbytery of New Orleans, Synod of Mississippi.

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., Feb. 21, 1861.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

WE have just received our Spring supply of Landreth's Garden Seeds, consisting of

Asparagus, Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Leek, Lettuce, Melon, Mustard, Nasturtium, Okra, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Pepper, Pumpkin, Radish, Rhubarb, Salsify, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, and Turnip Seed.

Landreth's Rural Register for gratuitous distribution, containing directions for planting and cultivation.

RIDDLE & ARDINGER.

Martinsburg, Feb. 28, 1861.

Slating, &c.

THE undersigned, having had much experience in

Slating Houses,

offers his services to the public in that capacity.—NEW ROOFING or REPAIRING will be done at shortest notice, and in a substantial manner. He is also prepared to erect or adjust

LIGHTNING RODS, &c.

He will guarantee satisfaction to those who may employ him. He can refer to a number of gentlemen in this vicinity who have had his services in his line.—He desires a call from the public.

CHARLES L. BEEBE.

Charlestown, Feb. 28, 1861.

ATTENTION GUARDS.

YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Market House, at 2 o'clock, on *SATURDAY* the 9th day of March in full uniform.

☞ The Court-Martial will meet at that time.

By order of the Captain.

M. S. B. ROBERTSON, *O. S.*

February 28, 1861.

BOTTS' GREYS, ATTENTION!

PARADE in front of Court House on Saturday, March 9th, regular drill day, at 10½ o'clock in full uniform, with 40 rounds of blank Cartridges.

By order of the Captain.

Feb. 28, 1861. S. H. BROWN, 1st Sgt.

Card Musical.

AT the solicitation of friends I am induced to return to Charlestown for the purpose of forming

A Class In Music.

Those desiring my services will please leave their names at the "CARTER HOUSE," or "FREE PRESS OFFICE."

Terms per 24 *Lessons reduced to 15 dollars—payable at the end of the session.*

Feb. 21, 1861. J. ANDRIA IARDELLA.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large stock of Ault's I have just received a ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, which I will sell cheap for cash.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

February 26, 1861.

Landreth's Flower Seeds.

HEART'S Ease or Pansey, new varieties, Verbena, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Petunia, Dianthus, &c.

Just received by RIDDLE & ARDINGER.

Martinsburg, Feb. 28, 1861.

MACKEREL.

NO. 2 and 3 Mackerel and Smoked Herring, just received by

RIDDLE & ARDINGER.

Martinsburg, Feb. 28, 1861.

KEROSENE Lamps, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks just received by

W. EBY.

Nov. 29.

SAGE for sale by

BELLER & BURNETT.

Dec. 13.

SALTPETRE, Soda and Saleratus, for sale by

W. EBY.

November 29

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONALTY.

THE undersigned, Executors of Dr. Cyrus McCormick, deceased, will sell, at public sale, at "COOL SPRING," the late residence of decedent, on the Shenandoah River, in Clarke County,

On Tuesday, the 19th Day of March, 1861,

THE ENTIRE

PERSONALTY

of Decedent, consisting, among other things, of the following:

250 Acres of WHEAT in the ground, on the "Cool Spring Farm;

20 HORSES,

among them some very valuable Work Horses, the rest Colts one, two and three years old;

6 fine MILCH COWS, some two or more of them fresh milkers;

34 head of very fine, well broken OXEN;

33 FAT CATTLE;

Some 30 head of STOCK CATTLE; a lot of one and two-year old Heifers;

120 head improved Cotswold Sheep, some of which are yearlings; 30 young BUCKS;

40 or 50 head of HOGS, including Sows; 8 Wagons, Ox Carts, and

FARMING UTENSILS

OF EVERY KIND;

Gearing for Wagons and Plows, Wheat Machine, Rollers, Carriage and Harness, A lot of CORN and BACON.

—ALSO, ALL THE—

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE:

Beds and Bedding, Tables, Sideboard, Eight-Day Clock, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale:—Sixty days' credit on Fat Cattle, negotiable note with approved endorser. For all other purchases over $5, nine months' credit, bond and approved security; $5 and under, cash. In all cases the purchaser must comply with the terms before delivery of property.

F. McCORMICK,
P. McCORMICK,
Executors of Dr. C. McCormick, dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a trust executed to the undersigned on the 9th day of February, 1856, by Michael Derry, for the benefit of Peter Derry, and of record in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Loudoun, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, 16th day of March, 1861,

about 1 o'clock, the land in said deed mentioned, containing

500 ACRES,

more or less, situated on the Blue Ridge Mountain, on Keyes' Ferry road leading from Hillsborough to Charlestown. It lies on the A. L. & H. Railroad—the road passes through one corner of it. The land is

Well Timbered

in Young Chesnut-Timber. It has upon it

3 DWELLING HOUSES,

one with about 10 or 15 Acres of cleared land attached, with a quantity of Fruit Trees, and one of the Dwellings with about 3 Acres, with fruit Trees and other improvements. These Dwellings are comfortable.

This land will be sold in tracts to be divided to suit purchasers.

Terms.

One-half of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, and the balance in 6 months, the purchaser giving approved bond, bearing interest from date. Such title will be made as is vested in the Trustee.

LEWIS W. DERRY, Trustee.

Feb. 21, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING discontinued farming, I will offer at Public Sale at my residence on Bullskin, near Porter's Factory,

On Tuesday, the 12th day of March

next, all my Stock and Farming Implements, consisting in part as follows:

5 head of valuable WORK HORSES, 2 of them extra fine mares with foal;

16 head of CATTLE; 5 of them Cows that will soon be fresh; 1 fine young Bull, Ayershire & Durham;

57 head of HOGS, 6 of which are Brood Sows of imported stock; 1 Irish Grazier Boar;

1 good Wagon and Bed,
1 Spring Wagon nearly new;
1 new Cart; 1 good Carriage;
1 Runyan Fan; 1 Wheelbarrow and 1 Grindstone;
Carriage, Wagon and Plow Gears;
Bar-shear, Single and Double Shovel Plows;
2 Harrows, Grain Cradle, Mowing Scythes, &c.

ALSO

500 bushels prime Oats;
150 bbls. of Corn, white and yellow;
50 Acres of Wheat in the ground;
A lot of Potatoes, &c.

TERMS.—For all except the Corn, a credit of nine months will be given on all sums of $10 and upwards, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date—which will be remitted if paid within ten days after maturity—under $10 the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Terms for Corn made known on day of sale.

Feb. 28, '61. SAML. B. HARRISON.

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK, Farming Implements, &c.

AS I intend discontinuing Farming, I will sell on

Tuesday, 19th of March,

at the farm on which I reside one mile West of Darkesville, the following property:

7 Head of valuable Horses, three of them valuable Brood mares, 1 riding Horse,
1 STALLION, YOUNG BOSTON,
1 Colt, of Vermont Black Hawk,
5 Head of Milch Cows,
12 Head of STOCK HOGS,
2 Brood Sows,
8 Head of improved SHEEP,
My entire stock of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Consisting of Wagon and Plow Gears, complete for six Horses,
1 Broad-tred Wagon and Bed,
Farm Wagons, Plows, and Harrows,
Fifth Chain and Stretchers,
Double and Single Trees, 1 Feed Trough,
1 Water Car and Iron-hooped Barrel,
1 Wheat Drill, new,
1 Threshing Machine, Giser Patent, in good order,
1 Corn Sheller, 1 Wheat Fan,
1 Large Roller, 2 sets of Grain Ladders,
1 Iron Rake, Hay Forks, and Pulleys and Rope,
4 Sets Fly Nets, 1 No. 1 Grindstone,
1 Jack Screw, a lot of light Barrels,
4 Good stand of Bees,
A complete set of Blacksmith Tools, Crowbars, Sledges, Blasting tools, &c.,
A lot of Cap Stakes, Shovels, Mattocks, Scoops, &c.,
1 Cook Stove, 2 ten-plate Stoves and many other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of 9 months, will be given on all sums of $5, and upwards, under that sum the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

Feb. 28, 1861. JAMES M. WILSON.

FOR RENT,

A GOOD TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a large LOT, on which is a STABLE, CORN CRIB, &c.

Said House is adjoining the store-house which I now occupy as Dunlevie's, 4 miles south of Shepherdstown. I prefer a mechanic. Possession given immediately. For particulars, apply to

DOW HEBB,
P. O. Duffield's.

Feb. 21, 1861.—tf.

FOR RENT.

I WISH either to hire a good Wagon-Maker, or to rent to such a one, a

SHOP AND HOUSE,

now in my possession. Application to be made speedily to the subscriber, at Duffield's Depot, Jefferson County, Va. Possession will be given immediately.

JAMES LAMBERT.

February 14, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Virginia, in a suit pending therein, in which

ELLEN A. WAGER, *Adm'r.*,

with the will annexed of Joseph Hoffman, deceased, and in her own right, and others, are *Plaintiffs*, and WM. Z. SINCLAIR'S *Ex'r.*, and devisees and others, are *Defendants*

IN CHANCERY,

which said Decree was pronounced at the October term, 1860, of said Court, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner appointed by said Decree, will offer

FOR SALE

at public auction, to the highest bidder, before the front door of the Court-House of Jefferson County, at noon of

The 8th Day of March, 1861,

THE PROPERTY

hereinafter set forth, in order to pay the amount decreed to the Plaintiff, viz:—the sum of five hundred and forty dollars and thirty-one cents, with interest thereon, at six *per centum per annum* from the 1st day of March 1820 until paid, and the Plaintiff's costs of said suit.

The property to be thus offered for sale is a part of the Derryhill

TRACT OF LAND,

in Jefferson County aforesaid, being the LOT No. 8, in the division among the heirs of John Wager, dec'd., which was recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of said County in January 1806, and allotted thereby to Elizabeth Wager.

This *LOT OF LAND, NO. 8*, in said division, will be offered for sale in three several parcels, according to a survey thereof, made by John Hess, Surveyor of said County, which is among the papers of said suit, with a plat of the land.

The parcel first offered for sale will be Lot No. 3, in said survey, containing

18 Acres, 3 Roods and 14:4 Perches,

being now in possession of Mrs. Patsy Davis.

If the sale thereof shall not produce a sum sufficient to pay the amount decreed as aforesaid, then the next Lot will be forthwith offered for sale, viz:

THE LOT NO. 2

in said survey mentioned, now held by the devisees of Nimrod Anderson, deceased, containing

13 Acres, 3 Roods and 39.3 Perches.

If the sale thereof shall be insufficient to satisfy said decree, after deducting costs and charges of sale, then the third lot will be offered for sale, viz:

THE LOT NO. 1

in said survey mentioned, now held by James Grantham, containing

14 Acres and 3 Perches.

The terms of the sale of said Lots will be one-third in cash, and the residue on a credit of one and two years, in equal payments, with interest from the day of sale; the purchasers giving Bonds and Deeds of Trust on the property sold, to secure the deferred payments.

EDWARD E. COOKE,
Special Commissioner.

Charlestown, Feb. 7th, 1861.

Feb. 7, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF A Valuable Tract OF LAND

IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

BY virtue of the will of Catharine Lafferty, recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Jefferson County, Virginia, I will,

On Saturday, the 9th day of March, 1861,

offer, at Public Sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, a

Tract of Land

in the county aforesaid, of which Catharine Lafferty, died, seized and which by her will she desired to be sold after the death of her son, William Lafferty, who is now dead.

Said Tract contains One Hundred and one and a half

Acres of Land,

Seventeen of which are in

TIMBER,

has on it a well of excellent water near the house, and a spring near the barn, affording a considerable supply of water most of the year. The

HOUSE

is large, and well finished—4 Chambers in the second story, and a large Parlor and two good sized rooms in the first story, and a good Kitchen and two cellars in the basement. A good Sand-Stone Smoke-House; a BANK BARN, with STABLING below, and a very considerable number of FRUIT TREES—Apple, Peach and Damson. It adjoins the land of Chas. T. Butler, James A. Osburn and others, is within 3 miles of Shepherdstown, and 3 miles of Duffield's Depot on the Balto. & Ohio Railroad. The growing crop will be reserved.

☞ Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Terms.

One-third Cash, residue in two equal payments—one at 12 months, the other at 24 months from day of sale—with interest from 1st day of April, 1861, when possession will be given.

THOMAS B. BEALL,
Adm'r. de bonis non with the will annexed of
Feb. 21, '61.—8t.—Reg. Catharine Lafferty, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

IN virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Va., of the 29th October, 1860, I shall offer at public auction, on

Saturday, the 16th day of March next

ensuing, at Rippon in said County, and before the Store door of Timberlake & Sublette, the

☞ VERY VALUABLE ☜

Tract of Land

of which Nimrod Anderson died, seized of, containing

One Hundred & Eighty-five Acres,

more or less. The said

TRACT OF LAND

lies about one mile from Rippon, adjoins the lands of the McPherson's, Ambrose Ranson and others, and is equal in fertility and quality to any land in the County. There is a good

BRICK DWELLING

on said land, a fine Well of water, and also running water on said land, and also good

STABLING,

and the necessary Out Houses. Twenty Acres of said land is in good

Timber.

The sale will be to the highest bidder on the following terms. One-fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, bearing interest from the day of sale; the interest on all of the deferred payments to be paid annually and secured by bonds of the purchasers and a Deed of Trust on the lands sold; and on the 1st deferred payment good personal security will be required in addition to such real security.

Possession will be given to the purchaser on compliance with terms of sale.

JOHN A. THOMSON,
Commissioner.

Feb. 7, 1861.

☞ Spirit, Frederick Examiner and Clarke Journal copy.

MAPLE Sugar and Cheese for sale by

W. EBY.

Nov. 22.

DOOR and Gate Springs for sale by

KEARSLEY, SHEERER & CO.

Dec. 6.

ATTENTION,

Housekeepers!

HAVING employed a competent Butcher, the undersigned will take pains to accommodate the people of Charlestown & neighborhood with

Fresh Meats,

in every variety, in season. Terms, Cash to transient customers; Sixty Days Credit to regular customers.

R. WORTHINGTON NORTH.

Feb. 21, 1861.—8pt. copy.

REMOVAL.

Peter Pfeiffer

WOULD respectfully state that he has removed his large stock of

Ready-Made

CLOTHING, &c.,

to the Store Room, formerly occupied by Lock & Line, on Main Street, opposite the Valley Bank, where he solicits a call from the public generally.

He will very greatly increase his stock in a short time, and contemplates adding a large and varied assortment of NOTIONS, especially intended for the accommodation of the Ladies, to which their attention will be invited.

February 14, 1861.

Commissioner's Office,
Charlestown, February 21st, 1861.

To the Creditors of Giles C. Hamill, and all others concerned:

YOU are hereby notified, that at the request of Mrs. A. H. Kerney, Committee of Giles C. Hamill, I have appointed the 23rd day of March next, at my office for receiving proof of debts or demands against the said Giles C. Hamill, at which time and place you are required to attend.

Given under my hand, as Commissioner of the County Court of Jefferson County, the day and year first aforesaid.

SAMUEL STONE.

Feb. 21, 1861.—4t.

FRESH GROCERIES.

SUGAR.—New Crop New Orleans Sugar, prime; Mackerel in barrels, Halves and Kits; New Crop New Orleans Molasses, Dried Peaches; Raisins, Figs, and Almonds; Coal Oil, Smoked Herring; Cucumber Pickles for sale by the hundred; Vinegar; Axes, just received; Chocolate, Cocoa and Broma; Star Essence of Coffee; Coal Oil Lamps; Crushed, Granulated and Refined Sugars; Wood and Zinc Washboards; for sale by

W. EBY.

February 14, 1861.

HARLEM FLOWER ROOTS.
Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcisses, Iris and Crocus, from Van Der Schoots & Sons, Harlem, Holland.

Just received by

RIDDLE & ARDINGER.

Martinsburg, Nov. 15, 1860.

CORN SHELLERS.

I HAVE received a lot of Whitman's Improved Corn Shellers, which can be had at $18 each.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

I WILL sell my entire stock of Dress Goods, at prime cost, for cash.

J. L. HOOFF.

SMOKING TOBACCO.

A PRIME article of Lynchburg Tobacco and Powhatan Pipes, for sale by

J. L. HOOFF.

CORN MEAL.

ON hand and for sale by

J. L. HOOFF.

EARTHEN WARE.

MILK Crocks of all sizes, for sale by

J. L. HOOFF.

DR. GIBB'S ANTI-DISPEPTIC TOOTH WASH, for purifying the mouth and breath, and for restoring spongy and otherwise diseased Gums; thereby contributing to the preservation of the Teeth. Prepared and for sale by

E. H. CAMPBELL.

Stoves! Stoves!

PARLOR, Cook and Chamber Stoves, of every variety, for sale cheap at my establishment.

Aug. 23. A. MILLER.

CROCHET NEEDLES,

For sale by

E. H. CAMPBELL.

January 10.

KNIFE CLEANERS.—The undersigned would inform housekeepers that he has just received Gray & Bro's Patent Knife Cleaners. One that is all that is necessary to insure their success. Try one.

November 29. T. RAWLINS.

DOOR SPRINGS.

Gray Brother's Graduating double action Door Springs to be had of

Dec. 13. T. RAWLINS.

CURRANTS.—1 Case Smyrna Currants fresh and clean at 12½ cents per pound, just received by

RIDDLE & ARDINGER.

December 13, 1860.

BUTCHER KNIVES.

Just received a lot of Wilson & Roger's best Butcher Knives.

Dec. 13, 1860. T. RAWLINS.

METHODIST HYMN BOOKS,

For sale by E. H. CAMPBELL.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS,

and Psalms and Hymns, School Books, Stationery, &c.

For sale by E. H. CAMPBELL.

PEN KNIVES & SCISSORS,

For sale by E. H. CAMPBELL.

A SUPERIOR article of German Cologne, for sale by

Jan. 10. E. H. CAMPBELL.

G. D. GUN Caps and Musket Caps, for sale by

Jan. 10. E. H. CAMPBELL.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Hats, Caps, &c.

Oct. 11. A. W. CRAMER.

HOOP SKIRTS, Wove Merino Skirts, Corsetts, &c., for sale by

L. SADLER.

LADYS' SATCHELS AND CABAS,

For sale by

Jan. 10. E. H. CAMPBELL.

CLANNON'S BITTERS.—A fresh supply just received direct from the Proprietors, by

BELLER & BURNETT.

Nov. 15.

BEREA GRINDSTONES.—Two tons of the celebrated Berea Grindstones just received and for sale.

Martinsburg, Oct. 11. RIDDLE & ARDINGER.

TEAS.—Black and Green, for sale by

W. EBY.

Nov. 29.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, for sale by

W. EBY.

Nov. 8.

MILLER'S celebrated Hair Invigorator just received. Price only 25 cents. For sale by

BELLER & BURNETT.

Jan. 17.

CORN MEAL and No. 1 Herrings, for sale by

W. EBY.

Nov. 1

PORT FOLIOS, for sale by

E. H. CAMPBELL.

January 10.

HAGERSTOWN Almanacs for 1861, for sale by

BELLER & BTRNETT.

Dec. 13.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS, for 1861, for sale by

E. H. CAMPBELL.

(Oct. 18.)

MCCURDY & TURNER'S Family and Extra Flour, for sale by

W. EBY.

KINGFORD Silver Gloss Starch, a new and superior article for the laundry, just received by

RIDDLE & ARDINGER.

Martinsburg, Oct. 11.

FAMILY FLOUR, from Geo. W. Legg, for sale by

W. EBY.

Nov. 1.

GELETINE COCOA, Broma, and Chocolate, for sale by

W. EBY.

BEANS for sale by

J. L. HOOFF.

FOR IMPROVING CIDER.—Sulphate of Lime used to arrest fermentation in Cider—and thus to preserve its sparkling properties—just received with directions for using it by

BELLER & BURNETT.

Nov. 15.

WOMAN IN WHITE, by Wilkie Collins, author of the "Queen of Hearts," "Antonia," the "Dead Secret," &c., for sale by

BELLER & BURNETT.

Dec. 13.

LANTERNS.—I have just received a fresh supply of Parker's Patent Lanterns, for sale low by

T. RAWLINS.

Nov. 29.

WOOD. WOOD. WOOD.

We will be thankful to any of our friends for a supply of WOOD, as we are entirely out.

FREE PRESS.

NEW Stove Polish, a superior article, at the Grocery Store. For sale by

W. EBY.

Nov. 29.

"NEMESIS," by Marion Harland, for sale by

E. H. CAMPBELL.

Oct. 4.

OIL.—Kerosene Oil, warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by

W. EBY.

November 29.

PLANTATION Segars and Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco, for sale by

W. EBY.

Nov. 29.

RAISINS and Almonds just received by

W. EBY.

Nov. 29.

BUFFALO and Gum Shoes, for sale by

J. L. HOOFF.

BATH BRICK for sale by

W. EBY.

Nov. 29.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, for sale by

A. W. CRAMER.

(Oct. 18.)

DRIED PEACHES for sale by

W. EBY.

November 29.

LARD OIL for sale by

E. H. CAMPBELL.

Sept. 4.

SOAP for sale by

W. EBY.

NEW CONCERN!

—X—

H. DUMM'

Cash Bakery and Confectionery Store!

On Main St., opposite H. N. Gallaher's RESIDENCE.

—o—

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the *Citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he has* opened a BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE, and will always keep on hand Fresh Bread, Biscuit, Bunns, Rusks, Cinnamon Cake and Pies of all kinds.

Also an assortment of CAKES, such as Pound, Sponge, Fruit, Lady, Scotch, Jubilee Bunns, Rock, Water Jumbles, Lemon Twist, Spice, Ginger Pound, Cup, Snow Balls, Maccaroni, Grullers, Apeys, French Ginger, French Maccaroni, Pretzels, Domestic, Mazarine, Cream Puffs, Alexander, Cinnamon Maccaron, Cocoanut, Jenny Lady-finger, Lemon Snapps and Dough-nut Cakes, also Fancy Crackers. FRESH YEAST for sale at all times.

—ALSO—

CANDIES

of every sort.

He is always ready to supply Weddings, Parties, &c., at short notice. The citizens of Charlestown and vicinity will do well to give him a call. Come one, Come all! Dumm will sell *cheap for Cash.*

HENRY DUMM.

Charlestown, Nov. 22, 1860.

The Largest Stock in arket!

Quick Sales and Short Profits.

HEDGES & TRUSSELL

Have been encouraged, since their removal to their new House, near the Bank, to provide for friends and customers a stock never before excelled in this market. The variety is almost indefinite—the style and description of Goods the very "latest out"—purchased of first-class houses, and selected with an eye as to substance no less than show. The public generally are invited to give us a call, our terms being CASH, we have no fears of not satisfying the wish and desire of all friends, though their name be legion.

DRY GOODS.

DeLaines, Fancy and Plain,
Debeges, Fancy and Calico Prints, of latest styles,
Brocade Plaids, Mouslins,
White and Red Flannels,
Plaid Linseys, Brown Cotton,
Bleached Cotton, Casinetts,
Full Cloth, Rag Carpeting,
Oil Cloth Carpeting,
and also a large stock of Blankets for servants,
Fancy Goods and notions,
Stella and Shenel Shawls,
Jocky Hats, Ladies and Misses Hose,
Shaker Bonnets, Head Nets,
White and Colored Corsetts,
Hoop Skirts, all sizes and Prices,
Fancy Belts, Crotchet Braid,
Needles and Cotton, Cotton Hoes,
Ladies and Gents Gloves all kinds,
and also a large stock of

Woodenware and Queensware,

all of which we will sell at the very lowest prices, for cash.

HEDGES & TRUSSELL.

November 1, 1860.

LIVERY, FEED & TRADE STABLE.

BUGGIES, HACKS, &c.,

FOR HIRE.

—o—

THE undersigned has rented that large and well-arranged STABLE connected with the "Sappington Hotel," for the purpose of accommodating the guests of that house, and the travelling community generally.

His Stable

will at all times be furnished with all descriptions of GRAIN and PROVENDER of the best quality. He will take horses at Livery, by the day, month or year, and with a careful and experienced Ostler, and his own personal superintendence guarantees satisfaction to all who may give him a trial.

In addition to his former arrangements, for the accommodation of the public, in all matters of locomotion, he has secured new vehicles and renovated old ones, so that he is prepared to accommodate all necessities, from a wheelbarrow to a six horse wagon, at a moment's notice.

HIS HORSES

are of the best quality, and work gently and ride well.

☞ The bell at "Sappington's Hotel," will be answered all hours, day or night, by the Ostler.

☞ *TERMS* moderate, but for Cash only.

GEORGE W. SPOTTS.

January 10, 1861.—2m.

A New Establishment.

THE undersigned always in favor of Home Manufacture, believing that our country demands such a course, on behalf of the South, have determined to establish a Wholesale and Retail

Tobacco and Segar Factory.

They have secured the services of workmen acknowledged to be the best in Virginia, and they have secured a stock of manufactured tobacco that cannot be excelled by any factory in the State.

Having inaugurated this movement in the midst of our own people, they confidently expect their patronage and hearty co-operation.

We simply desire from our Merchants and Wholesale dealers a trial, as we feel confident we can do more and better than any other house.

Our retail department will open on the 1st of April in the building adjoining our store where every variety of

SEGARS,
TOBACCO,
MERCHAUMS,
PIPES,
SMOKERS,
&c., &c., &c.,

will be constantly on hand. Encourage home enterprise by buying from

BELLER & BURNETT.

Jan. 17, 1861.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE undersigned, desirous of reducing his stock of DRESS GOODS, invites the attention of customers to the following list, which he is determined to sell at Prime Cost for Cash.

4-4 Figured French Merinos,
4-4 " " Ducals,
4-4 Plaid " Merinos,
4-4 Figured Magenta Cloth,
Striped French Ducals,
4-4 Plaid Cashimeres,
All Wool Figured French Delaines, Plain All Wool French Delaines, Plain French Merinos, Plain English Merinos, Figured English Merinos, Figured American Delaines, in great variety, Black and White Delaines from 15 to 75 cents, Plain Black All Wool Delaines, Dotted English Merinos for children, Black and White French Ginghams, Colored French Ginghams, Domestic Ginghams, Chintz Calicoes, handsome styles, Sack Flannels, full stock, Double, Single and Childrens' Shawls, Curtin Damasks, Cabas, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Collars, Undersleeves, Emb'd Setts, Head Netts, Gloves, Trimmings, Ribbons, Ladies' Merino and Silk Vests, also a general assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Kid and Goat skin Shoes and heeled Boots, and many other articles which we are unable to enumerate.

JOHN J. LOCK.

Jan. 17, 1861.

Farm for Sale.

WISHING to discontinue farming I will offer at Private Sale my FARM, situated on the Smithfield and Shepherdstown Turnpike, one mile South of Kearneysville Depot, on the B. & O. Railroad. It contains 286¾ *ACRES, about 70 Acres in Timber.* The land is in a high state of cultivation and well improved, with a large and convenient

BRICK HOUSE,

good Barnes and all necessary out houses. Also, a great variety of Choice FRUIT.

JAMES LOGIE,
Kearneysville, Va.

Dec. 27, 1860.—1y.

Domestic Segars.

320,000 DOMESTIC Segars, of the following Brands:

La Sultana, Regalia, La Rosa, do.;
La Banana do.; Star of the West, do.;
Venus do.; Gift and Bloomer Opera,
Minerva, Plantation, Steffanoni,
Fixed Star, Montezuma, Principe, La Espanola;
Cheroots, California, Washington,
La Maravilla, Ugues,
Patapsco, Las Hasas
Orleandes and Half Spanish,

For sale by LLOYD LOGAN.

Winchester, November 22, 1860.

Fine Smoking Tobacco.

10 BARRELS and 10 dozen Cans Extra fine, Flue Cured Smoking Tobacco;
20 Barrels Lynchburg do.;
23 Do. Goodwin, do. do. do.;
130, 5 and 10 lbs. Bags and Bales, do.;
150 Doz. ¼ lbs. Papers do., just received and for sale by LLOYD LOGAN.

November 22, 1860.

Light Pressed Tobacco.

30 BUTTS Marion Light Pressed Tobacco;
15 Butts E. S. Mansfield, Louisa co., do.;
20 Do. Baker & Davis, do. do. do.;
27 Do. James Thomas, do.;
34 Do. Neptune & Ophir, do.;

Just received and for sale by LLOYD LOGAN.

Nov. 22, 1860.

Just Received,

23,000 VERY FINE Havana and Principe Segars, from the Importing House of Fugua & Sons, Philadelphia, for sale by LLOYD LOGAN.

Nov. 22, 1860.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A large supply on hand.

Oct 4. E. H. CAMPBELL.

RELIGIOUS BOOK DEPOSITORY.

THE undersigned has on hand a large assortment of Religious Works—new and old—many of them exceedingly rare and adapted to Sunday School, Ministerial and Congregational Libraries.

Specimens for sale at Mr. A. W. Cramer's Store, or at the residence of the undersigned. Any Book on the catalogue—or Tracts, in any quantities, ordered, and delivered here, at publisher's retail prices.

The long winter nights, approaching so near, warn parents, guardians and teachers, of the importance of winning young people to the delightful walks of self-improvement, by means of solid books.

Nov. 8, 1860. N. G. NORTH.

Attractive Works.

Among the 624 volumes, and 283 tracts, offered by the undersigned, he asks attention, at present, to the following only:

20 Copies Pastoral Letter, to Young Men—by Rev. Peyton Harrison. 1 Cent.
8 Copies Family Religion, a Prize Essay, obtaining $200 premium, by Rev. B. M. Smith, of Prince Edward Seminary. 60 Cents.
6 Copies of Daniel Baker's Talk to Little Children. 15 Cents.
5 Copies of Daniel Baker's Address to Mothers. 10 Cents.
12 Copies of The True Path; or, The Young Man invited to the Saviour—By Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson. 60 Cents.
20 Copies of Peaks of Otter, The Religious Experience of a Young Man—by a Professor in the Virginia Military Institute. 10 Cents.
6 Copies of Wedge of Gold,—by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D.,—a California work. 40 Cents.
6 Copies Giant Judge—by same. 55 Cents.
20 Copies Our Young Men—who are to care for them? by same. 3 Cents.
12 Copies Force of Truth—by Dr. Thos. Scott, the Commentator. 20 Cents.
6 Copies Sick Room Devotions. 20 Cents.
20 Copies of Mary Humphreys; or, Light Shining in a Dark place—a sweet story, showing how easily good may be done by a Girl of sixteen, having wealthy parents, and a heart to serve God. 15 Cents.
12 Copies of Ella Graham, showing how wicked families may be benefited by Sunday Schools. 20 Cents.
6 Copies of Counsels to the Young—by Dr. A. Alexander. 20 Cents.
6 Copies of Letters to the Aged—by same. 20 Cents.
2 Copies Canon Ascertained; or, The Bible Complete, without the Apocrypha or Tradition—by the same. 70 Cents.
12 Copies "African Preacher—a narrative of a Virginia Slave, concerning whom it is said that "the best educated persons delighted to listen to him and learn wisdom."—By Rev. Wm. S. White. 8 Cents.
12 Copies of Last Days of Jesus,—by Rev. T. V. Moore, D. D., of Richmond, Va. This work, of 300 pages, relates to the appearances of the Lord, during the forty days following the Resurrection. The Style is graceful, elegant clear—the inferences logical, just and instructive. Price 55 Cents.
6 Copies of Captives of Abb's Valley—a true legend of Border Life in Virginia—By the Rev. James M. Brown, a son of the heroine. 25 and 30 Cents.
6 Copies of Letters on Divine Decrees in a pleasing and forcible manner—by the late Rev. John Matthews, D. D. 25 and 30 Cents.

November 8, 1860.

Religious Book Depository.

TO Sabbath Schools, purchasing Ten Dollars, worth—to Gospel Ministers, of all Churches—and to Theological Students—the undersigned will discount one-fifth from the Catalogue prices. Sales for cash only. Purchases may be made at the Store of A. W. Cramer, or of the undersigned, at his residence. Catalogues can be seen at either place.

N. G. NORTH.

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., Nov. 15, 1860.

Helps in Devotion and Work.

6 Copies of Spiritual Garden; or, Traits of Christian Character Delineated by Hamilton, Burder and McCheyne. 30 Cents.
12 Copies Guide to Communicants, in the exercise of Self-Examination. 10 and 15 Cents.
6 Copies Sick-Room Devotions, a small volume, convenient for patients, with prayers, meditations, promises, dying sayings, hymns, &c., in large type. 15 and 20 Cents.
3 Copies Light and Support for the Dark Valley, a hand-lamp for pilgrims down to the gate of death. 15 Cents.
12 Copies Days of Adversity. 10 Cents.
6 Copies Ellen, or submission in Affliction. 10 Cents.
12 Copies Remember Lot, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, an English Episcopal Divine. 10 Cents.
16

POETRY.

I Cannot Sing.

BY REQUEST.

I cannot sing!
Like a caged bird drooping her velvet breast,
Music's a captive fettered in my breast;
It would take wings
And soar birdling soar aloft and free,
Singing to heaven in new-born melody.

Ah me! I mean
With bitter yearnings for a tuneful voice,
And oft times weep while others do rejoice.
I could have home.
A heavier burden, a more grievous wrong,
If life for me were lighted up with song.

Long since I dreamed
An angel bent and touched his lips to mine
And song came gushing like a rich, rare wine;
Yea, it is sacred,
That this dumb soul a thrilling harp became—
Touched by a goddess, Poesy her name.

The vision fled away;
And I awoke to weep when it was gone—
Yea, weep that I a soulless soul was born.
Now I smile and say
All the redeemed shall join the glory psalm—
Even I may sing the new song of the Lamb.

VIRGINIA, February, 1861. 1898.

VARIETY.

I'll Rest when I get Home.

When I was walking through a street in the City of——, a few days ago, I passed a man whose head was whitened and body bowed by the hardships of not less than sixty years. His limbs trembled under their heavy burden, and with much apparent effort he advanced but slowly. I over-heard him talking in a low and subdued voice, evidently mourning over his weariness and poverty. Suddenly his tone changed and his step quickened, as he exclaimed, "I'll rest when I get home."

Even the thought of rest filled him with new life, so that he pursued with energy his weary way. To me it was a lesson. If the thought of the refreshing rest of home encourages the care-worn laborer so that, almost unmindful of fatigue and burden, he quickens his step homewards in view of such a rest, I should press onward with vigor.

This little incident often comes to mind, amid the perplexing labors of the day and stimulates me to more constant and earnest effort. Each laborer toiling in his Master's vineyard, bearing the heat and the burden of the day, can say "I'll rest when I get home." Here let us be diligent in the service of God, remembering that our rest is above. Fellow traveller, are your burdens grievous to be borne, so that you are ready to faint on the way? Jesus says, 'Come unto me, all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' To rest from toil is sweet; to rest from sin is Heaven.—*Christian Miscellany.*

The Power of Home Courtesies.

Some writer gives in the following sentence his experience: "I am one of those whose lot in life has been to go out into an unfriendly world to an early age; and of nearly twenty families in which I made my home in the course of about nine years, there were only three or four that could be properly designated as happy families, and the source of trouble was not so much the lack of love as lack of care to manifest it." The closing words of this sentence give us the fruitful source of family alienations of heartaches innumerable, of many sad faces and gloomy home circles. "Not so much the lack of love as lack of care to manifest it."—What a world of misery is suggested by this brief remark! Not over three or four happy homes in twenty, and the cause so manifest and so easily remedied! Ah, in the "small, sweet courtesies of life," what a power resides! In a look, a word, a tone, how much of happiness or disquietude may be communicated! Think of it, reader, and take the lesson home with you.

Gentleman.—Is Mrs. N. in?

Servant.—No, Sir, she's not at home.

Gentleman.—Well, I am sorry, as I owe her some money and have come to pay it.

Voice from over the bannistrades; Oh! I am in. To be sure I am! Why, Sally, didn't you know that? Ask the gentleman to walk in!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Two Through Trains Daily,

Between Harpers-Ferry and all parts of the EAST AND WEST.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,
HARPERS-FERRY, May 23, '60.

FIRST.—The Express Train leaving Baltimore daily, including Sunday, at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes, P. M., arriving at Benwood at 8 05 A. M., connecting with the Cincinnati Express Train and arriving at Cincinnati at 4 o'clock, P. M., *Making* direct connections with the Express Train for Louisville, Cairo and the South west, for St. Louis, Kansas, Nebraska, &c.

SECOND.—The Mail Train leaves Baltimore daily, (except Sundays) at 4 00 A. M., arriving at Cumberland at 11 15 A. M., and Wheeling 8 45 P. M.

THIRD. Accommodation Train leaves Baltimore daily at 8 30 A. M. *arriving at Cumberland at 5 30 P. M.* &c.

Through Tickets can be had at this Station to all the principal Western and Southwestern towns.

The time of arrival and departure of all the passenger trains at this Station is as follows:

TRAINS WESTWARD.

	Arrives.	*Leaves.*
Express	7 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.
Mail Train	7 15 A. M.	7 15 A. M.
Accommodation	12 55 P. M.	12 41 P. M.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

	Arrives.	*Leaves.*
Express	11 08 A. M.	11 10 A. M.
Mail Train	12 59 P. M.	1 02 P. M.
Accommodation	12 24 A. M.	12 27 A. M.

JOHN DONAHOE, *Agent.*

Nov. 29, 1860.

Marriage Guide.—Being a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physology and functions of our sexual system and the production or prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage; and having the least impediment to married life should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not be absent from the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 467 Spruce St., above 4th, Philadelphia, Pa.

DO NOT BE FRIGHTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious Quacks—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of either of Dr. Young's Books and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his Office, No. 164 Spruce Street, above 4th. [Aug. 31, '60.—3m*eow.

HARRY C. NI ELY'S EMPORIUM of FASHION!

Hats, Caps, &c.

34 Baltimore Street, between Harrison and Frederick Streets, near the Maryland Institute.

GENTLEMEN'S Superior Style and Quality of Silk Hats, Young Gentlemen's Silk Hats.

An elegant Hat. Gentlemen's Superior Soft Hat, new styles in various colors; Youth's and Boy's Stouch Hats, suitable for every season.

CAPS

in great variety, suitable for all ages.

My stock will be found to have the essential requisites, as to quality, durability, and fit. The latest approved style, finished with perfect artistic skill; Sold at low Cash prices.

Call at the Emporium of Fashion and examine styles, and give me a trial H. C. NICELY.

Oct. 25, 1860. Formerly of Jefferson Co., Va.

We are now receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS.

KEARSLEY, SHEERER & CO.

Oct. 11.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR for sale by

Dec 6 KEARSLEY, SHEERER & CO.

MEDICAL HOUSE.

NO. 11 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,
BALTIMORE MD.

Established in order to afford the afflicted sound and scientific medical aid, and for the suppression of Quackery.

DOCTOR SMITH, THE ONLY REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, has for many years devoted his whole attention to the treatment of Private *Complaints*, in all their varied and complicated forms. His great success in those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the public as worthy of the extensive patronage which he has received. Within the last eight years Dr. S. has treated more than 25,000 cases of Private Complaints, in their different forms and stages; a practice which no doubt exceeds that of all the other physicians now advertising in Baltimore, and not a single case is known where his directions were strictly followed, and medicines taken *at reasonable time*, without effecting a radical and permanent cure; therefore, persons afflicted with diseases of the above nature, "no matter how difficult or long standing the case may be," would do well to call on Dr. Smith, at his office, No. 11 South Frederick Street.

The afflicted should bear in mind that Dr. S. is the only regular physician advertising, who has for many years devoted his attention to the treatment of this class of diseases.

His medicines are free from Mercury and all mineral poisons put up in neat and compact form, and may be taken in a public or private house, or while travelling, without exposure or hindrance from business, and, except in cases of violent inflammation, no change of diet is necessary.

We are called upon every few days to cure Chronic diseases which were supposed to have been cured *years ago*, but instead of which were only checked, driven into the system by Mercury or Copaiva, and therefore seemed to be well, but in a longer or shorter time, by some slight cause, broke out in its worst and most difficult forms producing ulcers in the throat, nose, or roof of the mouth; eruptions of the skin, pains or swelling of the bones, etc. On account of the number of such cases which have lately come under my care and the immense suffering with a little neglect or improper treatment in the first stages of the disease may cause, Dr. Smith thinks it his duty to advise the *unfortunate, particularly strangers*, to be careful that they are not deceived by *false advertisements of boasting quacks*, who make promises which could not be fulfilled even by the most experienced physicians. By neglect or improper treatment the patient is often reduced to a state which makes the case extremely difficult to cure. Therefore all should be aware of the importance of consulting a skillful physician in the early stage of the disease.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY.

Young men! Beware of the perdicious indulgence and almost fatal injury you inflict upon your constitutions by evil examples and the morbid influence of the passions.

How many young persons do we daily behold, whose countenances and debilitated constitutions depict diseases arising from that horrible and degrading vice.

It could be shown how attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of Consumption, are often ascribed to wrong causes, when in reality they are the consequence of alluring and perdicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body.

DR. SMITH gives his special attention to the treatment of this destructive malady.

Patients can be cured at home by addressing a letter to Dr. Smith, describing symptoms, and receive a medicine securely packed from observation, forwarded by express or otherwise, to any part of the country.

No letters will be answered unless they contain a remittance or postage stamp.

Persons afflicted with any of the above complaints will do well to avoid boasting impostors, whether foreign or native, as also the numerous *specifics* advertised as a certain cure for any and every disease. These preparations are put up to sell, but not to cure, and often do much more harm than good, therefore avoid them.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

Persons address, post-paid,

DR. J. B. SMITH,
No. 11 South Frederick street.

April 16, 1858. Baltimore, Md.

FOR NEW YORK.

The New York and Virginia SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST CLASS STEAMER, MOUNT VERNON,

WILL leave Alexandria every Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, allowing passengers arriving by the trains of the O. & A. and Manassas Gap Railroads time to connect.

Returning, she will leave New York at 3 o'clock every Saturday afternoon, reaching Alexandria about 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Accommodations for passengers First Class in every respect.

PASSAGE, including meals, ... $7.50

N. B. Shippers will please note that this is the

Only Direct Line of Steamers between this Port and New York.

A commodious Depot has been erected on the Company's Wharf, through which the Railroad track has been laid, so that Goods by this line can be Received and Shipped at all times without regard to the weather and without the expense of drayage, &c.

No Commission charged for Forwarding.

Insurance effected on all Goods (if desired) at 3-8 Premium. For Freight or Passage apply to

FOWLE & CO.,
Agents, Alexandria.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
Agents, New York.

Oct. 12, '59.

Married.

Cling to the Union AND THE Little Giant.

NEAR CHARLESTOWN.

D. E. Rose, Esq., *Dear Sir*:—I will keep the Washing Machine, the "*Little Giant*" that you sent out for me ritiday. I have one of your first inventions, but our folks will no longer use it after having fairly tested the other. The double-acting principle of the "Little Giant" renders it, in my opinion greatly superior to all other Washing Machines. It does its work thoroughly in about one-third of the time of the old; one, and turns with far greater ease—a child can turn it long enough to execute the largest washing.

I will also have the pleasure of giving your newly invented *Stay and Kroul Cutters*. This is a novel and perfect instrument, and does its work with far greater speed and nicety than any thing of the kind that I have ever seen or heard of. The phenomena and utility of these Machines will certainly recommend them to every family. *Very Respectfully*,

Dec. 22, 1860. JAS. M. RANSON.

"I purchased of Messrs. Rohr & Davis, a Washing Machine several year ago, which I consider a most desirable article for family use. I have also purchased the *LITTLE GIANT*, the best invention of Mr. Rohr, which my family regard as the most perfect Washer in the world, saving much labor and soap powder. Our washwoman bears testimony to its efficacy in doing our work. C. G. STEWART.

January 3, 1860.

VIRGINIA to-wit.

In the Circuit Court of Jefferson County.

Ann E. Gilmer, *Paintiff.*
Against IN CHANCERY.
Henry Berry, Adm'r. *de bonis non* with the will annexed of John Baker, dec'd., Vincent M. Butler, Adm'r with the will annexed of William Short, dec'd., Robert Lucas, late Sheriff of Jefferson County, Committee of Joseph McMurran, dec'd., and of Samuel D. Baker, deceased, and of Wm. Lisle Baker, dec'd., and John Baker, dec'd., and of Robert W. Baker, dec'd., and of Juliet W. Baker, dec'd., and of Ellen M. Tapscott, dec'd. *Deft's.*

AND

The Washington County Bank, &c. *Plff.*
vs. *IN CHANCERY.*
Wm. Lucas, Adm'r of Samuel Engle, dec'd., and the heirs of said decedent. *Deft's.*

AND

John Hopkins, surviving partners, &c. *Plff's.*
vs. *IN CHANCERY.*

The same defendants as in the first above case, and Ann E. Gilmer, *Deft's.*

COMMISSIONER E. E. Cooke having made an additional report in pursuance of the decree of the last term, and these causes coming on again to be heard by consent upon the papers formerly read, and said report of Commissioner Cooke, of October 19th 1860, was argued by counsel, and the Court not deciding anything arising upon said report, except what relates to the bond of H. Keyes, for $568.17 cts., with interest. It is decreed and ordered that the receiver of the Court do collect the said bond, and after deducting his own commission, and the expenses of said report of October 19th, 1860, that he pay over one fourth of the balance to the plaintiff, Ann E. Gilmer, and this cause is again recommitted to the same commissioner to ascertain and report what proper disposition should be made of the remaining funds in this cause, in whose hands they are, and in what capacity held, making any special statement deemed pertinent by himself, or which may be required.—And the said commissioner is directed to give notice to the parties by publication in some newspaper of the county, once a week, for four successive weeks, which publication shall be in lieu of personal notice.

A Copy.—Teste,
R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

The parties to the above suits are hereby notified to appear at my office, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 7th day of March, 1861, with their evidence, to enable me to execute the above decree.

EDWARD E. COOKE, Com'r.

Charlestown, Feb. 7th, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Acting Surgeon, Howard Association,
No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 20, 1860.—1y.

Baltimore Safe Manufactory. MILLER'S Improved Salamander Safes.

THOUSANDS Of Dollars in all kinds of Property saved annually in these States that never failed to preserve their contents.

FACTORY, Dorance St., Providence, R. I. and 159, *North Street, Balt.*

SALES ROOM, No. 16, South Charles St.

For Sizes and Prices send for a Circular.

All Safes warranted to give satisfaction.

J. H. MILLER,
No. 16, South Charles St., Balt.

October 30, 1860.

MEDICATED PRUNE, a mild, pleasant and efficient remedy for constipation of the bowels, for sale by

Jan. 17. BELLER & BURNETT.

SALTPETRE, Cayenne Pepper, Black Pepper, Cut Nutmegs, Spices, for sale by

Dec. 4. BELLER & BURNETT.

Fall & Winter SUPPLY.

Look Out For

BARGAINS!!

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES.

B. D. HIRSH, formerly of the firm of Frankel, Bro. & Co., The present proprietor informs his friends and buyers that he has just returned from the East, and is willing to furnish his customers with a fresh lot of

FALL & WINTER Ready-Made Clothing,

On Shenandoah Street, opposite the New Government Buildings,
HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

In addition to his large and well assorted stock of Mens' and Boys' C L O T H I N G; he offers a large stock of the latest styles of

HATS & CAPS,

Boots, Shoes,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Such as Fine White Linen and Fancy Marseilles Shirts; Under Shirts and Drawers, Overalls, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c.

with a great variety of FANCY GOODS, such as Pocket Books, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

N. B. My friends and buyers would find it to their benefit to give me a call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that I can undersell any establishment of the kind in the vicinity.

Don't Overlook the Store Sign.

Oct. 4, 1860. B. D. HIRSH.

A New Supply of Fall & Winter READY-MADE CLOTHING.

I INFORM my customers and public in general, that I have just returned from the East with a very large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER Clothing,

made up in the best and latest styles. I will also inform my customers and all persons who wish to purchase

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

CRAVATS, SHIRTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS,
CANES, GLOVES,
POCKET-BOOKS, GOLD RINGS,
COMBS, &c., &c.

to call and examine my stock. As I ought a very large assortment of those named articles, and I am determined to undersell any other establishment in Jefferson or any other County in Clothing or Furnishing Goods.

All I ask from the public is to call and convince themselves, as my motto is cash sales and small profits.

HENRY SHEPHERD.

Near the Wager House, Harpers-Ferry.

October 4, 1860.

Maryland and Virginia MARBLE WORKS.

J. McDERMOTT, Sculptor of Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Cenotaphs, Mural Tablets, Grecian and Roman Antique Tombs, Mantles, &c., begs leave to inform the public that, with an ample force constantly employed, he is ready to execute all orders at the shortest notice. He uses none but the best qualities of

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,

and as he finishes all work from the rough, is able to SELL CHEAPER than can be done in any of the cities.

DRAWINGS

Of Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones, Scrolls, and Fancy Work of all descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any person wanting work.

All work is warranted to give entire satisfaction in price and finish; and is delivered and erected free of charge.

Persons in want of anything in his line, will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders from a distance will meet prompt attention.

J. McDERMOTT,
SCULPTOR IN MARBLE,
South Market St., Frederick City, Md.

H. BISHOP, Agent at Charlestown, Virginia.

October 6, 1859.

ANDERSON, WM. MARBLE WORKER,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.,

HAS opened a shop on Main Street, 2 Doors West of the Valley Bank, where he is prepared to make to order

Marble Monuments,

TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c., &c., of Foreign and Domestic Marble. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. All work delivered free of charge at the risk of the manufacturer.

October 11, 1860.

EVERETT HOUSE,

Martinsburg, Va.

THE undersigned having leased for a term of years the Hotel on the Corner of Queen and Burke Streets, known heretofore as the Rawlin's Hotel, and having thoroughly renovated and refurnished the House with entire new Furniture and Fixtures, is now prepared to accommodate the travelling public; also boarders by the week, month or year.

HIS TABLE will be furnished with the best in the market.

HIS BAR will be supplied with Liquors, Infer or to none in the country.

THE STABLE will be attended by experienced and attentive Ostlers.

It is the determination of the undersigned to make his Hotel a home for all who may favor him with their patronage.

A Porter will be at the Depot upon the arrival of the Trains, and will carry baggage to and from the House.

A call from his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE W. RAMER.

October 6, 1859.—1y.

CITY HOTEL. Corner of Royal and Camden Streets, Alexandria, Va.

SAMUEL HEFFLEBOWER, Prop'r.

THIS House has been conducted by the present Proprietor for the past three years, and has received its full share of the patronage of the travelling public, and having lately been repaired and refurnished from garret to cellar, additional facilities are afforded by which every comfort and convenience to be found at any other First Class Hotel is guaranteed.

A pleasant sojourn is promised to all who may patronize this house.

Strangers will find at the Steamers and Trains, upon their arrival in this city, polite Porters and comfortable Omnibuses, which will convey them immediately to the Hotel. The best the market affords is always to be found at this Hotel. [July 19, '60.—tf.

THE "WAGER HOUSE,"

In the Romantic Village of Harper's Ferry.

SOLE Proprietor of this large and commodious Hotel, I announce to

long newly fitted up and prepared for their accommodation, the public is deeply interested in the maintenance of a

Good Hotel

at this point. Having taken an assignment from the lessee, of the unexpired term, and purchased the furniture thereof, besides making large additions of handsome and valuable furniture thereto, it shall be my aim to sustain the reputation of the House, so well established under the late proprietor, Mr. J. P. A. Esten. The patrons of the House whether visiting our village on business or seeking pleasure, may rest assured no effort will be spared to render satisfaction and promote their comfort. ISAAC FOUKE,

Harper's Ferry, April 21, '59—tf. Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL, Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia.

THIS new Hotel is now open and ready for guests. It is not only a new Hotel, but a new house. New rooms, new beds, new furniture. Latest improvements—rooms large, airy and comfortable.

My TABLE is also furnished with the best the seasons afford.

My BAR is supplied with the best Liquors. Abundance of competent servants always in attendance.

My STABLE and Ostler shall be of the very best kind, and due attention will be given to any horse committed to my charge.

It already has been said flatteringly, of my table, provision and management, "This is like the best days of Bush Taylor." However this may be true, merited, Mr. Taylor, or any one else, could not have pledged more earnest endeavor and strong determination to build up a *first class House* than I do, if money and every attention can do it.

All I ask of the public is to give me a call, and prove me true or false. HARROLD,

Oct. 11, '60.—1y. for L. A. GLAZE.

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Founded 1825 ..... Chartered 1854.

LOCATED CORNER OF Baltimore and Charles Street, Balt., Md.

THIS Largest, Most Elegantly Finished, and Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young men desiring to obtain a thorough Practical Business Education in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A large and beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with Specimens of PENMANSHIP, and a large ENGRAVING (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior view of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to every Young Man on application, Free of Charge.

Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail.

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Balt., Md.

July 5, 1860.—1y.

Frederick Female Seminary.

FREDERICK CITY, MD.

THE scholastic exercises of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY the 3d of September next. It is confidently believed that this School offers as many educational advantages and personal comforts as any Young Ladies Seminary either in the Northern or Southern States. Being located in a Southern State it is in all its precinctes a Southern Institution.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights, Fuel, Washing, &c., $200 per Scholastic year; payable half yearly in advance.

For Circulars and other particulars, apply at this office, or address

H. WINCHESTER,
President.

Aug. 16, '60.

BLACKSMITHING AND WHITE SMITHING.

THE subscriber being engaged in the above business on Raleigh Street, near John Street, in the shop of John Allen, recently occupied by Mr. Kane, takes this method of notifying the public that he is prepared to furnish and repair

Locks, Make and Fit Keys,

and attend to Bell Hanging, to make and put up

Wrought Iron Fences

at city prices, to put up CAST IRON FENCES, for Cemetery purposes, and promptly attend to the repair of MACHINERY, the fitting up and

Repair of Carriages,

with good material, and in a style of first class workmanship. Call and look at work in his line.

Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, which he will endeavor to merit by strict attention to business and moderate charges.

Charlestown, Nov. 1, 1860.—1y.

FROM ESTERDAY'S TIN-WARE AND STOVE WORKS!

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

THE constantly increasing demand for Tin, Sheet-Iron and Bone Wares, Cooking apparatus of every description, Metal Roofing, Spouting and all other Job Work connected with my business, has induced me to greatly increase my facility for supplying (with that promptitude for which my establishment has acquired some note) all demands for the above mentioned wares. I have engaged in the business much more extensively than heretofore, and have made arrangements to buy all my material directly from the manufacturers and importers, and purchased the most approved machinery and tools for the manufacture of all wares, and have employed none but the most experienced workmen, and as I manufacture as extensively as any concern in the same business in the State, I am perfectly confident of my ability to supply the citizens of Virginia with all wares in my branch of business on as accommodating terms as any concern in the State. Owing to the extensive stock of different wares which I keep constantly on hand; I think I can offer inducements to all in this State, which cannot fail to insure to me a very liberal patronage.

Tin-Ware.

I have now manufactured a very large and general assortment of Tin-Ware of the best quality, which I will sell, at my establishment in Charlestown, or thro' my Traveling Agents, throughout most of the counties in the State, at low prices for cash, or in exchange for

Cotton Rags,	Sheep-Skins,	Beeswax,
Wool,	Hides,	Bacon,
	Country Hard Soap, &c.	

Those who patronize this establishment will very soon be able to appreciate the convenience of having these wares brought to their business houses and the trade taken from the same without giving them either the expense of freight or trouble of preparing for shipment.

I have a desirable Stock of Coal SKUTTLES, ASH HODS, FIRE CARRIERS, FIRE SCREENS, DRIPPING PANS, SIFTERS, STOVE PIPES, &c., and am prepared to do the Job Work.

I keep a supply on hand at all times

SHEET IRON WARE

manner, at short notice, all kinds of

Sheet-Iron Work,

of either Russia, Enggilsh, American or Galvenized Iron, all of which

Heating and Cooking Apparatus.

My stock of *STOVES* at this time offers as good a choice for selection as can be found in any establishment in the State, among which may be found the

National Cook,	3	sizes, for	coal or wood.
Young American,	4	do do	do do
Mount Vernon,	3	do do	do do
Roger Williams,	3	do do	do
Reliance Range,	2	do do	do
Old Dominion,	4	do do	do
National Range,	2	do do	do do
Patapsco Air-tight,	3	do do	do do
Blue Ridge Air-tight,	4	do do	do do

Parlor, Chamber and Hall Stoves

of various sorts and sizes, among which may be found the

Baltoon Franklin,	2	sizes, for	coal or wood.
Baltoo Parlor Cook,	2	do do	do do
Old Franklin,	3	do do	do
Magic Temple,	2	do do	do
Model Parlor,	2	do do	do
Cottage Franklin,	2	do do	do
Moveable Grates,	6	do do	do do

Cumberland Coal Stoves, 4 sizes; Ten Plate Stoves, all sizes, with or without Boiler tops; Waffle-Irons, 4 sizes; Tea Kettles, Coffee Stoves, &c., &c.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to please, I hope to secure a portion of public patronage.

Sep 6, 1860. WM. P. ESTERDAY.

Prof. L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL COMPOUND FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dying, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

THE great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convinces the proprietor that the time has arrived when it only necessary to satisfy a discriting public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases. Causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a* rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give length and vigor to the roots, restore the growth to the parts which have become bald, causing it to curl in

Fresh Covering of Hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York, who have had their hair restored by the use of this invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the

HAIR FROM TURNING GRAY

until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original* hue giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair*, which, when used with the invigorator, can be depended in any required form so as to preserve its place, will hold up a *first class House* than I do, if money and every attention can do it.

All I ask of the public is to give me a call, and prove me true or false. HARROLD,

Oct. 11, '60.—1y. for L. A. GLAZE.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feble, and complaining? Are you confined, with your system disordered, your feelings miserable, and your faculties impaired? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness, some fatal disease impending from your blood, and should be arrested by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disorders impure, purify the blood, and set the functions of your system coursing with health again. They invigorate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease, A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general depravation, pain and disease. While in this condition, exposed by the derangement, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the natural feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the despondent and dangerous diseases. They are a positive effect upon these complaints. Caused by similar causes and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely cured by the same means. Now, who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Testimonials from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR SIR, AYER: Tell not whether you cured complaints I have suffered with your Pills better than to say all that we have tried with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

REV. W. PRESTON, *Clerk of Allegheny Co. Court.*

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Dell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice for some time past, and have made them a subject of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO HALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them to contain as one of the best preparations I have found. Their active effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa*. Their superior coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. F. Hanna, Rector of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIRES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DR. AYER: I find using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system, and purify the fountain of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

So much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *ostiveness. Hundreds of our fraternity have found them* as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the *promotive of others that are worse. I believe costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Rev. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, will prevent my services being required in cases when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual in cleansing the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have, that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hewites, of the Methodist Episc. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in *chronic rheumatism*. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I was cured entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. Yours, VINCENT BIDDLE.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences which its incautious use may produce. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

FOR SALE BY

BELLER & BURNETT, Charlestown,
TIMBERLAKE & SUBLETTE, Bippon,
JOHNSON & CO., Summit Point,
JOS. H. CLAGETT, Harpers-Ferry,

and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere [July 5, 1860.

The Largest Stock in Market.

RARE GOODS AND AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE subscriber has just opened, and is now offering for sale, at his large and commodious store room, in the "*SPIRIT BUILDING*," one of the largest and most variously assorted stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

ever offered in this market. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine as they cannot fail to find qualities and prices to suit.

Silks, Fancy Brocade, Plain, Poulard and Black,
Mouselin DeLaine,
Cashmeres, Printed and Embroidered,
Merinoes,
Plaids,
Bombazines,
Alpacas,
Valencies,
Lavellas,
DeBeiges,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
House-Keeping Goods,
Manillas and Shawls,
Mourning Goods,
Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves &c.,
Flannels, white and colored,
Canton Flannel,
Linseys, fulled and plaid,
Cassinetts,
Kersey,
Blankets,
Jeans,

CARPETS—Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain & Venitian.

TRUNKS—Ladies' Packing and Men's.