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ITHE "OLD FAMILY JOURNAL"-DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, TRADE, LITERATURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, &C.

# VOL. 1, NEW SERIES.

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1865.

 VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.
 den fleece of hair Paul Dupont saw the face he wanted. An innocent face—a beautiful face —the face of a perfect blonde. Perhaps she was seventeen, butcertainly no older. Earliest girl 

 JOHN S. GALLAHER, H. N. GALLAHER, W. W. B. GALLAHER.
 Enrrors.

JOHN S. GALLAHER, H. N. GALLAHER, W. W. B. GALLAHER,

Charlestown, Jefferson County.

## OFFICE IN "JEFFERSON HALL."

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#### POETICAL.

You Remember it, Don't You? You remember the time when I first sought your hen s smile, not s word, was the summ ben you called me a friend, till you found, with That our friendship turned out to be love in dis-

gaise Tou remember it—don't you? You will think of it—won't you? Yes, yes, of all this the remembrance will last Long after the present fades into the past.

You remember the grief that grew lighter when With the bliss, you remember, could aught be coming.

pared? To remember how fond was my earliest yow? To fonder than that which I breathe to thee

You remember it-don't you? You will think of it-won't you? as, of all this the rememberance will last after the present fades into the past.

MISCELLA

their excitement. Then they were silent. She knew what he meant. Forgive him, reader; he was French, and a Frenchman's first idea in trouble, is charcoal. That was it-charcoal and an airtight room. She had no wish to die; hood lingered yet in her blue eyes. Paul forgot the flowers. "Will you sit for me," he said abruptly. Then remembering that she might not understand him, he went on, "I but her husband was her world, and she could not exist without him. After a while, sitting hot exist without him. After a while, strang together, sorrowful and hungry, in the gloomy room, she was quite of his way of thinking.— She only said, "Wait until to-night," and he answered, "As you will, chere amie." So they waited, and at dusk began their am an artist. I desire to find a model for a am an artist. I desire to find a model for a figure I am painting. If you will oblige me, I will pay you well." The girl shook her head slowly, hesitated, and said, in a low voice, in the English language, "I do not understand. I am an American." Paul collected his thoughts. He had a smat-tering of English, and he said, "I shall speak to you in l'Angleise. You comprehend?"

So they waited, and at dusk began their preparations. They made their windows and their chimney air tight, and sat a furnace in the middle of the room. Then Paul said. "I will bring the charcoal." My friend, the shopkeeper, will wait some time for his money; but no matter, he will not begrudge it." He took a basket and went out through the to you in l'Anglaise. You comprehend?" "Yes," said the girl simply, and she listened as he spoke, and explained in broken English, musical and pretty enough, what he meant and as he spoke, and explained in broken English, musical and pretty enough, what he meant and wanted. She understood and mused a moment, when she looked up into his eyes, and said, "Can I trust you?" uring it. "Your basket has a hole in it," he said. "The coal will escape, and soil madame's He answered the look, for there were no words, "I shall be good to you. There is no neat floor. Wait, I will repair it." Searching among the rubbish, he found a peice of crum-pled parchment, and laid it in the basket. "It And his kind eyes looked frankly into hers, and she arose and followed him, with her violets on her arm, up those long dingy stairs to the atelier, with its north light and its heterogeneous is a portion of the garret of Monsieur Noir, de-ceased," he said; "I purchased it with a chaos. belongings, where, throned on the dias, she look-ed lovelier than ever, as he taught her how to turn her head, and place herself, and painted And Paul Dupont departed.

turn her head, and place herself, and painted her shadowy outline on the canvas. The first sitting was not the last. She came again and again and again. At length Monsieur Paul discovered why she was so glad to earn the coin he gave her. Her mother was dying slowly of consumption. She was an American. A year before she had come to Paris, led by the hope of recovering some property which had belonged to her dead father, who was a native of France. That hope was futile; and by the time they knew it to be so, the mother had fallen ill, and now their money was all cone, and they could

As Estelle's eyes rested upon it she saw her name now their money was all gone, and they could not return to their native land, as she was dythrice repeated. In a moment she cried to Paul "Where did this come from ?" and Paul instead of doing as one of our own countrymen would "So what could I do?" said the girl; "I could not see her starve. Though my father was a Frenchman, I do not understand the language. I need do nothing but offer these flowers, and I have earned bread and a little wine and soup

for my mother. When she is gone I shall care no longer, but just he down and dic." "It is sad for you,' said the young Frenchman, "but this dear Paul." Monsieur Noir was my grand-father. Do you forget that is my name? Read

A Beautiful Picture.

mother teaching her child to pray, is an ect at once the most sublime and tender that tion can conceive. Elevated abov hly things, she scems like one of those guar-augels, the companions of earthly pilgrim-through whose ministration we are incited ood and restrained from evil. The image he mother becomes associated in his min the invocation she taught him to his "Fath who is in heaven." When the seductions of world assail his youthful mind, that well nembered prayer to his "Father who is in aven," will strengthen him to resist evil.— Then in riper years he mingles with mankind in encounters fraud under the mask of honeswhen he sees confiding goodness betrayed, when he sees confiding goodness betrayed, nerosity ridiculed as weakness, unbridled ha-cl, and the coolness of interested friendship, may indeed be tempted to despise his fellow-m; but he will remember his "Father who is

Should he, on the contrary, abandon himself the world and allow the seed of self-love to pring up and flourish in his heart, he will, notwithstanding, sometimes hear a warning voice in the depths of his soul, severely tender is those maternal lips which instructed him to is "Father who is in heaven." But when the his "Father who is in heaven." But when the trials of life are over, and he may be extended on the bed of death, with no other consolation but the peace of an approving concience, he will recall the scenes of his infancy, the image of his mother, and with tranquil confidence will resign his soul to Him who died that we might live the Redeemer of the world.

#### HOME LIFE.

If home life is well ordered, the children having, according to age, working time, play time, books, games, and household sympathies, they vill love home, and find pleasure there. Give the little onesslates and pencils, and encourage their attempts to make pictures. Draw-ing will amuse them when noisy plays have lost their zest, or are unseasonable; and the art will be useful to them in after life. Have them read to each other stories of your selection, and of doing as one of our own countrymen would have done, bid her not to chatter on unimpor-tant matters at a crisis, said as politely as though there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-ceased ——" There is a crisic solution. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the garret of Mons. Noir, de-there were no charcoal on the tapis, "I have been told from the tapis (I have tapis) (I have tapis) (I have tapis) (I ha

An Englishman who was tavelling on the Mississippi river told some rather tough stories about the London thieves. A Cincinatti chap, about the London thieves. A Cincinatti chap, named Case, heard these naratives with a silent but expressive humph! and then remarked that he thought the Western thieves beat the London operators all hollow. "How so?" inquired the Englishman with surprise. "Pray, sir, have you lived much in the West."

WONDERFUL.

"Not a great deal. I undertook to set up business at Des Moines Rapids a while ago, but the rascally people stole nearly everything I had and finally a Welsh miner ran off with my wife."

"Good God !" said the Englishman. "And you have never found her ?"

"Never to this day." But that was no worst of it." "Worst. Why what could be worse that

implacable Case. "Children ?

"Yes, a nigger woman, who hadn't any of her own, abducted my youngest daughter, and doped and jined the injins."

"Did you see her ?" "See her? Yes; and she hadn't ten rods the start of me; but plunged into the lake and swam off like a duck, and there wasn't a canoe to fol-

low her with." The Englishman leaned back in his chair and called for another mug of 'alf-and-'alf, while Case smoked his cigar and credulous friend at the same time most remorselessly.

"I—I shan't go any further West—I think." at length observed the excited John Bull. "I should not advise any one to go," said Case, quietly. "My brother once lived there, but he

ad to leave, although his business was the bes

in the country." "What business was he in pray?" "Lumbering—had a saw-mill." "And they stole his lumber ?" "Yes; and saw-logs, too."

"Saw-logs?" "Yes; whole dozens of the black walnut logs were carried away in a single night." "Is it possible ?"

The Troubles Of Love.

NO.

One month ago, a happier man did not live han was Patrick O'Donohue. He was a broth than was Patrick O'Dononne. He was a broth of a boy; could handle a spade or mouth a du-deen with the most active of his countrymen, and was never lacking of skill in a set-to or a row. But what made Pat. so happy, was the fact that he was in love, and that the maid of

fact that he was in love, and that the maid of his heart returned that love with all the ardor of her soul. Biddy Dugan was the name of the fair one, and to see her was to envy Patrick O'Donohue his good luck. She was as plump as a Bourbon bullock, with a fine, round face, ever wreathed in smiles, large, lucions gray eyes, (Pat. always was fond of gray.) and long tresses of jet black hair. Biddy was a "swate crathur," indeed, and it is not surprising she appeared an angel in Patrick's oyes. Day after day, and night after night, did Mr. O'Donohue wait upon Miss Dugan. He would not deign to look upon any other woman, nor she smile upontany other man. All who know them, said that their two hearts were one, and that soon the priest would unite them in matri-"Worst. Why what could a set them, said that their two nearts works stealing a man's wife?" "Stealing his children, I should say," said the that soon the priest would units them it mony. And when at last Biddy seven mony. And when at last Biddy seven

that soon the priest would unite them in matri-mony. And when at last Biddy severed her longest tress from her head, and entwined it in-to watch guard for Patrick, their mutual friends declared "that it was all over, and the question had been popped." But well may Campbell ask "What potent spirit guides the raptured ere To pierce the shadows of dim futurity?" "Tatrick O'Donohue felt deeply the respon-sibilities of a married life, and having received the affections of Biddy, he determined not to marry until his accumulations would enable him to purchase a home. And this he kept a secret, too, from the girl of his heart, supposing that she, like himself, would be satisfied for the present with the delightful pleasures of court-ship. Never was mortal man more sadly do-ceived. Biddy was dying to be a wife, and af-ter waiting week after week, and month after month, and after throwing out hint after hint for Patrick to say the word, she began to de-spair. In an evil hour an old beau approached her and offered his hand in marriage. Biddy consented provided the nuptials should be cele-brated forthwith, and in the next hour they were man and wife. vere man and wife.

Where was poor Pat? He heard of this pro-ceeding, but when it was too late. All sorts of wicked notions came in to his head, but he at "True, upon my honor, sir. He tried every way to prevent it; had men hired to watch his logs, but it was all of no use. They would whip them away as easily as if there had been nobody there. They would steal them out of the river, last determined to see Biddy once, and then tak ier shoulder

Under the Charcoal.

In New York you may live next door to ther for five-and-twenty years, and never know his name. In Paris your own brother might occupy rooms under the same roof and you might never meet each other, might live and marry and die there, and never guess the neigh-borhood of a kinsman. For those who desire it, it is the loneliest place in the world. No one, unless it was the porter of the old

that Monsteur Paul Dupont occupied au troisene of that dwelling, or that he was an artist. It was a matter of perfect indifference to all but his artist friends. For the matter of that, poor folks are of little consequence anywhere, whethfolks are of little consequence anywhere, wheth-er they paint or sing, or act, or scribble. When they become rich, it is another thing, and folks take notice of them, and they should put their names in the directory and let the world know when they are at home. But a poor man or woman-bah1 Paris, as a general thing, let Monsieur Dupont paint alone, and the Emperor had never visited his studio yet. It was an odd place, that studio a utroiseme. A litter of port-folies and canvasses, and cast and fassels, and pictures, in franies and out of them; where segars and meershaums lay about, and empty wine bottles, which had contained very innocent and sour French wines, graced the corners ; where there was a north light and a canvass in the lower part of the window, and a pot for the making of chocolate, and a number of oddest old French books, and some modern ones by Sue, and George Sand, and Dumas; there were also a violin, a flute and guitar, a sword and a couple of pistols, sometimes hanging up, sometimes fallen down, and sometimes in use even the pistols, for there was a painted circle with a spot in the centre over the mantel, at which Monsieur Paul often took aim for practice, without bringing in a neighbor or discomposing the mind of the landlord. There are so many suicides in Paris that when a man hears the report of a pistol he only thinks, "It is my neighbor blowing his brains out," and does not interfere with what does not concern him.

Unroofing this, a la Asmodeus, to take a peep you might have seen one bright May morning, Monsieur Paul Dupont standing despairingly before a picture-the sort of picture one might have expected of a Frenchman of three-andtwenty-airy, graceful and romantin. A lover at the feet of his beloved, in a picturesque nook, beside a fountain, a castle in the distance; a duenna asleep under the trees on a garden bench. A picture destined to be called "La Dec-laration." The youth was handsome, the duenna brown and corpulent, the maiden, alas, but long as she nursed him; but as the days passed t-like sketch. There was the difficulty ; Paul could find no model for his beauty. True fear that he might not be able to paint before there were plenty who could be hired for so their little purse grew empty, grew strong.— many sous an hour, but he wanted an innocent. The surgeon shook his head & looked grave over. many sous an face, and muc banished the much staring at in artists' studios had Path had always found it impossible not to im-itate the expression of his models; and it would not do for the heroine of "La Declaration" to look brazen.

ets of his

Should live and lovel he thought, although he did not say so. Monsieur Paul Dupont was poor himself, but after this many a dainty and many a bottle of wine found its way to the un; that day she did not suffer from want.

need to fear."

And that picture was long painting. It seemed as though the golden hair and blue eyes would never be done. Paul Dupont was in no haste whatever; for let the secret creep out, this friendless American girl, selling her flowers in gave her for the copying of that sweet face, had won the young artist's heart. He hardly knew

him, and he bent over her and took her hand. and said in French-"But thou hast a friend yet left, beloved."

That day he looked upon the dead face of the flower girl's mother, and did what a son might have done. The foreign lady lies in a quiet grave, with a little cross above, her head, and there were two mourners, her daughter and Paul Dupont. It was beside her grave he said to her tender words of comfort-there, also, he whispered-

"Thou cans't sell flowers no longer. Thou dost not hate me. Let my heart shelter thee-be my wife."

And in this brief time she had learned to understand his native tongue. Lonely, and loving him as he did her, there was but one answer to be given. That night an old priest married them, and Paul took his wife home to his atelier. A sweet, sweet task it seemed to dry her tears, to comfort her; very sweet to teach her his native tongue. His English and her French were on a par; but lovers can understand cach other without language of any kind. The prettiest pair I ever saw were deaf and dumb, and held atelier was a Paradise, and-----

It was in the dead hours of the night. They started wide awake together, with a noise and glare about them. The building was on fire .--People were screaming, wood crackling, flames licking up door-posts and window-frames with its red tongues. Fifteen minutes more would have been the end of them. As it was, Paul had barely time to wrap his darling in a coverlid and fly down the blazing stairs for life. She was not hurt, but he was singed about the face and hands, and badly burnt on his arm. He hardly knew it until next day, when the debris of the furniture was rescued from the ruins, and they had found another lodging. Then the pain became more severe: That he didn't mind as on, and he grew rather worse than better, the the burn, and would give no opinion.' Estelle he blush from most of the faces young enough for his purpose. Monsieur she had accepted, because her English name, Buth man a misterious imposibility to his

while on the other were stored old books, waste

"Did anything happen whereupon the sheriff of the county a gave notice that the preacher in charge hold services as usual. The presiding m, with his hands deep in the pock-aletot, and, looking in the air, forgot his feet. They struck suddenly white face, and sat down, saying nothing. Es-"Yes. He died suddenly one m to watch his feet. They struck suddenly against something, and somebody uttered a shriek and cried, "Ah! he-has-destroyed them!" Looking down, Monsieur Paul saw a girl and an overtamed basket of violets. He had run against a flower girl and thrown down her mer-chandize unawares. ien threatened him with arrest for violatin peace; that he, a conservator of the peace, was doing all he could to violate the peace of the community and to divide the church of which he was a member." "Did he leave anything?" asked the man of "O, no. The boys had to bury h gave \$5 myself to help in putting the s creature under the sod. He died penn The Auburn Advertiser, the home organ of Mr. Soward, calls for a halt on the negro suf-frage issue: "Let us pause a moment to take observations. The soldiers have returned from the war. They are a power in the land. Let us consult them. Unless they are in favor of negro suffrage, their coles will defeat the party and the candidates for office who favor it." A grave-stone in the cemetry at New-buryport marks the resting-place of an estima-ble lady, who, according to the inscription, "was in state of health suddenly summoned to abonding twenty three. "I must die," he said, "there is no choice." "I will work for you," she sobbed, "only live "Then there is no use of keeping this bill I a cherry tree; if a person does happen tew git hurt it is a good rezon for not trieing it again man would have uttered naughty An Er ked her why she couldn't keep ou "None at all," said S. And as the collector departed, he continued, to himself, "I guess I've get rid of that old bore. It wasn,t, perhaps. You who read this can tell me American would have done: The of the wa for me." 167 How in the name of self-respect male find it in her heart to talk disresp "Thy little hands are both not as much as one of mine," said Paul. "We connot live, but we can die together." She spoke her native language and he his, in oped down and began to pick up t that the head was lifted, and under a gol-

nd beautiful should live, not die. r ranı

And so he read it. It was a will, bequeathing certain property, well worth the having, to Monsieur Jean Noir, or if deceased, to his Monsieur Jean Noir, or if deceased, to his daughter Miss Ruth Noir—a native of America and the grand-daughter of the testator, etc. This was the property that brought Mrs. Noir to Paris—the will which it had been supposed known woman dying in a foreign land. From and the grand-daughter of the testator, etc. This was the property that brought Mrs. Noi to Paris-the will which it had been suppose was in existence, but which had been vain searched for, for the very good reason that sur dry grasping servants had unwittingly sold

with the other papers, and books, and how hold refuse, to dealers in such articles for a ing servants could not read.-Neither could the polite shop-keeper of the Rue De----, and but for that charcoal it is pro-bable the document would have remained lost

forever. Monsieur Dupont and wife did not light the furnace until they had unstopped the windows. Then it was to make chocolate. Mrs Ruth had proofs of her identity, and insisted on her unpronounceable name until they were established. After this she accepted the name of Estelle again with joy.

They were rich now, and, despite the sur-geon's predictions, I doubt if Paul lost his arm, for some time since Parisian periodicals, were lauding a picture he had painted. Was it a portrait of Eugene, or of her little Napoleon? And we read a list of wondrous titled personage who had visited the atelier of Monsieur Paul Du pont.

Genuine Religion.

How beautiful is that religion which teaches me to love God above all things and my neighbor as myself! Religion is benevolence, and their own conviction brought in a verdict of not benevolence includes every virtue. The benevolent cannot be unchaitable, cannot be unfaithful, cannot be sensorious, cannot be impure in act or thought, can not be selfish ; they love God and their neighbors and they do as they would converse with their eyes. For a few days that be done by. But who is religious? who is be avapor, while nature wore the same aspect of nevolent? who is at all times pure in thought beauty as when her Creator commanded her or deed ? who is at all times free from consori-ousness, from uncharitableness ? None. Not one. The precepts taught us as those on which "hang all the law and the prophets," the love of God and the love of thy neighbor, may be im-pressed upon the heart and have the whole undivided assent of the understanding ; while the mind is in this state, the indi idual is religious. But the eares of the world and their jarring collisions must at times occupy the thoughts, and divert the mind from this wholesome state.— The passions which have been cherished by bad education-the indulgences that have becom habitual before the beauty of wisdom was perceived by the thousand and ten thousand oc-currences which tempt the rich to uncharitableness, and the poor to envy and malice, all by turns, banish the truth from the mind. This has led men to the desert and to the monastery; to become hermits and monks; forgetting that that religion requires to do as well as to suffer .--Truth becomes effective by frequent contempla-tion ; and the habitual recurrence of its precepts induces practice.

## BEAUTIFUL PARAGRAPH.

Sir Humphrey Davy writes :-- I envy no quality of the mind and intellect in others, be it At last he flung down his brushes, kicked over a stool, put on his hat with its pendant tassels, "We learn that the ministers in charge of th a stool, put on his hat with its pendant tassels, and his velvet paletot, and went down stairs and out into the Rue de Capuchin. It was a quiet street enough. The houses looked half asleep. Berkeley Circuit of the Mathodist Episcopa Church South had excluded from the church those members that sympathised with the South quality of the hind and intellect in others, be it genius, power, wit or fancy; but if I could choose what would be most beautiful, and I believe most useful to me II should prefer a firm religious belief to any other blessing; for it makes life a dicipline of goodness; vanishes and throws over the decay—the destruction of existence, the ble language, and though you may not be court-cd by the fop and the sot, the good and truly great will love to linger in your steps. ng to recall it. "I have heard that -oh, yes! (as if with except on certain very degrading conditions and this thing coming to the knowledge of th presiding elder, he visited the circuit and close the church against the minister, but directed th he used to be employed here, certainly he of I remember now; he worked next to my poor fellow!" and thespeaker paused and l and was the distant rumbling of ve-ne wide thoroughfare, and the hid-by day, the little money vanished, vanished, You ask me, says Josh Billings, which iz the most best, the married or the single con-dishun? Most everybody, at some time in their life, haz tried the single state; also, most every-body has hankered after the double state, or married condishun. I have tried both states, and an accelent tax a fishwoman, with a basket on her gher stock for sale. Monsieur Paul The first day of absolute want, Paul kissed most georgeous of all light, awakens new life, even death ; makes an instrument of torture and aity to assemble and hold m

them sing all day-like the birds-at all prope Have them mutually interested in the door work. Together let them enjoy their games, riddles, etc.-all their plays, books, and work—while the parents' eyes direct and sym athize, and their loud voices blend in loving at

teaching them songs and hymns. Le

Mr. CRITTENDEN was once engaged in efending a man who had been indicted for capital offence. After an elaborate and power ful defense, he closed his offort by the following striking and beautiful allegory :

"When God in his eternal counsel conceived the thought of man's creation, he called to him he three ministers who wait constantly upon the throne-Justice, Truth and Mercythus addressed them:

"Shall we make man?" Then said justice,-"O God, make him not, for he will trample upon the laws." Truth made answer/also.-O God, make him not, for he will pollute thy sanctuaries." But Mercy dropped upon her knees, and looking up through her tears, ex-claimed, "O God make him—I will watch over him with my care through all the dark paths he may have to tread." Then God made man and said to him, "O man, thou art the child of Mercy; go and deal with thy brother."

The Jury, when he finished, were all in tears and against evidence, and what must have been guilty.

"Generation after generation," says fine writer, "have felt as we now feel, and their lives were active as our own. They passed like beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. The world will have the same attractions for our offspring yet unborn that she had once for us as children. Yet a little while, and all will have happened. The throbbing heart will be stifled, and we shall be at rest. Our fu-neral will find its way, and prayers will be said, and we shall be left alone in silence and darkness for the worms. And it may be for a short time we shall be spoken of, but the things of life will creep in, and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the room in which we die; and the eyes that mourned for us will be dried, and glisten again with joy, and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to lisp our names.'

Mer It is not your neat dress, your expensive shawl, or your pretty fingers that attract the attention of men of sense. They look beyond these. It is the true loveliness of your nature that wins and continues to retain the affection of the heart. Young ladies sadly miss it who labor to improve their outward looks, while they bestow not a thought on their minds.— Fools may he won by gew-gaws and fashiona-ble, showy dresses; but the wise and substan-tial are never caught by such traps. Let mod-esty be your dress. Use pleasant and agreea-

out of the cove and, even out of the railways. "Good gracious!"

"Just to give you an idea how they can steal out there," sending a sly wink at the listening company, just to give you an idea—did youever work in a saw mill? "Never."

"Well, one day my brother bought an all-fired fine black walnut log- four feet three at the but and not a knot in it. He was determined to keep that log any how, and hired two Scotchmen to watch it all night. Well,

they took a small den naked the log up the side of the hill above the mill, built a fire, and then sat down on the log to play keerds, just to keep awake, you see. "Twas a monstrous big log—bark two inches thick. Well, as I was saying, they played keerds and drank whiskey all night, and as it way from ye." "An' Pathrick, do ye love me? asked Bidd George went over to the mill to see how they were getting on, and the log was gone !" "What were the Scotchmen doing ?"

"Sitting on the bark. The thieves had drove an iron wedge into the butt end, which pointed down hill, and hitched a yoke of oxen on, and pulled it right out, leaving the shell, and Scotchers sitting a-straddle of it, fast asleep. The Englishman here rose, dropping his ci-gar stump into the spittoon, and looking at his watch, said he thought he would go on deck and see how far we'd be down the river before morning.

A WOMAN TWO DAYS AT SEA WITH AN IN FANT .--- In the steamship Bellona, Captain Dixon, just arrived at this port, were two steerage passengers, concerning whom a thrilling inci-dent is related. Franz Meyer, aged twentythree, and his wife, Anna, aged nineteen, from Canton Soleur, Switzerland, were passengers in the ill-fated ship William Nelson, recently destroyed by fire at sea. In the confusion incident to the efforts to save life, the husband and dent to the chorts to save the, the husband and wife were separated. The husband was pick-ed up by one of the ship's boats, which was soon fallen in with by the brig Mercury. The wife, young and enciente, was not discouraged at the uncertainty of her husband's fate, but prepared for her own safety. Self-preservation could not suppress her womanly instincts so far as to ignore the feeble cries for help from an infant, only fourteen days old, left to perish by its distracted parents; but regardless of her own state, she tional to his disburs inged, with her self-imposed charge, into the a. For two whole days did this brave young nant of a ship's spar, without food or water, sustaining the infant's life by the moisture of "proof." On one of the last in the infant's life by the moisture of "proof." her own mouth I. Late on the second day, the same vessel in which her husband was saved having ceased cruising, without hope of rescuing more life, fell in with this heroine, and saved her and her little charge. Eventually the fam-ily were landed at Havre France. The Providence of the fuel of ily were landed at Havre, France. The Prussian Consul at that port took charge of the in-fant, as its parents were supposed to have been lost with the wreek.—New York Times.

#### CHURCH DIFFICULTY .- The Shepherdstow Register says:

"Murther! murther! and is it Patrick Du voice I hear," exclaimed Biddy not daring to loo

"An' it is Biddy—yer own luvin' Pathrick, Biddy, an' he's coming to yez wid a broken heart Biddy."

"Houly mother protect me," said Biddy. "An' its me that was yer darlint Biddy. Ye tould me how ye luved me, so ye did." "Och! Pathrick, Pathrick, be asy wid me." bed the now r

"Its mesel' that"il do that sa eart's breaking Biddy, an' me

"Can ye ask mesel' that, was Patrick's re-"An would ye have married me, Patrick?" "Would I refuse a trate when I'm thry?" was Patis answer,

"Ohl murtherl murtherl and thin I've been decaved, me Patrick, me darlint, me swate Pat-

Indifferent as to their exposure on the str they rushed into each other's arms, and kiss fol lowed kiss in quick succession. 'How long they would have remained in that position we do not know, if Biddy's husband had not discovered them, and supposing that Patrick was taking advantage of his wife, slipped up and gave him a "clew" behind the ear. Biddy screamed and ran away, and was glad afterwards to take ad-vantage of her husband's mistake, and to escape vantage of her husband's mistake, and to e his wrath, by telling him that Patrick. Of hue assaulted her on the street. The hu doubly enraged, hastened early this morning to the office of Esquire Rowekamp, where we left him while in the act of swearing out a warrant accusing Mr. O'Donahue with m saulting his wife. If Pat is arrested, a affair comes to trial, we shall report the result. Ah! this thing of love. What troubles it inflict upon humanity.

AVOIDING A DUN.

A compositor in one of the daily new offices, though a good fellow like many of Faustion pro n, suffers from repeated attacks of limited finances, or reve nents, Hebaanonhimit to paying his debts, even to the last he has the money; but when he is

"Why do you wish too see him?" asked Smith "I have a bill against him (producing it) fo \$20, left by Dr. A., who, you remember, recent ly died, and his accounts have been placed in my hands for collection."

"James H. Smith," replied the co ating his own name slowly, as if

## VIRGINIA PREE PRESS.

## Thursday, August 24, 1865

RISING FROM THE ASHES, We greet our old friends and readers, and trest soon to greet many new ones. After four years of collapse-eventful years-during which the ravages of war have everywhere left their desolating track. we are enabled to resuscitate our pet journal of forty cars standing; and we hope to have honceforth

ess of civilization. The season has been a fruitful one; the bounties rovidence have been bestowed upon a hitherto A sweet poetess, in noticing the Destroyer, has truthfully said : tude and praise. Travellers remark that though many of our fields are bereft-of their usual proteetion, yet they never saw the Valley look more beautiful and attractive than at present, and many a mere sojournor feels anxious to have a home among There are many sad memories of the past-many g hearts for the loved and lost ones-bat reoaches and bitterness will not assuage grief or ing repose to the aching heart. We must bow in ent suppliance, and submit to the Almighty flat. Be it our pleasant task, therefore, as in times past, o encourage the love of home which long animated mmunity, and to foster and stimulate the spi-

rit of emulation and industry which once made our elds smile and blossom as the roste to to Having ourselves had no agency in bringing about the troubles which so lately afflicted our people, we have no self-condemnation, nor have we any reroaches for neighbors and friends who differed with is, and accepted the bloody arbitrament of war.-It is enough that we can enjoy our own opinions, without arrogantly assuming to prescribe a line of conduct for others, asking for our views and utter-ances only such respect as candid minds may bestow. It were falle to indulge in promises. In nothing are our interests separate from those of the people of the Valley. All we can hape for is, that we can render the FREE PRESS, as in days gone by, an acceptable visiter in the family circle; and that we can realize from it a living for those who toil to make

With these brief remarks we again present the "Old Family Journal" to the public, shorn somewhat of its proportions, but with the cherished hope that popular favor may ere long enable us to spread a wider canvas to the passing gale!

Let them Set the Example.

Some of the radical prints North are pressing with premature haste and zeal the question of negro affrage. 'Whatever of abstract merit there may be in the case, certain it is that they are doing the liberated Africans norespecial favorby their extravogant demands. The zealots like Wendell Phillips are day manding that the President shall prescube negro uffrage to the Southern Status as an element in the election of members of Congress. Eprtunately Mr. inson understands too well the structure and prinples of this great government to be made the instrument of an act so despotic and anti-republican as

## , Bring Up The Record.

The four years' suspension of the FREE PRESS has left a gap in the local record of our own County and of the Counties adjoining, which we propose to fill up as far as we can. Notwithstanding the horrors of war, men idens deemed it their duty to unite their hearts and fortunes, for weal or for wo, but this union has no place in the chronicles of the only the pleasing task of heralding the victories of times. The second s Death, to, has been busy all the while, at the family fireside as well as on the battle field.

A sweet poetess, in noticing the ravages of the

# "Leaves have their time to fall, And wither in the North wind's breath, And stars to set—but thou hast all—

All seasons for thine own, O Death !". Of the bereauements which have sadden nany a household the "Old Family Journal" could take no note, for it was itself in a state of collapse. But, with friendly aid we can yet make up the melancholy record, and thereby answer the inquiries of distant friends. and bring back to hearts and homes the remem brance of many virtues in those who have pass ed away during the eventful period to which we have referred. No one is willing to be forgotten"; none wish to forget := 1

For who, to dumb Forgetfulness a prey, This pleasing, anxions being e'er resigned, Left the warm previnets of the cheerful day, Nor cast onelonging, lingering look behind Irving, in his Sketch Book, has well portrayed the feeling common to humanity in this respect. He truly says:

"The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other wound we seek to heal-every other affliction to forget; but this wound we consider it a duty to keep, open-this affliction we brood over in solitude. Where is the mother who would willingly forget the infant that perished it a medium of edification to the elder portion of our readers, and of instruction and pleasure to the collection is a pang?. Where is the child that collection is a pang?. Where is the child that would willingly forget the most tender of pa rents, though to remember be but to hument Who, even in the hour of agony, would forget the friend over whom he mourns? "Who, even when the tomb is closing upon the remains of her he most loved: when he feels his heart as it were, crushed in the closing of its portal. would accept of consolation that must be bought by forgetfulness? No, the love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attri-"Oh, the grave !- the grave !. It buries eve ry error-covers every defect-extinguishes very resentment! From its peaceful bosom pring none but fond regret and tender recol-

lection. Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious

## State of West Virginia.

Many of our readers, even among those who rede within its limits, are not altogether posted as o the mode and manner of its creation, and we therefore publish this week a portion of the m relating to the subject. We give extracts from the Constitution as framed at Wheeling and adopted by such of the people as had an opportunity to tota during the troublous times which followed the Virrinia Ordinance of Secession

The volume before us gives no dates as to the time of the principal proceedings, but it was in the lat ter part of the year 1861 that a portion of the pee ple embraced in the counties named held a Conver-tion at Wheeling and constituted a Loyal Gover-ment for Virginia, with Gov. Peirnaint at its head ment for Virginia, with Gov. Peirpoint at its l

in opposition to the Secession Government at h cl mond, of which Gov. Letcher was the existin head. An act was passed authorizing a division of the State, and embracing forty-four counties as the territory and people to constitute the State of We Virginin, with a provision for admitting several ther counties, upon a vote of their people in fat of annexation,

By the Constitution of the United States a no State can only be formed out of an old one by con sent of the Legislature thereof, and by the appr val of Congress. This was done so far as 48 coanties are concerned, but no action has been taken b Congress in regard to the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson. There will doubtless be some moveme on the subject at the next session, for without legis lation we are not legally "tacked on," as Senato Benton would term it. The Commissioner of Inter nal Revenue, however, has attached the two coar ties to the 3d Collection District, of which N. D KNEASTER is the Collector, and the good people of both must prepare to meet the Assessors of the Federal and State authorities, and in due time the Collectors. San and all a form they

### HARPER'S FERRY.

To a person once familiar with this promi ent site of a National Armory a visit now pro duces painful sensations. Something more than four years agooit was the happy home o several hundred artizans and of many person who derived a livelihood from the liberal annual expenditure of several hundred thousand gs are ruins, and the only national work going m is the repair of injured guns, carried on by Mr. DANIEL J. YOUNG, Ordnance Agent and rmerforeman of the Rifle Factory, aidid by Mr. Zadock Butt and about forty workmen." To the proprietors of this paper, where the Free Press had its origin, and struggled through six unhealthy years for existence, the plate always been an object of interest. There some dear relatives and friends are buried, and

cannot visit it without many sad as well as pleasant remembrances. That the National Government will allow

position of so much importance and of such fine water power to lie idle, we cannot believe if the Armory be not re-established, throb that he should ever have warred with the

#### LOCAL SUMMARY.

Mr. David HUMPHREYS has opened a Hardrare and General Variety Store, at which may be ound almost any article needed. We doubt if you could call for a single thing short of a L and he'd order that for you) which he could not produce from his stock. Try him.

A. D. PRATT & Co., at the Post Office, ad ertise a very large and general assortment of Goods-Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.-every-thing usually for sale in a country store.

Our young friend J. E. Duke may be found there wer ready to help purchasers to bargains.

CAPT. H. L. HEISKELL'S Stock of Merchan e is attractive, and we are advised, (and ha no hesitation in repeating the good we hear of Capt. H. or-"any other man,") that his charges are as moderate as his goods (ladies' dress goods and trimings and fancy articles, particularly,) are pretty. Find his advertisement in another column, and his store at the old stand of Kearsley, Sheerer, & Co. Jar We do not suppose that any one could obect to our informing the reader that the Store-room of CAMPBELL & MASON is the prettiest, brightest freshest looking in the town. There is somethin pleasant in the odor of fresh paint, and, nothing un wholesome in fresh Drugs, is there?

Our friend Campbell is an experienced Apothec y and his compounds may be relied upon. See advertisement. TO LEISENRING & Son offer goods, as will be seen by advertisement, at three points-Harper's Ferry, Charlestown and Rippon-which argue not only capital, but enterprise. Where these are

combined are not goods cheap ? it was server TO WARREN EN'S Family Grocery Store supplied, as usual in old times, with all the requi sites to a well-regulated family. He has been en gaged in this trade so long that he is not likely to overlook anything necessary to complete his Stock His advertisements can be found regularly in the Free Press. Ma At the old store room of A. W. Cramer ousiness is conducted on an extensive scale by Con-

LIS & YANTIS, assisted by Messrs. A. W. Cramerchants of our town. See advertisement. 73 The REID EXPRESS Co. is growing in favor. dollars. Now nearly all the fine public build- The business public appreciate the setting aside of monopolies that have grown burdensome by exorbitant charges. Moderate rates, dispatch in for warding, and careful storage, are indispensable to the proper conduct of the Express department, and of these we have ourselves already had the advantage.

> 20 The firm of LACKLAND & AISQUITH bids fai o be a very popular one. The "pipe of peace" is held out at their establishment, and those who would seck relief from the disappointments and ills of this life in Tobacco Smoke, " which so gracefully curls," are recommended to their attention. What more luxurious than the quiet enjoyment of a good news paper and a pure Havana Segar ?---or, a hearty sneeze, if you please! See advertisement.

Jar The war being over, Peace has returned with some of its attendant BLESSINGS, as will be seen by an advertisement of Confectionery, &c. | It was a happy day for the "little ones," and the "old folks it is to be hoped that enterprising capit(lists at home," too; when "grim-visaged war smoothed his wrinkled front," and they had retarned to them that inestimable BLESSING of which they had for four weary years been deprived. Read his adverof New York. Samuel A. Pancoast, of Hampshire County, West Ter We return thanks to our young friend Saxael Myess for a late Magazine. By his Card in ano Virginia, an energetic and capable gentleman, has ther place it will be observed that he has a great been appointed Direct Tax Commissioner for the many things in store for the public, and those w State of Georgia. Thomas C. Theaker, formerly a member of Conknow him personally need not be reminded that hi energy and business habits will not admit of his bein gress from Ohio, and lately one of the Chief Examiand anybody in anything pertaining to his busiters, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents, ness. to succeed D. P. Holloway, resigned. 767 A peep into HENRY DUMM's Rooms will es Hon. Geo. E. Pugh late Senator from Ohio, has tablish the fact of his being alive to the wants of the ectived intimation that the trial of Gon. Jeff. Dapeople. If any doubts exist as to his ability to pervis will soon take place in a divil court, and he has form and to supply all he promises, why the "proo commenced preparations for the defence, which of the pudding is in the eating"-that's all. promises to eclipse in criminal proceedings any de-RO AISQUITH & BRO., being strictly business fence ever known in this or the old country. Mr. men, as well as accomplished Druggists, advertise Pugh will join Mr. O'Conor, of New York, in Washliberally, and it affords us pleasure to call special ington in a few days. I have southout a him h attention to their announcements in another column. The motital remains of the late Right-Rev. Apon-The public can very properly estimate the merits zo Porres, D. D. E.L. D., Bishop of the Protestan of a business firm by keeping an eye upon the ad-Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, were with due solemnity deposited in their final resting place in vertising pages. Philadelphia on Friday, the 11th instant. Dr. JOHN A. STRAITH, whose Card appears ia this issue, offers rare advantages to those purposing the study of medicine. In addition to his large experience before the esiding in Montreal, and thus replies to the epithet of "Hangman Foote," thrown at him by far as a practitioner, we may refer to his eminent some of his enemics : a doubt faire aidt ervice in the army, (where he arose from Regipental to Corps Surgeon), as not without its bend ave thought proper to apply to me, I confes its. s not at all new. I received the appellation 737 We find after a four year's suspension, that fifteen years ago, because of a very foolish and inconsiderate speech which I made in the Uni-WEIRICK & WELLER continue to carry on, with ted States Senate, in response to a very courttheir accustomed energy, their extensive Machine Shop-working in Wood and Iron-making and recous and elegrications delivered by Hald o Now Hampshire, in depunciation of the system pairing Wagons, Agricultural Implements, &c. of nerro slavery, in the South. I confess the 73 The Tin & Sheet Iron business is condu-I was so unparliance toyy as to say on that aced, as will be seen by advertisement, by Joseph I. casion that he deserved to be banged for using EASTERDAY. He has material, competent workmen such language as ic then attered. Indeed, employed, and can cheaply and quickly construct may in reply have employed language of a direpair anything in his department. rectly menacing character. Let me declare to 700 The citizens of the Southern part of the you now, thoughtin all frankness; that I was County have a store room convenient to them at beartily ashamed of having used such langung Myerstown. Mr. JOSEPH MYERS offers a new and innucliately after I had done so, and that seized an early separtunity of making formal large Stock of Goods, and only charges "living atomement far my fault, in open Senate, and i profits." hearing of the pointry, which formal atomenion The "Sappington Hotel" is one of the it was repeated on more than one occasion ... Stil titutious of our town which out-lived the war, and Linust confess that I can startely blame and came out with its reputation unturnished, which is one for applying to me an epithet which, it i likely to be sustained so long as in the guardianevident, I did so much to justify ; and if you hip of Miss BEALL. and other controllers of the publick press still Somebody says there is "Philosophy in bowl of Punch"-whether that be so or not, suggest that those who are out of spirits read the ture, I will have, with as good a grace as practi-Card of G. Von BLUCHER, and learn where that cable, to submit to wear this terrible shirt of commodity is to be found. Nessus for the remainder of my life. T.J. H. EASTERDAY & BRO, are proficient in theart of "Mixed Drinks." The mere reading of their Card has a tendency to make a man feel "social." 1012 12 15 The stage line between this place and Be General Grant and other Federal command ryville has resumed its regular daily trips, which is a great convenience to the public. Mr. Nisewaner is the proprietor. A very pretty assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Notions, &c., at BEHRIND, BRO. & Co's., opposite Campbell & Mason's. It is a particularly pleasant place for ladies to do their shopping, as Miss "Julia" is so handy in converting ribbons into "bows.",

MEDICINAL WHISKEY .--- In these days of genera ation of stimulants and medicines, pe ch of a pure article will be attracted by the isement of Mr. JOHN E. WILSON, of Baltimo e testimony of prominent chemists and physics show that it is free from all deleterious su ersonal testimony malities. ces, and we can add our p ts palatable and soothing qu

BOARDING IN BALTIMORE.-We can safely com-mend to our friends, who have a few days to spend in Baltimore, the pleasant house of Mrs. HENRY BROWN, No. 22 South Green street, where they will find well-served food, and the quiet of home

THE HOWARD HOUSE, Baltimore.-Mr. JOHN McINTOSH, for more than twenty years its proprieresort of merchants and business men.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS,-It will be seen that several gentlemen of the Law and Medicine make their espects to the public through our first number .-This is well, for every body will read every thing we print this week.

70 The Variety Store of J. J. STEVENS at Harper's Ferry is among the attractions of the place .-Those who do not want Dry Goods, Groceries, and other useful articles, of which Mr. S. has an abun dant supply, can suit themselves with Notions of all sorts. Let them try, that and the internet and the

73 The Card of C. C. CAMERON, General Produce and Commission Merchant, No. 50 South Howard Street, Baltimore, deserves the attention of farmers who have produce to sell, as well as those who wish to make judicious purchases.

San Baows, the Barber, has peculiar claim upon the citizens of Charlestown-not having, during the four years of war, described them, but re mained steadiast, not only to his mistress, but t his business-at all times ready to shave, &c., those whose beard grew faster than over before.

Advance Payment.

Cash being indispensable in the renewal of ou usiness, we may nevertheless state that we shall consider a payment made within the month of September as a compliance with our terms of subscription? Friends, send in your names at once, so that and Charles Johnson-both old established mer- you may have the first number before the edition is exhausted the descent ongive land input REAL ESTATE SALE .- Judge Swayne, of the U. S.

Supreme Court, has just sold the eligible Store House and Dwelling on the Southwest corner of High and Shenandoah streets, Harper's Ferry, to Solomon V. Yantis, for six thousand dollars

THE NEW ERA .- This is the title of a new name oposed to be published in Martinsburg by H. E. Nicholls. Its prospectus is well written, and proposes to invoke the " control of reason, of calmines and of judgment, rather than the influence of pas sion, or the inspiration of exasperating recolled

THE WINCHESTER TIMES .- Messrs. Goldsbor ough and Clark proposed to publish a large weekly under this title at Winchester, Va. They pro mise that Virginia's prosperity and glory shall be their principal care. Colonel DAVID H. STROTHER. Adjutant General of Virginia, has returned to Richmond from, a

EX-SENATOR FOOTE REPENTING --- Heisno

The epithet of "Hangman Poote," which con

Berkeley and Jefferson Coun

There is a controversy between the States o Virginia and West Virginia in relation to the inties of Berkeley and Jefferson, both States claiming them. They were ceded to West Virginia by the Virginia Legislature of 1863, and received by the Legislature of West Virginia of the same year, but the two counties in uestion not being named in the act of Congr for the admission of the State of Wi Virginia inte the Union, it is contended, we think with go

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reason, that the transfer was never comp The legal authorities are divided on the ou tor, well maintains the reputation of this favorite and we presume it can only be settled to

action of the next Congress. At present the claimed by Virginiaas part of her Seventh C gressional district, and by West Virginia a part of her Second. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has, however, after an exami nation of the claims of the respective States, transferred the two counties to the Second Colection District of West Virginia .-- Rich Rep.

Post Offices. un reta lets auf Postmister General Dennison has orde ollowing post offices to be reopened and ap-

pointments to be made in Virginia :---Goresville, Loudoun county, C. W. Paxson

ostmaster. Circleville, Loudoun county, Nathaniel anney, postmaster, vice Thomas Brown, Hillsborough, Loudoun county, Wm. Hough oostmaster, vice Josiah R. White.

Bolington, Loudoun county, Josiah Rinehan postmaster, vice D. Boland. Paris, Fanquier county, Warren W. Rogers postmaster, vice A. H. Settle. In al and in a Berryville, Clarke county, George Koonce, ostmaster, vice C. Bowser.

Middleway, Jefferson county, J. W. Robert

Middl burg, Loudoun county, George H. Hutchison postmaster : Newtown, Stephensburg, Frederick county

S. C. Hull, postmaster: Lacy Spring, Rockingham county, Jessee Carver, postmaster. White Hall, Frederick county, James H Griffith, postmaster: . . . . . . . . . . . .

Duffields Depot, Jefferson county, Mr. Hilery, postmaster.

North Carolina.

W. W. Holden, the Provisional Governor of North Carolina, is also Editor of the Raleigh Standard. A late number of the paper denies the statement that the Confederate State debt amounts to forty millions, and says nobody in the State thinks of assuming it. On the sub-

He has already indicated, in the appointment of Provisional Governors, that the States are to resume their status of 1860, and that suffrage is a matter for the States themselves to regulate.

But Mr. Phillips expresses his approhension that the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who by law makes up the roll of members, and to some extent passes judgment on their claims to admission. may not exclude Southern members elected without the ngro vote. He seemed to forget that this would be a viblent, unlawful and revolutionary measurea new attempt fardiside the Union. The National well remarks upon this absurd and wicked suggestion, that "Ibmight properly be ques-tioned, who would be guilty of the greater willful-ness-a Clerk of the House who should take a stand like that anticipated by Mr. Phillips, or the member of Congress who, notwithstanding every requirement of the law was fulfiled by them, should still vote to reject the Southern members on the ground that the constitution of their States did not see fit t graduate suffrage as to please his peculiar, notions or those of his immediate constituents. 1. 1990 W

"It remains to be seen if the lovalty of the South is to be widde to things, after all, on the question of negro suffrage; or whither, all the oaths required by law being subscribed to, and the qualifications of the members elect from the South being complete in other respects, the States into in reballion shall be peacefully permitted to take their places, as Mr. Lincorn phrased it, at home, within the Union." But if the friends of equality and frat mity an oused to increased fervor in behalf of the Freed enswhy do they not set the example in their respec tive States-invite them to homes and suffrage-and show by their works that they have faith in their own doctrines?

Béconstruction. The more radical of the Northern journ and politicians are taking the ground the member of Congress from the South is to. admitted at the next session under watera re b first extended to the emandip of diversions al they seem disposed to insist That Preside Johnson shall prescribe hegro sullrage as preliminary measure. They seem to forget that this is in direct conflict with his long avowed and well-maintained views of representative government. If any doubt remains on this subject, let the reader refer to his severa proclamations, reorganizing Republican G vernments in the States of North Carolina outh Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. In the Proclamation appointing WILLIAM MARVIN the Provisional Governor of Florida, is

in all the other cases :) and the in the "Provided, that, in any election that may be hereafter hold for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforestid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously ta-ten and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 20th, A. Di and is a toter qualified as pre-cribed by the nution and laws of the S n's of Rioridain force lists y before the 10th day of January, A. D. the days of the so-called ordinance of secention; he said convention, when convened, or the hiat may be thereafter assembled, wil the qualification of electors, and the eligi-persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State, a power the proper of the several States campo ing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Govern-ment to the present time."

the following Proviso, (similar to the one used

because the public had not much to the soldier upon the Field, in the Hospital, in the There is Nothing Like Leather," as was timated. Would your "proficients" wish a pres-once said when a town was besieged. Some of the coution pressed in defiance of such intimation?" success, and because its success would only ben oor, Col. F. Yates;-the Colonel not being here with the pertinacity incident to his charac- Camp and upon the march, are well attested by many a resident of the Township, G. W. Anderson efit the wealthy merchants and specia good people of this region have seriously felt the whose privilege and pleasure it now is to listen to was appointed in his stead by the Supervisor .--We regret to learn that Dr. JOHN HARwant of this article. They need feel it no longer, if him regularly. Inspectors of Elections, Jonathan Haines and Our New Suit. they call upon Wm. H. Showers at Martinsburg .- 'GRAVE, formerly of this, place, and late Sur-En The remains of Richard Washington, Co. At a meeting of the Congregation, on the 19th See his advertisement. Those who feel that a little wine and other liquors are good for the stomach's sake can find that which is pure at the house of S. J. Andrews & marking the bind hearth, is did hearth, is did hearth, is did hearth is dis dis did hearth is did hearth is did hearth is did hearth is dis inst., the following gentlemen were elected Trustees | W. H. Simpson. **的复数形式的**在外 The handsome outfit with which we appear to fill vacancies occasioned by deaths, &c:--William H. Travers, W. W. B. Gallaher, Ambrose TRIAL OF CAPTAIN, HENRY WIRZ .- A Military before the public this week is from the Type Commission has been constituted in Washingtion. Foundry of Mr. HENRY A, LUCAS, of Baltimore. C. Timberlake, Colin C. Porter, and Andrew Hunter. member the kind-hearted, jovial youth, and grave yard, on Thursday week, by his brother of which Maj. Gen. Lew. Wallace is President, for It does credit to the founder, and we feel sure It does credit to the founder, and we feel sure our readers will join us in a just tribute of this town have been renovated, and services are conaffliction -Shep Reg. final interment .- Shep. Reg. praise. ducted in them regularly. at Andersonville, Georgia. price. I HOT BY- DOLE NET W ikes a rate in from I would all all and an at 157 IA. A the A alter and A should be all twen loss and i at highly him spanned without is fight an 一日 北京 西西川市 法行 法代考

poor handful of earth that lies mouldering. before him ?" the sentiments, so true to nature, just quoted, we invite them to send us the names and dates necessary to make up the record. ". We shall dev to hall'a column each week to this object and all we ask is that there be brevity in the

recital. Nogro Suffago

The agitators who seem indisposed to fature enceful relations between the North and South and who are busy in presenting the question of pegro suffrage, are not content with having and holding opinions of their own, but think for other people also, are doing infinite mischief both to whites and blacks. Witness the premature movements of the so-called "Freedof proper support. men" at Alexandria and elsowhere-and/note the studidand wicked attempt of the negroos at Aquia Creek to murder the few white mechanics there employed, If such seenes are attempted to be enacted where the numbers are can annals have been stated by the burning few, what is to be expected in regions South, where the black population is as two to one over the white?

The National Intelligencer, in the subjained extract, makes a few good, points on the subiant:

"We can comprehend no situation short of that of an overwhelming exigency, such as the rebellion was in its most threatening days, which can place in the hands of the Federal power the control of matters like the graduation of suffrage in the States. "It is assumed that Congress will be asked to reject such States as may apply for admission to their. places in the Union whose laws refuse suffrage to the negro, on the ground that the so-called disfrannt of the negroes is anti-republican, and that no State can be received into the Union whose constitution is not republican in form. But this is only the old story in other words. If the Southern Stat is shall refuse suffrage to the negro, they will be no more anti-republican than are those Northern States which now wholly refuse black; or that qualify and restrict black and white suffrage. This form of putting the question is only a plea in favor of unconstitutional and revolutionary violence. It means if the Southern States will not permit the negro to vote, and if the Executive Government will not force such States to permit this suffrage, in that event Congress shall be demanded to usurp the entire pow er. We confess that we have no fears that the Presi-dent and the States and the Constitution can be thus overslaughed."

#### Our Position.

Lest there be any cavil on that point, we deem t proper to say that we shall support the Administration so far and so long as its policy seems liberal and just to all parts of the Union. Thus far the President, has taken the proper ground in giving the people of the revolted States their status before the revolt, and in leaving to them the regulation of suffrage and all questions affecting their local rights. Those who expect Mr. Johnson to flinch from this position will find they have mistaken their man!

## Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Ds. Durros, Pastor of the Pyesbyterian Congregation of this town, having gone North in hope of restoration of his health, his pulpit is during his absence very acceptably supplied by the Rev. A.

will avail themselves of the natural advantages Believing that our readers sympathise with presented, and again put in motion an active and prosperous community. An Ignoble Record. This is the anniversary of the battle of Bla

densburg, 24th August, 1814, when a Britis Army of 6000 men were allowed, after a marsi of 17 miles from their shipping, to enter the Capital of the Nation, while a large portion of our best troops were allowed to look on; whiting orders, whilst the gallant C mmodure Ba ney and his battery, manned by 'ess than a hun dred sailors, were surrounded and captured. It is is due to the volunteer companies from Baltimore to say that they fought manfally until outflanked by the enemy through wan For more than forty years we stigmatise the British officers and so liers as Vandals for burning the public buildings at Washington: and yet, within the last Our years, the Ameri-

of private dwellings, mills, barns, and hamlets rendering women and obildren houseless and nomeless. Vandals there have been our lid sides, and a fearful accountibility awaits th trausgress is of all the rules of civilized war-

OUR LOCAL RECORD.

We had hoped to be able to notice many local matters throughout this and the neighboring counties, but the time occupied in arranging our materials has prevented the prope attention to this part of our weekly task. Wil our friends favor us with items of interest in their respective neighborhoods?

News of the Week.

We have not yet established an exchange with our brethren of the craft, and therefore we lack many of the ingredients of a varied newspaper. But time will cure this defect.

Where to Go. On our last page will be found an article o

much interest, from the St. Louis Republican n relation to the most pleasant place to spend he summer. The writer has very happily lescribed the most notable objects, and shown the important agency which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has had in providing the facilities of travel for the many thousands, soldiers and others, who have passed over the route .-We have seldom read a more graphic sketch

123"At a vote taken at the Court House in Charlestown on the 5th inst., for Township Officers for West Virginia, the following persons have been declared elected-03 votes being cast -: Lends to y de viged of brold En

Justites of Peace, Samuel Ridenour and athanial Myers; Supervisor, Charles Johnson; Clerk, Ed. Williams ; Treasurer, Warren Eby ;

ject of Restoration the Standard lavs down the cond visit to Washington, where he has been in consultation with the President. following programme of principles:

The following are landmarks by which all good Union m n in this State should be guided: 1. Unconditional, cheerful submission to this na-20 Hon. Proston King, late Senator from New York, and an intimate personal friend of President Johnson, has been appointed Collector of the port

2. The prompt insertion in the State Constitut by the approaching Convention, of the ordinance '87, forever abolishing slavery or involuntary a vitude in this State. 3. The prompt non-recognition of debts con by the State in aid of the rebellion; but an

by the State is an of the reperiod, but an equal prompt determination to pay every cent of the State debt contracted previously to the war. 4. The inviolability of private contracts, and such action by the Convention as will cure all defects in bargains and titles since May 20, 1861, and provide for the payment of private debts contracted since thet determine the since the second since hat date on a just be 5. The right of the State to determine the queit of suffrage for themselves. 6. Unqualified opposition to what is called

JUDGES APPOINTED.

Governor Peirpoint has appointed the following Circuit Court Judges for a portion of the State of RICHARD PARKER for the 13th Circuit, compos of the Counties of Berkeley, Clarke, Frederick an

LUCAS P. THOMPSON for the 11th Circuit, co osed of the Counties of Amherst, Augusta, Bath Jous A. Menentrn for the 7th Circuit, compose

of the City of Richmond. RICHARD H. FIELDS for the 10th Circuit, com oosed of the counties of Albemarle, Culpaper Invanua, Goochland, Greene, Louisa, Madiso

and Orange. HUNTER N. MARSWALL for the 3rd Circuit.

JOHN M. GREGORY for the 6th Circuit. RIGHARD H. COLEMAN for the 8th Circuit.

Kentucky.

The following persons are stated to have been lected to Congress from Kentucky: L. S. Trimble, Henry Grider, Aaron Harding, George S. Shanklin, Conservatives, and against l anti-slavery amendment, of the Constit George H. Yeaman, Green Clay Smith, Lovell H. loussena, William II, Randall, and Samuel McKee, or the anti-slavery amendment.

For the Legislature, the Northern and Eastern counties have generally gone anti-slavery; the Southern, Western, and most of the Central counties have gene pro-slavery. A Senator of the United States is to be chosen in place of Hon. Garnett Davis, whose term will expire on the 3d of March, 1867. The slaves of Kentucky, however are thinning out by emigration, much to the eventual ben the State, no doubt.

think that offence which I committed on the A VISIT TO ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. / occasion referred to is really of an inexpiable nacentleman, now at the Astor House, has ju cturned from Boston, where he succeed obtaining an interview with Mr. Stephens, late rebel Vice President, in his place of confine THE CIVIL STATUS OF PAROLED PRISONER ment at Fort Warren. The apartment is de -The New York Tribune having been taker scribed as partially underground, and so damp to task by one of its correspondents for declaring that the Confederate soldiers paroled by that fires are built in the afterpart of the day without reference to the external temperatu are only amenable to the civil authorities, thus Mr. Stephens is said to have appeared p ly submissive, expressing himself as havin "Now, then, we dely you to bring forward one single major general now in the Union ser-vice (barely one) who will back the opinion that never been an enemy to the Government, bu

as having accepted public office in the Cor the paroled rebels may be arraigned, tried and eracy with hopes of contributing more s punished for treason without a breach of faith to a settlement of the national difficul on the part of the Government. And we back this challenge by a confident averment, that if health is precarious .- New York Journal our Government ever does so treat them, Gen-Commerce.

erals Grant, Sherman, Canby, and others of our 39 PRILIPS & HOLMES, at Rippon, advertise a most illustrious commanders, will immediately The failure of the Great Eastern to kins, so well, and so favorably known in this Constables, Thus. Johnson and Daniel M. Shestz; co-partnership in House Joining, and promise speed-resign their commissions. And this, we be-W.I Atlantic Cable has not created much to the present time. community, and whose efficient and faithful services School Commissioner, R. T. Brown; Overseer y attention to orders. licve, some of them have already decidedly in-

#### LOST .- A small red ACORN EAR-DEOP .er will oblige the owner by leaving it at

Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, late vice Charlestown. We subjoin the act. ident of the United States, has been appointed Collector of the port of Boston. This is said to have been conferred by President Jonnson without selicitation from Mr. Hamlin.

DANIEL W. Gooch, Ex-member of C mress from Massachusetts, has been appointed Surveyor of the port, of Boston and A. B. Underwood Naval officer, and interior

TO R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, confined in Fort Pulaski, has applied, through influential friends, for a parole of two orthree weeks, to visit his f mily who are suffering in heavy domestic afflictions.

David Lacky, a Wisconsin volunteer, who went safely through a score of battles got drowned as soon as he reached his home, in a half-barrel of water, in which he was trying to bathe. Turtuned and the house tatoon

the Fredericksburg New Era says that a highly intelligent farmer from Richmond county, who has had ample opportunity of judging, asserts that there would be as much corn made in the valley of the Rappahannock this year as ever was made when all the negroes were at homed mit is mit in flore inter ture

WILLIM B. EDWARDS who was sentenced to three years confinement in the Penitentiary; at our last Court, for taking goods from a store in this place, whilst in the rebel army, returned home on Tuesday last, having been pardoned by Governor Boreman, at the solicitation of his friends of this town .- Shep. Reg.

Re Col. J.S. Mossy went to Alexandria lately on a visit. From the newspaper accounts he appears to have been guite a lion in the city, and Captain Magraw, the commander of the post, determined to cage him. He was accordingly arrested and heldin custody until communication was had with the authorities in Washington, who ordered his released, upon condition that he return to his nome, not to visit Alexandria again without permission from headquarters.

It is stated in Washington dispatches that there were one million and fifty thou was men in the national armies on the 1st of May last, since which time something over seven hundred thousand have been discharged, leaving still in the military service of the Republic about three hundred and thirty thousand.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN, of Nort's Carolina, issued a second proclan ation, d ded at Habit h en the 8th instant, appointing Thurslay, the 21st day of September, for an election to be held

The Seat of Justice." Many of our readers are ignorant of the time and mer of transferring the Seat of Justice from

An Act to change the County Scat of Jefferson county from Charle town to Shepherdstown, passes January 26, 1865.

January 26, 1865. Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: 1. The county seat of Jefferson county shall cease to be at Charlestown, in said county, on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. 2. The county seat of Jefferson county shall be located at the town of Shepherdstown, in said coun-ty, until removed therefrom by a vote of the peo-ble of said county. ple of said county.

JEFFERSON COUNTE TAX .- Sherlif Rush, of this county, is an enterprising man, and deserves spe-cial mention for the payment into the State Trea-sury, at Wheeling on the 5th inst., of four thou-sand dollars on account of licences collected, the first payment of the kind so far made this year.--Shepherd town Register.

MARRIED.

In Frederick City, Md., by the Rev. M. Mr. HENRY HOUGH to Miss GEORGIANA HARDY, both of Loudonn. On Tuesday, August the 8th, by the Rev. S. Gover, Mr. THOMAS D. WINE to Miss MARGARET SHACKELFORD, all of Loudoun. On the 27th elt., by the Rev. H. Wissler, Mr. JAMESGAY to Mrs. ELIZABETHARMSTRONG both of this county. In Baltimore, on the 14th instant. by the Rev. Father Clark, MICHAEL CAMPBELL and RE-BECCA WOODY. 123

Dr. J. A. Straith FFERS to the Public for the practice of Medi Cine and Surgery. Office Hours from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Office & Residence same with Dr. J. J. H. Straith. Aug. 24, 1865.

Dr. W. F. ALEXANDER FFERS his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood of Duffield's Depot, Jefferson County. 20 OFFICE AT MR. HILLERY'S' HOUSE.

August 24, 1865. . Dental Notice.

R. McCORMICK will visit Charlestown pr fessionally, on the 4th September, and remain Aug. 24, 1865. a short time.

N.S. WHITE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, **DRACTISES** in the Counties of Jefferson and Clarke.

Charlestown, Aug. 24, 1865 .- 3t.\* JOHN W. KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlestown, West Virg'a, AVING resumed the practice of his profession

will attend the Circuit Courts of Jefferson, l y and Frederick, and the Court of Appeals healing. Aug. 24, 1865.--tf. at-Wheeling.

#### ANDREW HUNTER. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

"OR the purpose of correcting a misapprehen sion that has gotten abroad, respectfully announces that he has re-opened his office in Charlestown, immediately opposite the Court House, and will in the future, so long ashealth and strength are spared him, pursue his profession with renewed vi-goa and earnestness, and in the same counties as heretolore.

#### New Hardware Store, &c.

LWAYS on hand, and for sale at the lower

A Ca & prices: WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, BROOMS, COEDAGE, CUTLERY, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, GLASS. C. LAMPS, STONEWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, FRUIT CANS, GROCERIES, And House Furnishing Goods generally. D. HUMPHREYS.

#### Charlestown, Aug. 24, 1865.

#### To Persons Desiring to Study Medicine.

WISH to form a small Class in Medicine and Surgery to continue during TEN MONTHS and, if circumstances allow, to the opening of the Medical Colleges in the Fall of 1866.

Purposing a systematic course of instruction con-ducted by daily Lessons and Examinations, Lec-tures and demonstrations. To teach the fundamen tares and demonstrations. To teach the initial demon-tal branches, Anatomy, Physiology, &c., fully; and conduct the reading in the higher branches, extend-ed by subjects through all the best Authors of a ve-ry complete and select Medical library, ovor the whole ground compassed by the course of lectures in the best Medical Schools, with explanatory teach-ing and all the clinical demonstration afforded by a ground of the course of lectures in the best Medical Schools, with explanatory teach-ing and all the clinical demonstration afforded by a general Office and Country practice. I have at command good Anatomical Rooms and material to-give each Student a full course of dissection-a first-class Drug Store, to which students will have constant access for familiarizing themselves with all Medicines, and the preparation of compounds and prescriptions—and the services of a thoroughly educated Druggist, to demonstrate the practice of Phatmacy

Phaimacy. The use of the Microscope in Pathology and Medical Diagnosis; Auscultation and Percussion; in dis-eases of the organs of the Chest; the internal topical treatment of diseases of the air-passages, recentl made a specialty; Operative Surgery on the ca-daver; Analysis of the Excretions; will each be taught in a set of Lectures and by clinical and prac-

tical demonstration. Intending to undertake it as a *Tator* the duties of such an engagement require enough students to constitute a small class. Any one applying I will communicate more fully by letter. I wish to make positive arrangements by the 2nd week in October. TERMS .- About \$100 for the first Ten Months. Board as cheap here as anywhere in the country DR. J. A. STRAITH.

Aug. 24, 1865. Staunton Vin., Lee-burg Mirror, Winchester News, Warrenton paper, Fred. Md., Examiner and Hager stown Torch Light copy two weeks, and send bill for collection.

CAMPBELL & MASON. APOTHECARIES,

South side Main Street, Charlestown.

THE undersigned having recently refitted their Store-room, and received a full stock of fresh and reliable DRUGS. MEDICINES.

## CHEMIUALS, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, &c., &c.

Will supply friends and customers at accommod:

ting prices. Included in our Stock (the whole of which ha een selected with great care, are-Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Wistar's Lozenges—Jaynes' Expectorant, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Plantation Bitter's,—Hostetter's Bitters, Backsley's Wine Bitter's-Cannon's Bitters, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Bull's Sarsaparilla-McLane's Vermifuge, Holloway's Worm Confection, Thompson's Eye Water, Brown's Essence of Ginger, Radway's Ready Relief,

ARCHIE H. AISQUITH. C. W. AISQUETH.

AISOUITH & BRO. DRUGGISTS,

At the Old Stand of Beller & Burnett, in Charles town, Jefferson County, Virginia, OFFER to the people their large and carefull selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, VARNISHES OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, and DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS and STA-

TIONERY, At prices to suit the times. Prescriptions and all Compounds will receive strict and special attention at all hours of day and night, so as to insure cer tainty and safety. We call special attention to the following enumeration of articles: Deake's Plantation Bitters, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters Hoofland's German Bitters, Arer's Cherry Pectoral-Aver's Sarsaparilla, Aver's Ague Cure-Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Certer's Spanish Mixture, Hembold's Fluid Extract of Buchu, Wolf's Schnapps-Brown's Jamaica Ginger, Redway's Ready Relief. Burnett's Cod Liver Oil, Nichols' Elixer Peruvian Bark with Protoxide

Higeman's Elixir of Calisaya Bark," Staim's Panacea, MeLane's Vermifuge-Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Helloway's Worm Confections, MeMunn's Elizer Opium, Perry Davis' Pain Killer—Larabee's Pain Killer, Bair's Compound Syrup Phosphates, Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron,

Habbell's Bitter Wine of Iron, Elis' Citrate Magnesia, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Brandreth's Pills—Spalding's Cephalic Pills, Dr. Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote, Stalding's Glue—Ofive Oil, McAlister's Ointment—Sing's Itch Ointment, Brown's Bronchial Troches. Thompson's Eve Water,—Arrow Root, Barley, Corn Starch; Sago, 'Gelatine, Tapioca, Extract Vanilla, Extract Lemon, Extract Pine Annle, Extract Orange

Extract Pine Apple, Extract Orange, Hodgson's Diamond Cement, Payson's Indelible Ink, Stonebrakar's Nerve Liniment, Stonebraker's Pain Killer, Stonebraker's Rat Exterminator, Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powders, Stonebraker's Vegetable Cough Syrup, Stonebraker's Hair Restorative, Stonebraker's Liver Pills, Stonebraker's Dyspepsia Bitters and Liver Invigorator. fumery, Soaps, &c .- Sozodant for Teeth. Hawley's, and Glenn's Ext. for the hankerchief, Golden Lilly of Japan for the hair, Steling's Ambrosial for the hair, Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair, Oldham's and Cristadora's Hair Dre, Amarosial Nectar Cologne, Glen's Rose Hair Oil-Glenn's Honey Soap, Colgate Bath Soap, together with Soaps of every variety and style, Hain Clothes, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes

Comps, &c., Pens Ink, Paper and Envelopes, &c. August 24, 1865.

E. M. LACKLAND. EDWARD AISOUITH. NEW ESTABLISHMENT IN CHARLESTOWN, First Floor of Sappington Hotel, by LACKLAND & AISQUITH. WIO announce that they have formed a Co-partnership as above, and invite an inspection

## of their Stock of TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF,

## BARGAINS, BARGAINS, Pancatharticonized Old Rye Whiskey,

A Tthe Old Stand of Social H. Wooddy, oppo-sive the Drug Store of CAMPBELL & MA-SON, CHARLESTOWN, TEFFERSON CO. The undersigned offers to his customers and the ublic generally, a very large and varied assort-

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &C., &C.

Darss Goops-Mozane, figured, Lavella, Broc Sarafina, Giraldy and Florentine Cloths, Cre Wartz, Berages, Berage Anglais, Neapolitan Clot Challi, Mouslaines, Debages, Organd, Jaconet an Common Lawns, Printed Brilliants, Calicoes, Gin ams and Alpaces, &c. Ladies' Trimmings and Fancy Goods of great va-

An ascomplished Milliner employed to give special attention to the trimming of Hats, Bonnets, & READY-MADE CLOTHING-Latest Styles,

and very cheap. A complete assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gai-ters, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Children and Ser-

vants. We have not space in an advertisement to enume-rate more than a fractional part of the Articles we have in Store, and therefore we invite everybody to call and examine for themselves. *TERMS CASH*—Prices very moderate. M. BEHREND, BRO., & CO.

August 24, 1865. G. W. LEISENBING. G. LEISENBING.

#### LEISENRING & SON. HARPERS-FERRY,

CHARLESTOWN, RIPPON, W HERE they keep a large assortment of DRY GOODS, such as

Cloths, Cashmeres, Calicoes, Cottons, Ginghams, Lawns, --Heady-made Clothing, &c. Also, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Fancy Scaps, Perfumery, Extracts for flayoring, Boots, Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters, Gootlemen's Linen and Paper Collars,

Neck Ties and Gloves, &c., Floor Matting, Oil Cloth, Carpeting, &c., Leather of all kinds, and Shoe Findings,

GROCERIES, such as-Molasses, prime Syrup, Sugars, Oils of all kinds, Paints, Fish, &c.

Hardware of all kinds, Drugs and Medicines-Spices, Canned Fruit, Tin and Wooden Ware-Measures of all kinds. STATIONERY.-School Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Slates, &c., &c., &c. AD Goods specially ordered promptly attended —ene of the firm visiting Baltimore every week. AT All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE ta-

en in exchange for goods. August 24, 1865.

#### **Bargains! Bargains!**

A. D. PRATT & CO., 'Spirit Building,' Charles to:cn.

MALL the attention of all buyers of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES to their present stock (to which weekly additions are made) which presents the largest and best assorted stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DEY GOODS to be found in the Valley, and especially adapted to

the wants of this community. Our supply of Gro-ceries is large, of most excellent qualities, and at very low prices.

Our stock embraces almost every variety usually cept in a chuntry store, consisting of a carefully se-oct d assortment of Dry Goods suitable for Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boy's Misses, Children and

Servant's wear.

Also, Notions,-Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Hardware, Queensware, Wooden-ware, Tin-ware,

DEFECATED or Depurated for medical or so-D cial uses, by the "Pancatharch

JOHN E. WILSON, Baltimore, Md., In barrels, demijohns, hottles, &c: For sale by the Agant, on the Northwest corner of Howard and Camden streets, nearly opposite Camden Station of Baltimore and Ohio Kall Road. "I" None genuine that has not the Patentee and Agent's signature on each label.

JOHN E. WILSON. 527 Its purity has been fully tested as per the mexed certificates of analysis:

CERTIFICATES.

From a careful Chemical Analysis of Superior Old Rye Whiskey, Pancatharticonized by \* JOHN E. WILSON of Baltimore.

This Whiskey is characterized by the absence of This Whiskey is characterized by the absence of heavy Fusil Oil, Sugar, and Poisenous Metalic com-pounds, and by retaining its ethercal oderons of untainted. It has the chemical composition of , pure, carefully defecated Eye Whiskey. Respectfully: A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, 16 Boylston street. Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862. on of a

Having made a careful chemical analysis of the Pancatharticonized Old Rye Whiskey of Mr. John E. WRISON, Baltimore, an pleased to state that it is entirely free from fasil oil, metalie salts, or other matters in any way detrimental to health. In aro-ma, richness and delicacy of flavor, it cannot be surpassed. Respectfully yours, G. A. LIEBIG, M. D., Analytical Chemist.

Baltimore, July 26, 1862.

Careful chemical analysis of four kinds of Whis-keys-Superior Old Rye Whisker, Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey, Superior Old Wheat Whiskey, Superior Old Corn Whiskey-Pancatharticonized by means of the patent apparatus invented by John E. Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., have shown them to be entirely free from the heavy fusil oils and from the poisonous metallic compounds often found in Whiskers. They retain the Etherial Products, entirely free from any taint produced by injusted grain, or care-less fomentation, and being unmodified by the use of sugar, are remarkably pure products of delicate chemical operations. Respectfully. A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Aisnyer, 16 Doylston street. Boston, Mass, 23d August, 1862.

20 ORDERS SOLICITED 20 Dealers and Druggists allowed a liberal dis-count. For prices and particulars address sole A-gent of the United States.

JOHN E. WILSON; W. Corner Howard & Camden streets Baltimore, August 24, 1865.-1y.

Commissioner's Sale

Valuable Land in Jefferson County, Virginia.

N pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for Jefferson County, Virginia, made on the 30th day of October, 1860, in the suit of John F. Ham-tramck, exx. ag't A. R. Boteler, and others—and by virtue of a deed of trust from A. R. Boteler to me, dated 19th day of May, 1853, the undersigned, as Commissioner and Trustee will as Commissioner and Trustee, will,

On Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1865, Offer, at public sale, that very desirable TRACT OF LAND, containing near One Handred Meres, situated in the county of Jefferson, on the turnpike road leading from Shepherdstown to Smithfield, and about one mile from Shepherdstown, on which the said A. R. Boteler lately resided.

throughout the State to choose one hundred, twenty delegates to a convention which is to meet at Raleigh on Monday, the 2d of October.

第149月 出行至 DIED. "On the 21st of February, 1963, aged 73 years, Mrs. MARTHA R. BROADUS, widow of Major William Broadus, of the Revolutionary Army, -This good lady has left three affectionary daughters and a targe circle of friends to monun her death and cherish her memory. Though her life was chequered by many vicissitudes, not the least an-noying of which was the alternate presence of the late contending unreles, yet she bore all with late contrading arrive, yet the bore all with christian fortitude worthy of imitation. Her indus-try and energy were proverbial, and her home was ever the seat of genuine hospitality. IAs a friend she was true assteel, unwavering, faithful, confiding. e was incapable of cherishing enuity or ill-will

towards a fellow mortal, and went down to her grave the model of an old Virginia lady, to that repose which precedes an entrapee to the bett r world. where all is pure and fair, and where worn and weary hearts may rest and rejoice forever.

On the 28th of July last, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL WRIGHT, a traly worthy and exemplary citizen of our county. leaving a widow and two daughters to lament his loss; a breave-ment which is felt by many neighbors and friends to whom his blameless life had greatly end ared him. His lett r years were sadd ned by the death of his only son, on whom he look d with more than a parent's ordinary pride and affection,

Mr. SAMUEL WRIGHT, JR., was killed in Patterson Creek Valley, on the 30th of January, 1864, on the occasion of General' Rosser's attack on the wagon train of General Mulligan. At the time of his death he was a member of Baylor's Light Horse. His companions (one of whom carried his, lifeless body fourteen miles on the front of his saddie to ensure him proper burial.) speak of him as a gallant soldier and faithful friend. To his fond mother and sisters the fatal blow was truly agonizing, yet they found something of consolation in long be cherished by the community.

On the 8th May, 1865, in the 24th year of his age. of a wound recieved just a month before at Amelia Springs, Va., CAPT. HUGH H. McGUIRE, son of Dr. Hugh McGuire, of Winchester, Virginia, He was an officer in the Confederate service, acknowl-edged by friend and foe as a gallant soldier, and at the time of his death was about to be promoted to the rank of Major on the staff of Gen. Lomax. He has left an interesting widow, to whom he had ouly been married four months. His early death has proved a deep affliction to his fond parents and many devoted friends.

On the 4th instant, Mr. JOEL CLIP, of this county, son of Mr. John Clip, aged about 50 years. Mr. Clip's death was occasioned by a fall from a rick of hay, and this probably was caused by a sun stroke, the day being excessively warm. He was a most worthy and highly esteem ed citizen.

Near Georgetown, D. C., on the 18th inst., EL-LEN, aged Seventeen Years, eldest daughter of Ebenezer P. and Rebecca W. Miller, formerly of this place. This family has had a full sha e of affliction, having lost a few years since, their oldest son, SANUEL CRAMER, a most worthy and exemplary young man:

On 17th June, 1865, Mrs. MARIA C. EICHEL-BERGER, consort of the late Martin Eichelberger; aged 61 years and 6 months.

On the 30th August, after a brief illness, WIL-LIAM JOHNSON, aged 50 years. He left a wife and ten children to mourn his loss.

On the 23rd July, Mrs. MARY KNEASTER, wife of N. D. Kneaster, Esq., of Martinsburg, The deceased was born in Frederick county, Va., in the year 1810. She was a devoted wife, an affectionate mother, and a kind ,and sympathetic neighbor.

On the 7th of February, 1865, at the residence of her brother, Mr. Isaac Showalter, near Jackson, Ruds county, Mississippi, Mrs. ANN R. MOORE, consult of the late Garland Moore, aged 47 years, formetty of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

On the 22nd July, EUGEN FRANKLIN, oungest chill of Daniel M. and Adaline Sheetz, iged 13 months and four days.



J.M. Stevens, DEALER in the Goods, and Groceries, Boots, Shors, Hais and Caps, Hostery, Gloves, No-tions, Drugs, Modicines, &c., Shensadoah Street, Harpers-Ferry, Ya:, respectfully solicits the con-signment of Country Produce. August 24, 1865 .- -

#### C. C. CAMERON.

General Produce and Commission Merchant, TOR the sale of Butter, Eggs, Lard, Poultry, Wool, and all other Produce. Will also attend to the purchase of any kind of Goods, at a small commission. Would ask the attention of Country Merchants. No. 50 South Howard Street, Baltimore, Md. August 24, 1865.

GEORGE E. S. PRILIPS. JULIUS C. HOLMES.

Philips & Holmes.

DOPT this method of informing the citizens of Jefferson and Clarke that they have formed co-partnership in the HOUSE JOINING BUSI-NESS; and are prepared to fill orders from all sections of the above named counties." They will endeavor to please those who may favor them with orders both by their charges, and putting the work

up substantially. Rippon, Jefferson Co., Aug. 24, 1865 .- tf.

#### TRUSTEES' SALE OF Valuable Brick House and Lot

On Camp-Hill in the town of Harpers-Ferry. Y virtue of a deed of trust, executed by A. M. Cridler, and Deborah his wife, on the 11th day of April, 1859, to the undersigned, to seenre to Frid rick A. Roder a certain sum of money therein the remembrance of his good qualifies and in the generous sympathies of troops of friends. His re-mains repose in the Edge Hill Cametery, near those of his devoted father. The memory of both will pars-Ferry, s.d. at public rendue, to the highest bilder, for tash, the HOUSE AND LOT in the de d of t ust mentioned. Sale to commence at one

o'clock. P. M. JOHN C. UNSELD. A. H. HERR, Trustees. August 24, 1865.

EOARDING. TES. HENRY BROWN, No. 22 South Green St., Baltimore, Md. Persons wishing Board b accommodat d by the day or week.

Location pl asant, and convenient to business within a few minutes' walk of Camden Station or Howard street. Terms moderate: August 24, 1865 .- tf.

McIntesl's Heward Heuse, FOWARD St., near Balt., Baltimore. Please give me a call when you next visit the city. JOHN MeINTOSH.

August 24, 1865 .- tf., Merchandize at Myerstown. CSEPH MYERS has opened to the public, at

) his Store in Myerstown, a very general assortment of DRY GOODS. GROCERIES. LIOUORS. &c.

Embracing almost every article need d by man, wo-man or child. The Dress Goods for ladies are supetb, and the gentlemen can be accon modated fully in accordance with the latest styles.

Boots, Shocs, Hats, Caps, d.c.-a complete assort-ment, and Groceries and Liquors best qualities, and extraordinarily cheap. The public custom solicited. Aug. 24, '65. JOSEPH MYERS.

#### Special Notice.

10 enable us to Buy, and consequently Sell, Goods at low figures, we have adopted an ex-clucies of Cab System, which will be adhered to strictly irre pective of persons. By an impartial regard to this matter we expect to make friends of flows therefrom. SAMUEL MYERS our customers, and continue them as such. Aug. 24, 1865. AISQUITH & BRO.

## J. H. Easterday's

Davies' Pain Killer, Larabee's Pain Killer. Barry's Tricopherous-Lyon's Kathairose, Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum. Burnett's Cocoaine-Jones' Hair Dye, Pomades-Extracts-Cologne Water, Verbena Water-Soaps, Sozodont for the Teeth, Hair, Tooth, Cloth, Nail and Shaving Brushes. Fine Combs-Ridding Combs, School Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books Stationery-Tobacco and Segars, Concentrated Lye for making soap, Flavoring Extracts-Vanilla Beans-Geletine. SPANISH LEECHES.

We are prepared to fill physician's prescriptions, and compound medicines according to the lates and strictest rules of Pharmacy. The public can confidently rely on having precriptions carefully prepared at all hours of day and night.

August 24, 1865.

TO Our customers will bear in mind that we sell exclusive'y for CASH. "En

#### SPICES! SPICES!

CLOVES, Mace, Allspice, Nutmegs. Cinnamon, Bark, Ground Cinnamon, white and black Mustard Seed, Celery Seed, Pepper, Jamaica Gin-ger, Race Ginger, and Ground Ginger, for sale by CAMPBELL & MASON. Ang. 24, 1865.

Goods, Goods, Goods!

L. HEISKELL, at the old stand of Kearsley . Sheerer & Co., in Charlestown, Jefferso County, has an assortment of

NEW GOODS

which must please all who examine them. He of fers them to the people at the very lowest terms for cash. His stock consists in part of Gentlemen's Dress Goods :- Cassimeres Cloths, Cashmeretts, Doeskins, Jeans, Tweeds, And Cottonades; &c., &c. Ladies' Dress Goods:-Cashmeres, Challies, Bereges, Lawns, Ginghams, Delanes. Bombazines, Albacas, Plain and dotted, and cross-barred Muslins and Cambrics-Nainsooks, &c. &c. Also, Trimmings, Buttons, Ribbons, Velvets, Cuffs, Collars, Head Nets, &c., &c. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, &c. All of these articles are offered upon cash whole-sale prices. The attention of the public is solicited. August 24, 1865.

#### Bargains! Great Inducements!

YANTIS & COLLIS.

Z EEP constantly on hand, at the stand of A. W. Cramer, and offer for sale for cash, or in exchange for Produce of all descriptions, a large and general assortment of

#### DRY GOODS of every variety,

business, and moderate prices, they hope to secure to old customers and the public generally for a rea-a full share of patronage. Give them a call if you sonable share of their support. desire great bargains. Charlestown, W. Va., August 24, 1865.

Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, may be found every article belonging to the busi- &c., &c., for sale by

HAVANA SEGARS-warranted. Receives dally Richmond, Baltimore, Philad-Iphia and New-York Papers, and all the most popu-

SAMUEL MYERS. Aug. 24, 1865. A CARD.

THE Office Fistn

including in part the following standard brands :-Pioner, Honey Dew and Gravely Chewing Tobac-co;-Cabanos, Figaro, Rio Hondo, La Uva, Laogoon, La Real, Espaniola, Regalia, Honey Bee and Jeffersin Segars;-Best Lynchburg, Lone Jack, Here's Your Mule, and Uncle Bob Lee Smoking

PIPES, SEGAR-HOLDERS, MATCHES, &C. The public may find at all times, at our establish-ment, all articles, of the most superior quality, that are usually sold in the best ordered Tobacco Houses. In addition to our assortment of Tobacco, we re-cive the late publications-Periodicals, Daily and Weekly Papers, Illustrated Weeklies, &c., &c.

Give us a call. Aug. 24, 1865.

Confectionery, Fruits, &c. OHN F. BLESSING, in CHARLESTOWN, has on hand a carefully selected Stock of RESH CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, &C. sich as CANDIES-Foreign and Domestic-ORANGES, ISMONS, RAISINS, FIGS, CORBANTS, DATES, CITHON, LEUNES, PEACHES, APPLES, and CANNED FRUITS of al kinds, PICKLES, SARDINES, &c.

NUTS-COCOA NUTS, PALM NUTS, ALMONDS, FIL-EETS and PEA NUTS. His BAKERY is in full blast, and every descripton of CAKE constantly on hand, or supplied upon short notice. ICE CREAM SALOON

re-fitted, and Ladies and Gentlemen can be accom modated.

He offers his Services, and Supplies of Delicacies for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, PIC NICS, &c., and

respectfully invites attention to his assortment, and solicits Orders for his Services. 

SAPPINGTON HOTEL,

#### Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., BY

Miss Sarah A. Beall, CONTINUES open for the reception and accom-modation of visitors. The Rooms are in com-plets order, well-furnished and comfortable, the Parlors large and commodious, and the TABLE at all times supplied with the choicest viands of the Country and City Mackats

Country and City Markets. The Servants are attentive, and constantly in attendance for the accommodation and convenience of guests. The Proprietress is determined to sustain the vell-established reputation of the House. The public patronage is solicited.

Aug. 24, 1865. The Old Family Grocery.

THE undersigned is pleased to inform his old friends, and the citizens of the county generally, that he has again re-opened, with a New Stock and Full, Supply, his Grocery Store, At the old stand of H. L. Eby & Son, Charlestown. To particularize the numerous articles in store for Boots and Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Leather, Hardware, Fish and Salt—Wooden Ware, And all other kinds of Goods usually kept in Coun-try Stores. Receiving goods daily, they will at any time order such articles as their friends may wish, from Baltimore. By close and prompt attention to sell all articles as cheap as they can be procured rom Baltimore. By close and prompt attention to elsewhere. He therefore appeals with confidence

> Aug. 24, 1865. W. EBY.

Sundries. Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, At the OLD POST-OFFICE, CHARLESTOWN. THE undersigned respectfully invites attention to this New Establishment. In his assortment may be found every article belonging to the busi-W. EBY. ness proper-including Best Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and all the la-test and best brands' SEGARS and SNUPES. Pure (IDER VINEGAR, a pure article, for sale by W. EBY. August 24, 1865.

AIL Rods and Horse Shoes for sale by W. EBY. ·注意了。這些不能認識的意思。 CIOAL OIL, Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, for W. EBY. A. and Fine SALT-Herring, Mackerel and U. Shad, for sale by W. EBY.

Paints, Oils, Putty, Window Glass, Mattresses, Agricultural Implements-Cooking Stoves, Tobacco, Segars, and Snuff, Leather, and Shoe Findings, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid. A. D. PRATT & CO. Charlestown, August 24, 1865.

HENRY DUMM'S NEW CONCERN.

Cash Bakery and Confectionery Store,

Main Street, Charleslown, next door to Drug Slore of Campbell and Mason.

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, Rusk; CinnamonCake, and Pies of all kinds. Also an assortment of CAKES, such as Pound, Sponge, Fruit, Lady, Scotch, Jubi-lee Bunns, Rock, Wafer Jumbles, Lemon Twist, Snice Cinzar Pound Cun Snow Balls Maccaroni Spice, Ginger Pound, Cup, Snow Balls, Maccaroni, Grullers, Apevs, French Ginger, French Maccaro ni, Pretzels, Domestic, Mazarine, Cream Puffs, A lexander, Cinnamon Maccaroon, 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 neighborhood will do well to give him a call.— Come one, Come all! Dumm will sell Cheap for HENRY DUMM. August 24, 1865.

"Good Wine needs no Bush." New Bar-Room, next door to Drug Store of Ais quith & Bro., Charlestown, by

J. H. EASTERDAY & BROTHER. T is an inexorable principle that no excellent drink

can be made out of anthing but excellent mateials, and we conceive that we are safe in asserting that whatever may be prepared at our establish-ment will be able to speak cloquently for itself.— Therefore, we invite all who indulge in a "social glass" to call upon us, and we can favor them with the most favored and pleasant drinks.

FREIGHT, PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c., Can be forwarded with safety and dispatch. Goods for the different places in the Valley will be pro-perly taken care of and stored in our Warehouse in Winchester. No re-loading at Harpers-Ferry. Freights for Stephenson's Depot will be received and forwarded. Consignees of Freight for Ste-phenson's Depot must have their teams on hand to receive their freight from the cars, as there is no Storage room at that point. For further information, rates, &c., apply either at No. 116 South Eutaw street, Baltimore; No. 2 Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry; Winchester, Virginia, corner Market & Picadilla streets, or of G. 0. MEIGS, Punches, Toddies, Mint Juleps, Smashes, Stings, Cobblers, Cocktails, Sangarees, Fixes and Sours, Flips, Negsa and Shrub, Egg Nogs, Apple Toddies and Hot Drinks in season, Wines, Ale, Porter, Brown Stout, And Brandy and Whiskey plain.

Also, always an assortment of superior brand Se-gars on hand. Call upon us—in summer—if you would "keep cool"—and winter, if you need some-

thing warm and pungent. August 24, 1865. TO THE PUBLIC.

G. VON BLUCHER. Basement of Sappington Hetel, Charlestown, A NNOUNCES to the public that he has for sale by *Wholevale & Retail* the purest *EIQUORS* ffered to the people of this Valley. His stock con-

ists of BRANDIES, WHISKEYS,

WINES, ALE, PORTER, &c., &c.

At his BAR may be found the most delightful and refreshing Summer beverages-Mint Juleps, Cob-lers, Smashes, Lemonade, XX Ale, Porter, Brown Stout, or Whiskey and Brandies plain. Also, BLACKSMITHING in all its branche

Also, BLACKSMITHING in all its branches. We are prepared to manufacture to order Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons-in fact almost anything per-taining to Wood and Iron, in the speediess and best maaner, and upon resonable terms. Special attention bestowed upon the Manufacture and Repair of Farming Implements, Mill work and Anes. Anenst 24, 1865. Also, prime Cigars and Tobacco always on hand. In addition to the attractions of his Saloon may be found a Reading Room which will be found cool in summer, and warm and cheerful in winter.

His object is to keep his House well supplied with the best the market affords in his line, and he hopes, by attention to business, and having everything quiet and in good order, to merit a large share of the public patronage.

August 24, 1865.

Terms of sale, 33 1 fourth cash, and the balance in equal payments of one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give his bonds for the de-ferred payments, and a doed of trust on the land.

This land will be sold subject to Mrs. Boteler's contingent right of dower, should she survive her hasband. Although the buildings were all burned by order of Major Gen'l Hunter, yet this is still a beautiful and most desireable location for a priva to residence.

E. I. LEE, Trustee & Com'r. August 24, 1865.

25" Shepherdstown Register and Balimore Ga-zette, please copy till day of sale.

Internal Revenue Notice.

MARTINSBURG, AUGUST 1, 1865. THE tax payers of the counties herein named are hereby notified to pay the taxes assesses against them respectively at the times and place

In Berkeley County, at my office in Martinsburg from the 20th to the 30th of each month. In Frederick County, at U. S. Ass't Assessors office in Winchester, from the 7th noon to the 5th

In Hurpers-Ferry, at the Shenandouh Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., on the 10th of each

For Jefferson and Clarke Counties, at U. S. Ass't Assessors office in Shepherdstown, from 11th noon to 12th noon of each month.

In Leesburg, at County Clerk's Office, from 15th

A ten per cont. penalty attaches if payment is de-layed beyond the times above named. Revenue Stamps of all denominations for sale.

Reid Express Company.

20 Established in 1861. Established in 1861.

REID EXPRESS CO. have established their Office at Winchester, Va., and their business at that point is in full operation.

Sup't of Western Division, Harpers-Ferry. August 24, 1865 .--

Jefferson Machine Shop.

THE public is respectfully notified that the un-dersigned continue to conduct business at the old stand, "Miller's Row," Charlestown, Jefferson

County. MACHINE MAKING and REPAIRING. CAERIAGE & WAGON MAKING

Jul-Highest cash prices paid for Old Iron,

FREIGHT, PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c.

N. D. KENEASTER,

Collector 3d Dir., Va.

G. O. MEIG

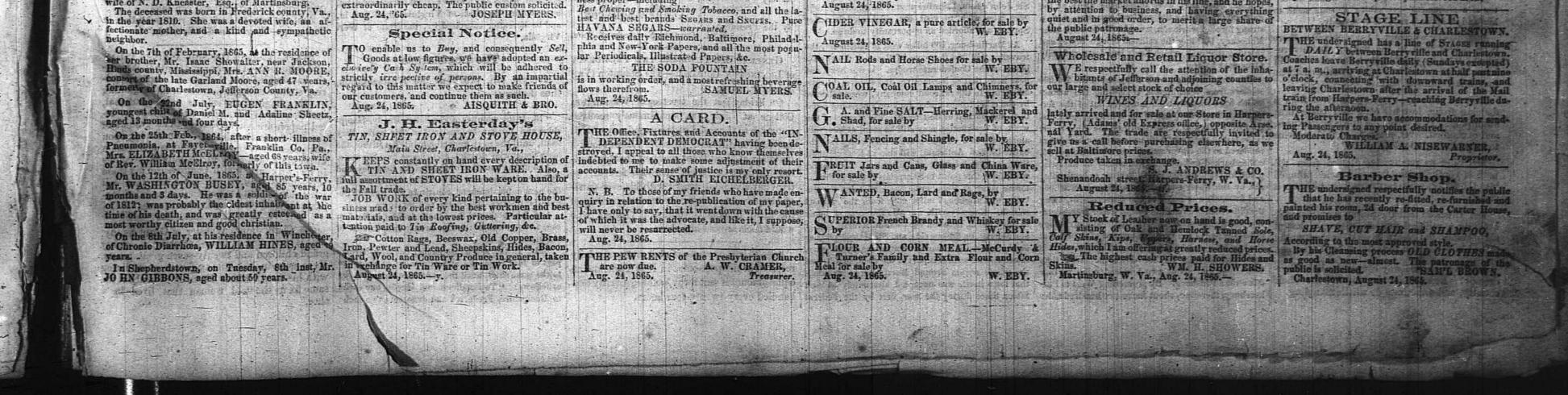
noon to 16th noon of each month.

ified below.

noon of each month.

August 24, 1865.

month.



#### VARIETY.

#### GETTING ALONG.

We find the following beautiful waif floating' e rough waters of literature, without credit. It is, er, a sample of pure poetry, which is a scarce le now-a-days:

We trudge on together, my good man and I, Our steps growing slow as the years hasten by; Our children are healthy, our neighbors are kind, And with the world round us, we've no fault to find: Tis true that he sometimes will choose the worst

For sure feet to walk in, a weary, hot day; But then my wise husband can scarcely go wrong, And, somehow or other, we're getting along.

There are soft summer shadows beneath our hou

bandsome he looks sitting there at his eas We watch the flocks coming when sunset grows dim His thoughts upon the cattle and mine upon him, The blackbirds and thrushes come chattering near I love the thieves' music, but I listen with fear. He shoots the gay rogues, I would pay for their

We're different sure, still we're getting along.

He seems not to know what I eat, drink or wear; He's trim and he's hearty, so why should I care? No harsh word from him my poor heart ever shock I wouldn't mind scolding, so seldom he talks. Ah! well, 'tis too much we women expect, He only had promised to love and protect, So I lean on my husband so silent and strong. I'm sure there's no trouble, we're getting along.

Life isn't so bright as it was long ago, When he visited me amid tempest and snow; When he brought me a ribbon or jewel to wear; And sometimes a rosebud to twist in my hair; But when we are girls we can all laugh and sing, Of course, growing old, life's a different thing, My good man and I have forgot our May song, Yet somehow or other we're getting along.

SUSTAIN THE RIGHT.

We may not all, with powerful blow, Be champions for the Eight; But all with firm, undaunted brow, May stand unshaken 'mid the flow Of wrongs sustained from Might; Onx word may turn the wavering scale Oxx willing, honest hand Uphold the cause that else might fall, Although by genious planned. Although by genious planned,

DARNED GOOD-"Betsey, my dear," said Mr. Stubs, giving his wife a pair of unmentionables, "have the goodness to mend these trousers-it will be as good as going to the play to-night."

Mrs. S. took her needle, but confessing she could not see the point, said, "How so ?"

"Why, my dear, you will see the wonderful ravels in the pant-o'-mine." Mrs. Stubs finished the job; and handing back

the trousers, told Stubs, "That's darned good.

DEA. A young man, seated at dinner the other day, said to his wife! "Ellen, if you are good at guessing, here is a conundrum for you : "If the Devil should lose his tail, where would the go to get another one?'. After some guess-ing, she gave it up. "Well," said he, "where they 'retail spirits.'" Eager to get off, she hastens to a friend. "Oh! Marian, I have such a nice conundrum | Joe just told me of it .---I know you can't guess it: If the Devil should ington; tore up and destroyed several miles of the

Where To Go This Summer. 1 pleasant route to the East-Points in Virginia and

Maryland rendered historic by the war-how to reach them-Scenes along the frontier line between Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Now that "this cruel war is over," there will no lred miles above it. oubt be among our readers hundreds of persons who will desire to visit those scenes in the East, parcularly in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania thich have been rendered historic on account of the entous events of which they were the theatre. We propose in this article to indicate a few of these places, and to point out the best manner of reaching em. It will be borne in mind by our readers that, from the commencement of the war till its close, the capture of Richmond was deemed an object of paracount importance by the Government, and that the Parkersburg at 6:30 A. M. war did, in fact, come to a termination immediately after the occupation of that city by the Federal forces. On the other hand, the defence of their capital was made a primary object on the part of the Confederates. It was defended by an admirable

system of fortifications, but, above all, by its being rendered inaccessible by water. Around its walls were gathered the flower of the Confederate army, and in the various operations, directly and indirectly connected with the defence of the city, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, and Gen. Lee himself, displayed those remarkable powers of generalship, and that profound knowledge of the art of war, which enabled them, for the space of years, with comparatively small armies at their command, to baffle and keep at bay the vastly superior forces of the Federal army. Among these operations, the most prominent took the form of invasions into the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland; and manœuvres, either real or feigned, directed against the cities of Baltimore and Washington. The gene ral object of these operations was to relieve Rich. mond, by making it necessary on the part of the Federal commanders to employ the whole force at their disposal for the defence of Washington, or at least for movements against the Confederate army in Maryland and Pennsylvania. These operations too, were carried on in every one of the four years of the war. Thus, in 1861, both before and after the battle of Manassas, the Confederates maintained a strong force on the Upper and Lower Potomac and even in sight of the dome of the Capitol. In 1862, they defeated Pope's army near Culpeper drove it to the shelter of the Washington forts, and captured Harpers-Ferry. In 1663 their operation against Gen. Hooker, after the battle of The Wilderness, were carried on quite near Washington .-They captured Winchester, Martinsburg, Williams port and Hagerstown, on the Upper Potomac, invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, captured Chambersburg, and made strong demonstrations towards both Baltimore and Harrisburg, but were defeated by Gen. Meade, at Gettysburg in Pennsylvania .-In 1864, even while Grant's army was engaged in

of water transportation, as the case may be, is saved | and then by the rebel soldiers, and battles were alwhile Parkersburg can be reached, from the East, nost as quickly as those points one and two hun-

Since the end of the war, the track and brid ong the whole line of the road have been put in. perfect order, and the equipment has been increased by the addition of a large number of new locomotives and passenger cars. The latter are superb cimens of railway carriages, and are fitted up ith every modern convenience and luxury. The mpany anticipates a very large travel over the ad this summer (indeed it has already commen- At Mono ced), and has made every preparation for the com-fortable accomodations of the public. Two trains leave Wheeling and Parkersburg daily, namely, from Wheeling at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M., and from

The rout from this city is nearly an air-line, by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to Cincinnati, and thence by the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad to Parkersburg, or by the Central Ohio Railroad to Wheeling or Bellaire. To say nothing of the historic interest of such a trip, those of our readers who have never taken this route to the East will be surprised and delighted at the superb scenery along the ine of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at the narvels of engineering skill displayed in the construction of the road itself, its bridges, its tunnels, and its viaducts. Twelve miles south of Wheeling, the traveller passes the great Indian mound, whose origin, purposes and history are yet involved in mystery. The Broad Tree tunnel, 40 miles from Wheeling; passes under a greathill, which was orignally crossed by the railroad on a zig-zag track with seven angles, thus: VVVVV. At Fairmoant 77 miles from Wheeling, the railroad crosses the Monongahela River on a beautiful suspension bridge, one thousand feet long; and, one mile further on there is an iron bridge 600 feet long, which was five times destroyed and as often rebuilt during the war. At Grafton, 104 miles east of Parkersburg, there is another handsome iron bridge, over the Tygart's of one's lifetime.-[St. Louis (Mo.) Republican. valley river, and also an excellent hotel. Here the mountain scenery begins to assume those views of alternate loveliness and grandeur, which confinue until the traveller reaches Baltimore. Eighteen miles east of Grafton the traveller reaches the great

Kingwood tunnel, nearly a mile long, and solidly arched with iron and stone. Nearly five years were occupied in the construction of this great work, and its cost amounted to a million of dollars. At Tunnelton, 19 miles east of Grafton, the grand

scenery of the Cheat river region begins, and it is at this part of the road also, that some of the greatest feats of railway engineering have been achieved .-Those who desire to understand the power offscience n conquering nature by means of iron and stam will do well to observe carefully the features of the road between the great tunnel and Piedmont, and see how t has been made to pass over, under and around the ugged Allegany Mountains. To the unscientific eye t would appear impossible that a railroad could be built so as to cross the mountains in this region. But not so thought the engineer o. the road, Benjamin Latrobe. The great Kingwood tunnel is only one of the monuments of his genius. Between Tunnelton nd Rowlesburg there is a space of five miles, filled

most continually taking place in its vicinity. The boldness and grandeur of the mountain

ry at Harpers-Ferry has now derived ten-fold at tractions from its having been the scene of such highly important military operations. Every traveller will wish to see the Maryland Heights, Bolivar Heights, and the fortifications which have been erected on them. This was the theatre of one of Stone wall Jackson's most famous exploits, when Harpers-Ferry was captured by the Confederates in Septem-

At Monoency, 59 miles from Baltimore, the traveller will pass the battle-ground where, on the 9th of July, 1864, Gen: Lew. Wallace and the Federal forces were defeated by a largely superior Confeder on that day, by Gen. Wallace, and the heavy loss that he inflicted on the enemy, saved Washington from capture on the 12th.

Arriving in Baltimore, and refreshed there with the comforts of good hotels and the luxuries of the scason, our tourists can then proceed to Washington, 40 miles distant; and on their return to Baltimore can take the Chesapeake Bay steamers for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.

We have thus indicated a route for a summer's tour which cannot fail to give a great deal of pleasure to those who take it. From Baltimore the traveller can proceed by railroad to Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania, five hours' ride, and see the battleground there, and the Soldier's National Cemetery. The length of this article precludes even the briefest mention of many points of interest along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, of which we would otherwise gladly speak. They, cannot, however, fail to be noticed by the observing traveller fand the scenes which the trip will bring before the eye of the tourist will retain a permanent place in his recollection, and will constitute some of the 'pleasant memories

The Amnesty Proclamation by the President of the United States.

Whereas the President of the United States, whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclama tions offering amnesty and pardon to certain person who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion; and whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have, since the is-suance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits onered thereby ; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said procla. mation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the gov ernment of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order, and, freedom may be established, In A NDRW JOHNSON, president of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter ex-cepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all ights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted; but upon the condition, nevertheless that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath, (or affirmation,) and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath invidate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear, (or atlirm,) in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the constitu-tion of the United States, and the union of the States therconder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the amancipation of slaves. So help me God." The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation: Ist. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government; 2d. All who left dicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; 3d. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate govern-ment above the rank of colonel in the army, or lieutenant in the navy; 4th. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion; 5th. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, to evade duty-in resisting the rebellion; 6th. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen or in other capacities; 7th. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion; 8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel serand flavor rival that of the deer which abound in the woods; wild turkeys and pheasants hide among its oaks, beeches, walnuts and magnolias; the ground the pretended offices of governors of states in insur-rection against the United States; 10th. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confede rate states for the purpose of aiding the rebellion; 11th. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States; 12th. All persons who at the time when they seek to obtain the penefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed are in military, naval, or civil confinement, or cus-tody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction; 13th. Al persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable All persons who have taken the path of amnesty as property is over twenty thousand dollars; 14th.— All persons who have taken the path of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of Deember 8th, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate. Provided, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belong-ing to the excepted classes; and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the Inited States. The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people, and guard the Government against fraud. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

#### State of West Virginia. An Act for the admission, of the State of

West Virginia into the Union. Whereas the people inhabiting that portion of Virginia known as West Virginia did, by a Convention assembled in the city of Wheeling on the 26th of November, 1861, frame for themselves a Constitution with a view of be-coming a separate and independent State; and whereas at a general election held in the counties composing the territory aforesaid, on the 3d day of May last, the said Constitution was approved and adopted by the qualified voters of the proposed State; and whereas the Legislature of Virginia, by an act passed on the 13th day of May, 1862, did give its consent to the formation of a new State within the said State of Virginia, to be known by the name of West Virginia, and to embrace the following named counties, to wit: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzell, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton Uphsur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raliegh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan; and whereas both the Convention and the Legislature aforesaid have requested the new State should be admitted into the Union, and the Convention aforesaid being republican in form, Congress doth hereby consent that the said fortyeight counties may be formed into a separate

and independent State: Therefore-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the State of West Virginia be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and until the next general census shall be entitled to three members in the House of Representatives: Provided, always, That this act shall not take effect until after the proclamation of the President of the United States hereinafter provided for. It being represented to Congress that, since the Convention of the twenty-sixth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, that framed and proposed the Constitution of the said State of W. Virga., the people thereof have expressed a wish to change the seventh Section of the eleventh Article of said Constitution by striking out the same and inserting the following in its place, viz: "The Children of Slaves born within the limits of this State after the 4th day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three. shall be free ; and that all Slaves within the said the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all Slaves over ten and under twenty-one years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and no Slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein :" Therefore-

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That whenever the people of West Virginia shall, through

ties of Morgan and Berkeley shall for and the con he seventh delegate district, and choose two dele gates; of whom, for the first term, one shall be a ident of Berkeley and the other of Morgan county; and for the second term, both shall be resident

of Berkeley county; and so in rotation. "But if the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hamp-shire and Morgan become part of this State, and Frederick, Berkeley and Jefferson do not, then Pendleton, Hardy and Morgan counties shall each choose one delegate, and Hampshire two, until the next apportionment.

"The number of the House of Delegates shall, instead of forty-seven, be in the first case fifty-seven and in the last fifty-two."

Article Sixth, dividing the State into judicia circuits; provides that-

"If the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hamp shire, and Morgan become a part of the State, the shall constitute another circuit, to be called the tenth. And if the counties of Frederick, Berkelsy and Jefferson become a part of this Siate, they shall constitute the eleventh circuit."

LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT. By an act of the Legislature of West Virgina, passed November 2d, 1863, " admitting the county of Jefferson into, and making the same part of, this State," this County is constituted part of the second congressional district, of the tenth senatorial district, and of the eleventh judicial circuit; and shall, at the election herein provided for, and at every annual State election thereafter, choose two members of the House of Delegates.

The terms of the Circuit Court for Jefferson County are to commence on the 27th day of April, June, October and December, in each year,

A Few Words About The South,

We do not plead that no blood shall flow .-That is a small matter. We waive the discus-sion of that. We do not go behind the Presi-dent's proclamation. What we plead for is, that the war being over-the Southern peop having submitted to the National Governme -having in good faith taken the baths of allegiance + having in good faith abandoned secension-having in good faith accepted the instantaneous emancipation of their slaves-being really disposed to become law-abiding citizens of the United States-having surrendered their own views of the nature of the Federal Constitution, and accepted the Northern interpreta tion, as decided by the war-having turned their backs on all their most cherished ideas State who shall at the time aforesaid, be under and opinions, and honestly fallen in with the inexorable logic of events-prepared for new ideas, new social adjustments, new habits of thought, new ways, new laws-that there as regards the mrin body of the people the quarrel ought to stop, and the Northern people ought

to help them, and not pursue them. If they deserve punishment—if all of them deserve punishment—have they, has any indi-vidual of them, gone unpunished ? Where are the young men of the South? The flower

that chivalry is dead. Thousands are maimed

lose his tail, where would he go to get another one?" Her friend Marian having given it up, she said, "Where they sell liquor by the glass !"

As every sacrifice was to be seasoned with salt, so is every mercy to be sanctioned by prayer. As gold sometimes is laid, not only on h and silk, but also upon silver, so prayer is the golden duty that must be laid, not only upon all our natural and civil actions, as eating drinking, buying and selling, but also upon our silver duties, upon all our most religious and spiritual performances. "Prayer moves the hand that noves the universe

per "If there is anything I hate, it is a woman with a lap-dog! I always want to drown it and put a baby in its place," says cruel Fanny Fern, forgetting that too often the lap-dog owners feel the same way, but take the dog becouse they can't have the baby. Shouldn't be hard on the sex, Fanny, because you've done a little something for your country.

No man's spirits were ever hurt by doing his duty. On the contrary, one good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire or interest, purely for conciences sake, will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits, beyond what either indulgence, or division, or company can do for them.

Great crimes ruin comparatively few.-It is the little meannesses, selfishnesses, and impurities, that do the work of death on most men; and these things march not to the sound of fife or drum. They steal with muffled tread, as the foot steals on the sleeping sentinel.

Beauty, likelobsters, will spoil in time, Kiss es, like ice, will melt; words are but air; Love is only a bubble, bright, beautiful in the light of Fancytouched by the rough reality of life it is nothing; Hope, the plaything of the hour; Despair, the suicide's excuse; money, the God men worship; Honesty a new suit of clothes, worn as little as possible, and soon out of fashion; Pride, an excellent substitute for knowledge; Honor, pistols and coffee for two.

A Connecticut editor, traveling in Nevada, says that all sorts of languages are used there, English, French, German, Spanish, Irish, Chinese, Pi Ute, etc., but he thinks none is spoken with so much fluency and freedom, and none seems to be so generally understood, as profane language.

Swift wrote many sharp epigrams, which this is not a bad specimen :

Sir, I admit your general rule. That every poet is a fool ; But you, yourself, may serve to show it, That every fool is not a poet.

If a girl thinks more of her heels than of her head, depend upon it she will never amount to much. Brains which settle in the shoes never get much above them. This will apply as well to the masculine as to the femi-nine gender.

Mrs. Yell lately cowhided Mr. Lay for not performing a promise to marry her. Ashe wouldn't make her Lay, she made him yell."

"behind the times," had it knocked soundly by a "passing event."

TO A fool in high station is like a man on the top of a monument-everything appears small to him and he appears small to everybody.

To one who said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in the world," another re-

On Friday last the trustees of Washington which have recently been mustered out of the serby the rebel troops under Jackson's personal direc-. . dancing frolic, lost his oars, and came near vice including 90,000 men in the Western regiments, tion, and burned or destroyed. The wrecks of this College, at Lexington, unanimously resolved "13. If the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampgal papers are not necessarily the decision is, that the imp ig. In a terror, he down on his knees, e taken to Parkersbu ition of a tax upon and exclaimed. "O, massa Lord, if eber gwine sum be seen, at intervals, to fender to General Lee the presidency of that shire and Morgan become part of this State, they is the last of the great military services which it has along the road. Those tourists who wish to see the venerable institution. General Lee was long a shall, until the next apportionment, constitute the any proceedings in a Stee court is an invasi of the right of a Stee to regulate proceeding to help ole Ira, now's de time !" battle-field of Antietam, will stop at Kearneysville rendered to the Government. Of these troops, 85, tenth Senatorial district, and choose two Senators. professor at West Point, and now that his "mil-100 Let us remove temptation from the path of youth," as the frog said as he plunged into the water, when he saw a boy pick up a Station, 92 miles west of Baltimore. A turnpike in its own court shat if Congress can tax these proceedings at all, it can lay a tax that will practically mount to prohibition, and thus leg-islate the state courts out of existence. And if the counties of Frederick, Berkeley and itary occupation's gone," perhaps forever, we road, from this point to Sharpsburg, crosses the Po-Jefferson become part of the State, they shall, until tomac river at Shepherdstown, and takes the tra- trust he may find it accord with his ever-patrithe next apportionment, constitute the eleventh Seveller to Antietam, 7 miles only from the railroad otid impulses to become the tutelar guardian of natorial district, and choose two Senators. stone and \$300,000 was saved to the Government, being station. Kearneysville was also the scene of many the many ingenuous youths of Virginia who the difference between the cost of water transporta-It is said that the Sultan is averse to the And the number of the Senate shall be, in the first building a railroad to Constantinople, lest it should afford too great a facility for the running of having one of the Western termini of the road at cavalry fights, between Pleasanton, Averill, Custer | would flock around him there. case twenty, and in the last twenty-two, instead of Chalk James Webster, of Grant county eighteen. "14. If the seven last named counties become part of this State, the apportionment of deleg-ces to the same shall metil the reaction of deleg-ces and Merritt, on the one side, and Stuart and Fitz Lee Parkersburg consists in the fact that that point is on the other. It is worth mentioning, by the way, one hundred miles further down the river than in connection with this part of the road, that it, and off of his wives, and thus break up his harem. Mga, Thirty-five tons of mail matter are daily Why are railway companies like laun-dresses? Because they have ironed the whole down than Pittsburg. By proceeding West to Par-that town itself, was occupied alternately at least received at the post-office in New York, and an to the same shall, until the next apportionment, be with his fourth wife. He must be in about the equal amount is sent away, making seventy tons as follows: "To Pendleton and Hardy, one each; same fix as the "old woman that lived in a country, and sometimes do a little mangling. | kersburg, therefore, about one or two hundred miles | fifteen times during the war, first by the Federal | handled every twenty-four hours. to Hampshire, Frederick and Jefferson, two sach; shoe."

latter place, and burned the house of the Governor of Maryland, within sight of the Monumental City. In all these operations, there was a frontier line defended by the Federal troops, and which it was the continued object of the Confederates to force .-The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad constituted this

actually attacked one of the forts defending Wash-

frontier line. It extends entirely across the State of Virginia, from Baltimore and Washington, on the east,, to Parkersburg and Wheeling on the west, a distance of about 400 miles. As long as this frontier line was held and successfully defended, invasions of either Maryland or Pennsylvania, or operations against Baltimore or Washington, became impracticable: But whenever the Confederate succeeded in forcing this line, and in capturing a few of the military posts upon it, the whole of Maryland and Pennsylvania became open to their incursions, and there was nothing to prevent them from marching either on Baltimore or Washington.

The defence of this road therefore, became, practically and really, the defence of the frontier; large bodies of troops were stationed upon it, and battle and skirmishes took place at many points along the line; and, owing to causes which it is the province of the historian to relate, parts of the road were frequently in the hands of the Confederates.

As a military road, the importance of this railroad to the Government was very great. Its proximity to the seat of war, and its peculiar geographical po sition, rendered it particularly valuable. During the war the enormous number of nearly two-and-a half millions of troops have been transported upon it. Its destruction, therefore, was greatly desired by the Confederate Government, and the latter put forth many strong efforts to accomplish this end.-These efforts were often attended with success. In June and July 1861, a large portion of the track was destroyed between Harpers-Ferry and Cumberland, and a number of valuable bridges burned .-The road and bridges were rebuilt in the fall of that year, and it was used that winter, and a greater part of the year 1862. In September 1862, after the defeat of Pope and the capture of Harpers-Ferry, a considerable portion of the track near Martinsburg, west of Harpers-Ferry, was destroyed .-In May and June 1863, after the battle of The Wilderness, the Confederates again had possession of the road, and destroyed many miles of the track .-Finally, in the latter part of June and early part of July, 1864, the Confederates under Gen. Early had possession of a part of the road between Baltimore and Harpers-Ferry, and destroyed the track for a space of several miles. But, no matter how much damage was done to the track, or how many cars and locomotives were destroyed, or how many bridges burned or blown up, the Confederates found to their mortification and chagrin that the road was always rebuilt and placed in running order in an incredibly short space of time, as soon as, and indeed in some cases before, military protection was afforded to the railroad company. Therefore, when in July, 1864, the Confederates made their attack on Washington, they refrained from damaging the double track between Washington and Baltimore,

because, as Gen. Early afterwards stated, their experience had demonstrated that the railroad compaay could rebuild their track in less time than it would take them to destroy it. And indeed, at that very moment when they were thundering away at the gates of the capital, the railroad company, with a strong force of workmen, were busily at work near Monocacy, building the railroad bridge there, and relaying the track, which Early had destroyed only

The transportation over this road of the 200.000 sin has decided that the law of Congress near here, that 87 locomotives and 400 freight cars, Article 4th, providing for representation may know himself." ring stamps on legal process, in the bernni or other stage of the suit, is unconduction and therefore void, and that the camps on Spectator. says: soldiers from Washington, composing the armies belonging to the railroad company, were collected thus declares: An old negro crossing the river from a

with a constant succession of marvels in work. The Tray run viaduct is one of these-alight and graceful structure, yet so firm in its weldedstrength, that thousands of tons of merchandise pass over it daily without causing the least oscilation of its airy arches. This viaduct is built entirely of iron. It is 600 feet long; it rests upon a massive base of masonry as firm as the mountain itself, and it is 150 feet above the water in the little run beneath. For several miles, on this part of the line, the road runs along the steep mountain side, presenting a successi the most delightful landscapes.

At Cranberry Summit, 137 miles east of Wheeling, our travellers will nearly have reached the top of the Allegheny Mountains. Here, looking back to he westward, can be seen the grand panorama of the long, gradual sweep of the Alleghenies towards the Ohio river, up which, to the present surprising altitude, the traveller has climbed, without effort and almost unconscious of the ascent. At Oakland, 147m les east of Wheeling, our travellers will probably slop for a short time at the Glades Hotel. The Glades are the mountain meadows, a region on the high lable land at the summit of the Alleghenies. At this height the air is extremely rarified and cool during the heats of summer. The landscays abounds in groves of the beautiful white oak, and in copieus streams of the purest and clearest water, kept full and fresh by the clouds that condense around the summits, and abounding with delicious trout. It pastures innumerable herds of sheep, whose tendernes its oaks, beeches, walnuts and magnolias; the groves of sugar maple trees resound with the songs of larks thrushes and mocking birds, while a profusion of wild flowers completes the attractions of this mountain paradise. It is no wonder that many families from Baltimore come to the "Glades Hotel" to spend a

few weeks in the hot summer months. At Altamont, 160 miles east of Parkersburg, the traveller finds himself at the surprising altitude of 2.700 feet above the city of Baltimore, and upon the extreme summit of the Alleghenies. It is here that the mountain streams divide, flowing in one direction towards the Ohio river, the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and in the other towards the Potomac river, the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Pressott Smith, the Master of Transportation of the railroad, who is as poetical as he is practical, has made the beautiful suggestion that hese waters, thus divided on the summit of the Alleghenies, unite again in the broad Atlantic, amid the turbid waves of the gulf-stream. Nor is this beautiful theory at all improbable, for the vast volumeof water which the Mississippi pours into the gulfstream is, as is well known, carried, with all the velocity of that mysterious ocean current, northwards past the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, where it receives the waters from the eastward flowing streams!

From Altamont the grade of the road begins lescend, and at Piedmont, 206 miles west of Baltimore, the traveller reaches, as the name implies, the foot of the Alleghany Mountains. At Cumberland, 178 miles west of Baltimore, and between that affixed point and Harpers-Ferry, the traveller passes that part of the road which was the especial object of the attention of the Confederates during the war. At Sir John's Run, 128 miles west of Baltimore, passengers who wish to visit the celebrated Berkeley Springs are afforded an opportunity to do so. At Martinsburg, 100 miles west of Baltimore, the

traveller will find the scene of the most destructive labors of the Confederate troops. It was here, and

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

their said Convention, and by a vote to be taken at an election to be held within the limits of the said State, at such time as the Convention may provide, make and ratify the change aforesaid. and properly certify the same under the hand of the President of the Convention, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to issue his proclamation stating the fact, and thereupon this act shall take effect, and be in force from and after sixty days from the date of said proclamation. App'd. Dec. 31, 1862.

#### By the President of the United States. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the act of Congress approv'd the 1st day of December last, the State of West Virginia was declared to be one of the United States of America, and was admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, upon the condition that certain changes should be duly made in the proposed constitution for that State :

And whereas proof of a compliance with that condition, as required by thesecond section of the act aforesaid, has been submitted to me: Now therefore be it known that I, Abraham

Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby, in pursuance of the Act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim that the said act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State. -

Constitution of West Virginia.

The first article of the Constitution, after na

ning forty-four counties, formerly parts of the State of Virginia, as included in and forming part of the State of West Virginia, provides as follows:

"And if a majority of the votes cast at the elecion or elections held, as provided in the schedule hereof in the district composed of the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan, shall be in favor of the adoption of this constitution, the said four counties shall also be included in, and form part of; the State of West Virginia; and if the same shall be so included, and a majority of the votes cast at the said election or elections, in the district composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick, shall be in favor of the adoption of this constitution, then the three last mentioned counties shall also be included in, and form part of, the State of West Virginia.

"The State of West Virginia shall also include o much of the bed, banks and shores of the Ohio river as heretofore appertained to the State of Virginia; and the territorial rights and property in and the jurisdiction of whatever nature over, th said bed, banks and shores heretofore reserved by or vested in, the State of Virginia, shall vest in and be hereafter exercised by, the State of West Virginia.

and mutilated for life. Where are their aged parents and helpless sisters ? The whole land draped in mourning, they have not the environments of luxury to temper their griefs. Be reaved, they are also impoverished. The bulk of the population have absolutely no property at all. Great numbers need the plainest food. The entire social organization of the South, a one blow, is violently destroyed. We live in the midst of four millions of free negroes-yea-terday slaves. More than all, our pride is broken. That which a man values more than life -that without which he almost loses his identity-his habits of thought-the convictions and feelings which have taken firm and enduring possession of the mind-this is violently anni hilated. Accustomed to the wildest liberty and authority, the Southerner is now restrain ed, and has a bit in his mouth. He belongs to a conquered race-he feels that that race has lost its individuality and distinctiveness-and will be assimilated to the conqueror, and merged in the conquerer as Italy yielded to the Lombards and Ostrogoths. The historic South is dead. The sentiment of life is cankered. The emancipation of the slaves was a pena ty inflicted directly, and went home to every family in the South. What severer punis ment than this could have been devised ?-What were a hundred gibbits and the confiscation of millions of property to this? This was an earthquake: it upturned the whole social

fabric. We have not space to speak of the humiliation attendant upon oaths and applications for pardon, upon seeing our towns garrisoned and justice administered amongst us by strangesoldiers.

We ask, then, has not the South been punished? Gop alone, who sees the iron enter the soul, knows whether the South has been punished

Punished: Virginia by New York; North Carolina by Massachusetts. The descendants of Washington and Jefferson by those of Hamilton and Franklin; punished because they differed in their view of the Government, after that difference had been asserted for four years in a war which engaged two millions of soldiers. A cause raised to the highest dignity according

to the laws of nations by the gigantic, earnest and well-sustained struggle of six millions of people occupying a region of country within whose limits there was no diversity of opinion. A civil war, in which the division was not a division in the midst of society-each party having adherents in all parts of the country but a civil war, which was a sectional war, and which, therefore, approached the nature of a war between nations

Yes, this contest has been more than a rebellion-more than a civil war; and provided the vanquished knight submits in good faith, he should be treated with courtesy, and not with

But bleeding and panting, it is proposed to stretch the South again on the rack. mancipation is not enough; the negroes must

Nor is this all. No Southern man is to hold office unless he takes an oath which none of us (with very rare exceptions) can take. And we are to have no represent Congress.—*Charlottesville Chronicle*. Congress. - Charlottesville Chron

STATE JUDICIAL DECISION AGAINST & LAW plied, "It is impossible that one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one GENERAL LEE TENDERED THE PRESIDENCY The Legislature. three days before. OF CONGRESS .- The Supreme Court of Wisco of LEXINGTON COLLEGE.-The Staunton (Va.)