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COUNTRY INSURANCE... All kinds of Farm or other property in the country may be insured... Fire Insurance... Life Insurance... Agents: HERBERT & BROWN...

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines... Prices Greatly Reduced... The only machine that cannot be rivaled... Agents: WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY...

DEAR BROTHER... Being in constant receipt of orders for your sewing machines... WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY... Baltimore, Md.

DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH MADE BY WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES... This is the only stitch that cannot be rivaled... Agents: WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY...

WHEATLY, DORSEY & CO. GENERAL MERCHANTS... No. 35 SPEARS WAREHOUSE... BALTIMORE, MD. Agents for various goods and services...

AUGUST DOUGLAS, Importer and Manufacturer of HAVANA, GERMAN & DOMESTIC CIGARS... Wines, liquors, champagnes, &c. Agents: AUGUST DOUGLAS...

GEO. H. DOBSON & CO. SUGAR, SPICES, TEAS, FRAM S... AND DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS... Agents: GEO. H. DOBSON & CO.

W. F. EARLY, President... ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY... CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA. Agents for various insurance policies...

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Journal of the State Rights

BY BENJAMIN P. HARRIS

AT \$5.00 per annum, payable in advance.

CHARLES TOWN, VA.

First Morning, January 25, 1861.

STATE CONVENTION.

Election on Monday, Feb. 4th. '61.

State Rights Candidates for Jefferson Co.

WILLIAM LUCAS
ANDREW HUNTER.

UNION CANDIDATES.

LOGAN OSBURN,
ALFRED M. BARBOUR.

INDEPENDENT UNION CANDIDATE.

JOHN A. THOMSON.

THE STATES' RIGHTS MEETING.

In these times of excitement we want to be cautious to say nothing that will give offense, and pursue that course which will do no injury to the cause in which we have felt compelled, by circumstances beyond human control, to enlist. When it became apparent to us that a disruption of the Government was unavoidable—and unavoidable because of the pertinacious obstinacy of Republicanism, in refusing to suggest, or even concede to any measures of reconciliation, we determined to recommend such a course of policy for our own State, as to place her in a position where she might possibly become a mediator between the General Government and the seceding States, and at least present such an attitude as to prevent the effusion of blood.

We have therefore tried to point out on this course, and we must be singularly infelicitous in the selection of language to express ourselves, if our views are not fully understood before this. We regard Virginia as a sovereign State—with all the rights, privileges and immunities of sovereignty—free to retain her connection with or for good cause dissolve her connection with the Union. So long as there was an observance of the compact, which gave to the Federal Government an existence, and without which it could never have had any power, we were in favor of Virginia's adhering to the Union, and of continuing what she has ever been, one of the most faithful and efficient members of the Confederacy. But as it must be evident to every reflecting mind, that the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution are no longer to be observed by the ruthless and unthinking fanatics of the North, we think that the promptings of true patriotism demands that Virginia should resume her vested sovereignty, and take the position held by her, prior to becoming a member of the Confederacy.

And this is the position which we think is held by those who participated in the meeting of the State Rights citizens of the county on Monday last. In using the term State's Rights, we do not mean it in any offensive sense, or to imply that many of those who will not sanction the action of that meeting are not State's Rights men. We participated in the meeting because we approved of its object as explained to us before it assembled. We approved its action in presenting men who, in our judgment, occupy correct positions at this critical period.

Of the candidates recommended to the voters of the county, it is hardly necessary for us to say one word. Their names are familiar to every voter in the county. Their lives have been spent among the people of Jefferson, and their social and property interests are all here. They are fully and entirely identified with the community, and whatever course they may pursue, will be dictated by motives of consideration of their own, as well as the interests of the people of the county. They are both men of experience, and of enlightened public views, and we may reasonably expect, that they will do nothing to jeopard the interests of our people, or pursue such a course as will have a tendency to involve us in trouble. Rather may we expect them to give an earnest support to every measure which shall commend itself to their judgments as being calculated to promote the prosperity and well being of the Commonwealth of which they are both loyal and trusted sons.

THE FREE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

The *Free Press* has very suddenly become a great advocate of the rights of the people, and insists upon the people voting twice on the question, what shall be done by the Convention—once in the election of Delegates, and again on the ratification of their action. This sounds strangely, coming from the *Free Press*, which approves of the conduct of Gov. Hicks, who refuses to give the people of Maryland any say as to what ought now to be done, and which has constantly endeavored to prevent the people of Virginia from voting at any of the meetings of the Convention. But as now they have, despite his efforts, got an opportunity to vote, he insists they ought to vote twice on the same matter. His whole object seems to be to produce delays, and to show obstacles in the way of the people's action.

FRANK'S ADMISION.

The *Free Press*, in its last issue, says, "It is evident that even the most conservative men at the North are opposed to amendments of the Constitution." This is perfectly true, and yet the *Free Press* is opposed to any action by Virginia, though it knows that nearly every man at the South, including the most conservative, believe that this Union can only be preserved, by amendments of the Constitution securing the rights of the South.

Of the Union or Confederate Convention held at this city, on Monday last, Monday, calling such amendments. It then the North (which was the only one of the Convention) with the South with equal numbers. We have seen, however, that it is possible that they may agree. Or how can the Union be preserved?

The people of this country are now in a position where they are called upon to make a choice between two courses. One is to remain in the Union, and the other is to secede. The question is not one of right or wrong, but one of expediency. We believe that the course of secession is the only one that will preserve the rights of the South, and that it is the only course that will lead to the restoration of peace and order. We believe that the Union, as it is now, is a mockery, and that it is only by seceding that we can have a government of our own.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

After the political parties, I beg leave, with respect and deference, to ask the following questions of you:—

1. Is it now made certain that the State of Virginia will receive the electoral vote of a majority of the votes for the next Presidential election of the United States?

2. Is it now made certain that if this will be the case, the Union will be preserved?

3. Is it now made certain that the Union will be preserved if it is not?

There is a manifest reason to apprehend that if the Union is not preserved, the State of Virginia will be left in a position where she will be unable to protect her rights, and that she will be forced to remain a subject of the North, and to be treated as such.

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Southern reformation. The four pillars of the Southern reformation are: 1. A return to the original principles of the Constitution. 2. A restoration of the rights of the States. 3. A re-organization of the Government. 4. A re-education of the people.

Special notices. A notice regarding the re-organization of the Government, mentioning the names of several individuals and the date of the meeting.

Various notices and advertisements. Includes notices for a school, a business, and a public meeting. Also contains several small advertisements for various services.

Virginia, Jefferson Co. (4th). A notice regarding a legal matter in Jefferson County, Virginia, involving the estate of John M. Lock and Elizabeth C. his wife.

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