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# Spirit of Jefferson.

VOL. 18. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1866. NO. 38.

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL,

*EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.*

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STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL,
STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL,
STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL,
STABLER'S, DR. CHAPMAN'S WORM MIXTURE,
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STABLER'S, DR. CHAPMAN'S WORM MIXTURE,

The undersigned having purchased of the original proprietors their entire interest in the above valuable recipes, take pleasure in presenting to the world articles which now stand second to none for the relief of the diseases for which they are recommended. They are prepared in agreement with some of the most learned and judicious practitioners. One thuosand of them without a single exception have approved of the formula.

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WE call the attention of purchasers to our magnificent Stock of

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS,

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Our second story is fitted up for a Mantilla, Cloak, Shawl and Hoop Skirt room, where all the novelties of the season may be found. All of which goods we are selling cheap for Cash.

STEPHEN L. BIRD & CO.

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PATTERSON BAYNE, Late of Bayne & Co., Alex., Va., recently of Lynchburg, Va.
WILLIAM MILLER, Late of Gray, Miller & Co., Alexandria, Va.

BALTIMORE, February 1st., 1866.

HAVING associated ourselves for the transaction of a

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

We beg to tender you our best services for the sale of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, and the purchasing of every kind of MERCHANDISE. We invite orders for the best PERUVIAN GUANO AND FERTILIZERS of the most approved brands.

GROUND AND LUMP PLASTER, GROCERIES.
FISH, SALT, FLOUR, &c., &c.

Respectfully, your obd't Servants,
BAYNE, MILLER & CO.

No. 60, German St., bet. Howard & Eutaw.

February 6, 1866—1y

WALT. S. MOORE, *Late of Va.* DAV. LYNN, *Late of Va.* A. SINCLAIR, *Late of Va.*

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OF

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FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, DRIED FRUIT, &c.

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SMALL FRUIT WANTED.

DRIED BLACKBERRIES.
DRIED CHERRIES—PITTED.
" RASPBERRIES.
" WHORTLEBERRIES.

Those persons having these articles to sell, will always find a market at the house of

JOHN R. COX & POPE,
Southwest Corner Howard and Fayette Sts.
near Howard House.

Baltimore, March 6, 1866—6m.

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IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Wines and Liquors, Tobacco and CIGARS.

GENERAL COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANT,

*No. 172, West Pratt St., near Maltby House,*
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March 6, 1866—6m.

McINTOSH'S

*HOWARD HOUSE,*

HOWARD STREET,
BALTIMORE.

JOHN McINTOSH, PROPRIETOR.

.... Please give me a call when you next visit the City. [Jan'y 16, 1866—6m.


## General Leslie Combs.

To those who know anything of Gen. Leslie Combs—and who is there that does not?—we commend the reading of the following article:

GENERAL LESLIE COMBS.

[From The Paris (Kentucky) Kentuckian.]

I regard Kentucky as the most unfortunate State in the Union. I think her people the unhappiest of any on the continent of North America. Nay, I would not hesitate to compare their wretchedness with that of the Hottentots, the Patagonians, the Digger Indians, or, to exhaust the matter, the poor, contemptible patch of Radicals in the State, who have just vitality enough to stink, and consciousness sufficient to know their helpless condition. I sometimes think that, as an individual, I have been the recipient of more unsolicited confidence, have listened wearily, O, so wearily, to more unwritten autobiographies than any man living. To have poured into the unresisting ear all the real and unreal cares and grief of a long life-time, the disappointments, the failures, the wrongs of many years, the things hoped for, but never realized, the things realized, but never satisfying expectations—to listen, I say, to all this, and never murmur, requires an amount of patience that, in my humble opinion, Job in his saddest days never dreamed of. But when to this affliction as a private man and a friend is added the unutterable misery to which Kentuckians are doomed, what pity can be too profound, what sympathy too earnest and heartfelt, what prayer to heaven too devout over our condition.

General Combs is to the poor people of this State—what shall I say? The plagues of Egypt were hard to bear, I doubt not. To have the corn and fruit of the country swept away, to have the leaves of the trees, the grass of the fields and the plants and flowers all devoured; to have bugs and flies crawling into our ears and eyes, and swarming over our food at the table; to have toads in our bed and hopping across our lap, would to a certain extent, be troublesome and perhaps disgusting, but in thinking of those sad days for the Egyptians, it would be well, for our sins, to bear in mind that they had no General Leslie Combs. The "Boy Captain" is now nearly one hundred years old, and for fifty years at least he has afflicted our people. I am not prepared at present to say why the war of 1812 was fought, or what we gained in glory and conquest, and, therefore, as an American, I may or may not approve of it; but as a Kentuckian, I do say I wished it had never been waged.

The battle of the River Raisin is to me the most melancholy event in all history. The "adventures by flood and field" of General Combs during that war have weighed upon my spirits, from earliest recollections, like some horrible nightmare. That trip of his across a boundless waste and through snows, God knows how deep, has been dinned into our ears, as the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end of heroic suffering and fortitude. Many a time, as a school boy, have I attempted to conceive of any instance of sublime devotion to country—of something outside the hackneyed cases in classic or modern story, but that dreary adventure of the General's would force itself upon my mind in spite of all I could do, and I would fairly give over in sheer despair. Who fought for Kentucky? Who upheld her name and her honor on the well contested field? Who braved the horrors of the scalping knife and the burning faggot? I do not know; I cannot tell. My memory is strangely affected; my historical readings all broken down. Others may have done so, but I can think of none now save General Leslie Combs.

The general is a candidate for re-election to the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals. He has had the office for six years, with a realization of $5,000 a year, and now he wants it for six years more, and he comes out in a card to that effect. If anything on earth could cause me to forget the unhappy effects that this old incubus has had upon my mind and to vote for him, it is the perfect gush of joy I felt when I read his card and saw that he was not to canvass the State again. But the effection is too serious.

The poor "boy" tells us that he has ruined himself in building up the internal improvements of the State; that in his philanthropic attempts to enrich his fellow-citizens he has impoverished himself. Now, is not this too bad? That General Combs should take stock in a railroad company, along with hundreds of others, not because he thought with them that the shares would prove profitable and yield him a fat per centage, but simply and solely because the road would be a convenience and a benefit to the State at large, and redound to the interest, the welfare, and the happiness of his fellow-citizens.

Too enfeebled with age and the wounds of a hundred battles to longer stand in the front of war and guard Kentucky from the red man, the British, the devil, or, if need be, all combined, he enlists in the Philanthropic Corps, and the State rings with the self-sacrifices he has made. But I put it to the good people of Kentucky if we have not had enough of General Combs. Enough? Ye Gods of Satiety! We have had Combs for breakfast, dinner and supper for years and years. We have had Combs fried, stewed, roasted and in the shell. We have had Combs drunk and Combs sober. Combs, the Indian fighter, and Combs, the railroad philanthropist; and now, if the good Lord will forgive us and not put upon us more than poor, frail human nature can bear, we will have Combs no longer. If he is poor—and who believes it?—pension him off; give him an annuity, anything that will get him out of the way, provided, always, that in the donation of such pension or annuity, it shall be expressly stipulated that he shall keep quiet for the next two hundred years—for die he will not—and never breathe a word of the River Raisin again as long as he lives.

ONE OF THE EXHAUSTED.

AN OILY STORY.—Some boys went bathing in one of the streams near Oil Creek, and when they came out they were so greasy that they could not stay in their clothes. As fast as they slipped them on they would slip them off; and one of them in a heedless moment narrowly escaped slipping out of his skin.—On reaching home, their parents being exceedingly frugal, wrung out and extracted about fifteen gallons of pure oil from the three boys.

## Mr. Thaden Stevens' Speech.

Perhaps the most vindictive, and vituperative speech on record, is that delivered in the House of Representatives recently, by the redoubtable Stevens. The following report of his remarks is from the New York *Tribune:*

"He should be sorry if the third section were struck out, because then before any portion of the amendment could be put into operation the other side of the House would be filled with yelling Secessionists and approving Copperheads. Give us therefore, he continued, the third section or give us nothing. Do not mock us with an amendment which throws the Union into the hands of its enemies:—Gentlemen say we are striving for party. I do seek to sustain my party when that party is necessary to save the Union. I say rally to your party and save that party, or you lose the Union. I do not hesitate to say that that section is there to save or destroy the Union. Gentlemen tell us that it is too strong. Too strong for what? Too strong for their stomachs but not for the people. Some say it is too lenient. It is too lenient for my hard heart. Would to God that the exclusion of Rebels might not only run to the year 1876, but to the year 1976. It would be then too mild a punishment. But I hear it said you must not humble these people. Humble them, why not? Do they not deserve humiliation? Do they not deserve degradation? If they do not, who does? What animal or felon deserves it more. They have not yet confessed their sins; why should they be forgiven? He who administers justice and mercy never forgives until the sinner confesses his sin and humbles himself at the footstool of power. Why should we forgive any more than he? If they are to come back, let them come in sack-cloth and ashes. Let them come back and ask forgiveness, and then let us consider whom we shall forgive and whom we shall exclude. This is my principle. All I regret is this is not sufficiently stringent. Let not these friends of Secession and Secessionists sing to me their halcyon songs of peace and good-will, until they stop my ears to the shrieks and groans of dying victims at Memphis, a scene more horrible in its atrocities, though not to the same extent, than the terrible tragedy of Jamaica. While I am willing that these Rebel States should be represented here, I pray you not to admit those who have caused the slaughter of millions of our country-men, while their clothes are still wet with their blood. Wait until they are differently clad. I do not want to sit side by side with men whose garments smell of the blood of my kindred. Gentlemen forget the scenes that took place here 20 years ago, when the mighty Toombs, with his shaggy locks headed Southern fire eaters with shouts of defiance, and rendered this House a hell of legislation. They seem to forget the scenes enacted here six years ago, before Southern members left the hall to join the armies of Cataline; and when, encouraged by their allies, they came over here in one yelling body, because a speech for freedom was made on this side; and when the ruffian Craig of North Carolina drew a pistol, and the assassin Barksdale of Mississippi drew a bowie-knife.

Mr. Thayer reminded Mr. Stevens that the third section did not affect the eligibility of those persons as representatives, but merely excluded them from voting, and he asked him if he thought he could build a penitentiary big enough to hold 8,000,000 of people.

Mr. Stevens—Yes, Sir. That penitentiary which is guarded by bayonets, down below, and if they undertake to come back we will shoot them. The penitentiary of hell is the penitentiary that they deserve to have till then.

After some further remarks in the same strain,

Mr. Stevens withdrew the motion to recommit, and moved the previous question."

## Santa Anna.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna has suddenly leaped into the ring when nobody was thinking of him, or knew that he was about. He landed at Elizabethport, in New Jersey, on Sunday morning, accompanied by several South Americans. His object is thus told:

"He comes to unite his efforts with those of the Liberal party of Mexico in expelling Maximilian from the country. In a few days he will issue a manifesto to the public, explaining his previous conduct in relation to Mexican affairs, and expresing the object of his future course.

"General Santa Anna will once more, it is announced, risk his fortune and person in behalf of Mexico. He declares that he is not seeking for power, but will place himself under the leadership of President Juarez."

Santa Anna will soon visit New York, where public meetings are to be got up to help on the Liberal cause. The *Evening Post* prepares for him, however, a very awkward debut, by publishing sundry letters written by him in 1861 and 1863. The first two were written in the autumn of 1861, to Estrada, whom he had commissioned to represent the "Mexican Nation" at the courts of London, Paris, Madrid and Vienna, and to "obtain from those governments, or from any one of them, the establishment of a monarchy derived from any of the royal races of those powers, under qualifications and conditions to be established by special instruction."

In his letters to Estrada he reiterates with emphasis the views expressed in the commission, and his intense gratification at the prospect of securing a monarch. In his last he refers to Maximilian in these words:

"The candidate you mention (his Imperial Highness Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian) is unexceptional, and I therefore hasten to give my approbation. Do me the favor, then, to inform him of it, as well as our friends, but with all reserve; for you well know that in politics there are things that must not be published before the proper time, on account of the harm that might be caused."

The final letter is from Santa Anna to Maximilian himself, Dec, 22, 1863, after Max was on his throne. It is written in the exaggeration of diplomatic Spanish;—tells Max how the writer's soul had "overflowed with pleasure," at his accession to the throne; lamented his inability to attend him to his capital; assured him that it was not a party, but "an immense majority of the nation" that hailed his imperial rule with acclamations. He thereupon offered his "humble service" to the Emperor, protesting to him, "without flattery that [his] attachment to [the Emperor's] august person is boundless."

Maximilian, unfortunately, did not profit by Santa Anna's offer of service, and did not shower honors upon him. The old stager in whom the fires of ambition burn ardently as ever, has now gone to work to upset the throne, or put some one on it who knows better how to appreciate merit. He has certainly a bad record to contend with. He is almost as inconsistent as a Radical politician of this country.—*Rich. Enq.*

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 11.]

## A Remarkable Suicide.

**The Pretended Assassin of Secretary Seward Starves himself to Death.**

Sterling King, known throughout the war as a rebel spy and bearer of dispatches, with the rank of Colonel, was born in England in 1834, and while yet a boy came with his parents to this country, and found a permanent home near Richmond, Va. He received a very good collegiate education, studied law, and practised in Richmond, Va. Upon the inauguration of the rebellion he was among the very first to enlist as a private under Stonewall Jackson. Badly wounded in an engagement in the first year, and distinguished for reckless courage, he was soon promoted to a Colonelcy and detailed to act as spy, under orders from the rebel Executive. In this capacity he traveled all through the North, managing, as he brought experience to the aid of natural abilities, to work successfully in procuring passes, passing the lines, and procuring information useful to the rebel cause. He made trips through all the Northern and Eastern States, to Cuba, Canada, and even to Europe. He several times had business in this city, and on one occasion occupied a small office near the Soldiers' Home, on Third street, where, under the guise of a claim agent, he occupied himself, during several weeks, in collecting from the inmates of the Home statistics as to the strength and location of all the regiments represented by them.

He was fully acquainted with all the business of the rebel mail service, and was at one time employed in selecting men and routes for that business. A couple of years since he was captured here, and imprisoned as a spy. Propositions were made to release him in the event of his giving information that would lead to the arrest of certain rebel agents in this vicinity; but he stubbornly refused, stating that he intended to make his escape with his hands, and this promise he made good by working his way out one night, and passing the guard, despite a bayonet thrust in the thigh.

Having thus given the main points in King's history as a rebel Colonel and spy, we come now to his operations as a horse-thief. Pretending to the honor and punctilio of a gentleman of the first class of chivalry, while in the rebel service, in which he continued until the war closed, he nevertheless turned a professional thief upon again being thrown upon his own rescources. Coming to this city about three months since, he planned, and for a time successfully executed, thefts of valuable horses and vehicles from three livery stables—Fay's Bigler's, and Hierman's. He would make himself familiar with the proprietors—one after another—hire and return a few times, talk of purchasing a fine horse, and when ready for the theft, hire the most valuable "turn out" of the stable as if to go a few miles out, and then take the whole establishment, horse, buggy, and harness, to Bowling Green or Louisville, and sell it.

On the 12th of March last he was recognized as a horse-thief in the Louisville Hotel, at Louisville, immediately arrested and placed in jail, to await the necessary requisition from Governor Cox. Then it was that he invented the lie as to the assassination of President Lincoln, declaring that he was the assassin, and that John Wilkes Booth had nothing further to do with it than to hold his (King's) horse while he entered the theater, fired the pistol-shot, made his escape, and remounted. His object in telling this story was to induce the authorities to take him to Washington, where he would be liberated, and so escape both charges.

Failing in this, and being reduced to the extreme of despondency and mortification at the position to which he had degraded himself, he resolved to put an end to his wretched and apparently unendurable existence. At about 11 o'clock one night, when all save himself in the jail were in bed, he cut an artery of the left arm, and allowed the blood to gush out unimpeded. The loss of blood produced sickness of the stomach and violent vomiting, which awakened a fellow-prisoner who was sleeping in the same cell. This man gave the alarm, and assistance came in time to save the life that the would-be suicide had sought to thus cast off.

But the resolution to die was not to be thus conquered. Sterling King was a man of inflexible will. He ceased to eat of anything that would feed the fire of life, which soon began to wane; and then, day by day, grew more feeble. In forty days this man tasted but five times of food, and all that he ate in that entire time did not amount to one full dinner for a hungry man. Rapidly his flesh began to disappear, and the bones of limbs that could be easily spanned with the hand grew horribly prominent. He ceased to walk or stand; he only reclined, breathed, and refused to eat. They told him that the requisition from the Governor of Ohio would reach him at a certain time. He wanted to die—not in the jail of Louisville, but out somewhere where he could breathe the pure air and see nature once more. And so this living skeleton coolly calculated the length of time he had yet to live, and finding that if he did not eat he would die too soon, he took some soup, bread, and preserves—five times, as already mentioned.

Day before yesterday Detective Larry Hazen, of this city, reached his prison, produced the requisition, took King up as though he were a child, and conveyed him to the carriage, and thence to a berth on the mail boat. He then endeavored to induce him to eat; and said King, in a voice scarcely audible: "Mr. Hazen, if you will promise me to make such arrangement as will enable me to compromise this matter, I will commence eating to-day." Mr. Hazen could not promise this, and the dying man shook his head, and refused the food. He calculated that he had three days to live, which would enable him to reach Cincinnati and settle up his little affairs; but, at about 2 o'clock of yesterday morning, a little after the boat reached the landing here, the death-rattle sounded in his throat, and the detective found him dead.

## Influence of Female Society.

It is better, says Thackery, for you to pass an evening once or twice in a lady's drawing-room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club, tavern, or the pit of a theatre. All the amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions, and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who are sucking the butts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is insipid to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another; and as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water sauchy and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking to a well regulated, kindly woman, about her girl coming out, or her boy at college, and like the evening's entertainment.

One of the great benefits a man may derive from woman's society is, that he is bound to be respectful to them. The habit is of great good to your moral man, depend upon it. Our education makes of us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipes, and say we won't go out; we prefer ourselves, and our ease; and the greatest good that comes to a man from a woman's society is, that he has to think for somebody besides himself, somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

## Lovers and Husbands.

Husbands, I am talking to you. Why don't you pay the same little attention to your wives after marriage as before? When you are "courting" the dear little creature is an object of constant solicitude on your part. She must take care of her feet on a damp evening. You softly whisper in her ear that she must take care of her health for your sake. What charming disinterestedness! for your sake, not for hers. Then you very tenderly wrap her shawl about her, and keep your arm there to prevent the little witch from taking cold.—Always on the alert, very thoughtful are these lovers for their intended comfort; their memories are very retentive.

But, husbands, can you inform me why it is that you lose your memories so soon after marriage? Why it is that many of you (I will not say all) neglect to pay these little attentions to your wives that are so essential to a woman's happiness. Is it because she is less dear to you than of yore? Do you weary of her who left home, parents, brothers and sisters for your sake—giving her happiness to a stranger's keeping? Do you weary of her you promised to love and cherish till death parts you? Is this the return you make for all she gave you? Those many little nameless attentions that make courtship so delightful, ought not to be discontinued after marriage. They are just as acceptable then as ever, and let me whisper in your ears, oh, husbands, they are the cream of woman's life—the flowers of her existence; flowers whose fragance never palls on the senses.

If you want your wife to study your comfort and taste, show that you appreciate her efforts to please you, by praising her. It goes a great ways with women. Avoid finding fault on every occasion. Many clouds have arisen in the domestic sky occasioned by fault finding. Lovers, do not bestow all your attentions on your sweethearts, but reserve a few for your wives.

## The Mitten.

About seventeen years ago, there was a fair girl, so pure, so lovely, so refined, that she rises to my mind, as almost akin to the angels. She was wooed and ultimately won by a handsome young man of considerable wealth. He sported a fine team, delighted in hunting, and kept a pack of hounds. He neither played cards, drank wine, nor used tobacco. He had no occupation, no calling, no trade. He lived on his money, the interest of which would have supported a man handsomely.—I never saw the fair bride till a few days ago. Seventeen years had passed away, and then her beauty and her youth, her husband's fortune and his life, during the latter part of which they lived in a log cabin on the banks of the Ohio, near Blennerhassett's Island—a whole family in one single room, subsisting on water, fat bacon and corn bread. The husband had no business capacity. He was a gentleman of education, of refinement, of noble impulse; but when his money was gone he could get no employment, simply because he did not know how to do anything. For awhile he floundered about—first trying one thing, then another; failure was written on them all.

He, however, finally obtained a situation; the labor was great, the compensation was small—it was that or starvation. In his heroic efforts to discharge his duties acceptably, he over-worked himself and died, leaving his widow and six little children in utter destitution. In seventeen years, the sweet and joyous and beautiful girl had become a broken-hearted, care-worn, poverty-stricken widow, with a house full of children.

Young woman! if a rich young man asks you to marry him, and has no occupation, or trade, or calling by which he can make a living if he were thrown upon his own resources, you may give him your respects, but give him the mitten.—*Dr. Hall.*

WOMEN.—When girls are grown up they begin to be courted and caressed; then they think that the recommending themselves to the affections of the men is the only business they have to attend to, and so presently fall to tricking, and dressing, and practicing all the engaging arts peculiar to their sex.—In these they place all their hopes, as they do all their happiness in the success of them. But they should be given to understand that there are attractions more powerful than these; that the respect we pay them is not due to their *beauty* so much as their *modesty* and *unaffected virtue.*

—A correspondent tells of a youngster who on being admonished by his mother not to take all the hash from the dish, because he should leave some for manners, replied, after looking around the table, "Well, I don't see any Manners here to eat it?"

—A man learning that a raven would live one hundred years, bought one to try it!

## Nitro-Glycerine.

Mr. Nobel, the inventor of the destructive compound, nitro glycerine, has been endeavoring to convince the savans of New York that the oil is not as dangerous as gunpowder. He showed, by placing the oil upon an anvil, that it would only explode upon being struck with a hammer, at the point of contact, all the rest of the oil remaining unexploded. He showed, also, that the ordinary conditions necessary to explosions are, that the nitro-glycerine shall be heated to three hundred degrees. To effect this, a portion of the oil in a vial was put into a wooden box and surrounded with saw dust. The latter was set on fire by means of a fuse; when the saw dust caught it burned with a heat equal to three hundred degrees, which were required, and the consequence was a frightful explosion.

Having done that much, and having shown the effect of the compound, in blasting rocks, Mr. Nobel rested from his labors, apparently satisfied with his demonstration that nitro-glycerine is an innocent fluid, perfectly harmless, unless extraordinary means are taken to explode it. And yet Mr. Nobel has not satisfied the doubting, as to the innocuous character of his production. In the explosion at the Wyoming Hotel, New York, the box was on fire when it was taken into the street.—Now, how did the fire commence? Had the bottles broken and produced spontaneous combustion in the saw-dust?

At San Francisco the boxes which exploded were not on fire, and those who handled them were unaware that there was anything peculiar about the packages. At Aspinwall, the immediate circumstances attending the explosion are unknown, in consequence of the death of the crew and laborers engaged in getting out the cargo. It is not likely that any one set fire to the boxes. Nor was the heat of the hold of the vessel, even in that tropical latitude, as high as three hundred degrees. Except in the Wyoming Hotel explosion, there is no evidence of heat being applied to nitro-glycerine, and yet the consequences were fearful in Panama and California.

It is evident that Mr. Nobel does not yet understand the qualities of the terrible liquid which he has invented. His theories may be correct as to the character of the oil when it is fresh, but after it has been manufactured some time it evidently undergoes chemical changes, which renders it unsafe to store or carry.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

## The Long Ago.

The scenes of our childhood seem as a pleasant dream, long since dreamed. The past—the days when we were what we are now no longer.

Who that has taken many steps on the road to mortality, does not love to linger on past scenes? The visions rise before us, softened and mellowed by the hues—the idealizing touch of memory. By-gone hours catch a fictitious radiance in their flight. Their flowers are brighter, their green grass greener, their waters more sparkling, and all things brighter than any possible present.

If there is anything harsh in those pictures, they dissolve out of the violet mists of remembrance. There are few to whom thoughts of those days bring no comfort.

When life is dismantled of its joys, when all is dark around, when sorrow's cold briny waves are sweeping over us, when the spirit staggers under its weight of care, Memory brings up the pleasures of by-gone hours, and we weep for joy. We may cease to know joy for the present, yet recollections of departed happiness will bring light to the eye and joy to the heart. The poet hath truly said—

And often glad no more,
We wear a face of joy, because
We have been glad of yore.

There are those who condemn the looking back upon buried joys and lost hopes, and would have us seal them deep in the heart and look only to the future. This should not be. Hearts that seem not to know what joy is, at some old sight have leaped with the life of other days; eyes that are dimmed with oft shed tears, have kindled as they chanced to look upon some withered flower, some old gift, or, by chance, should hear voices heard in the long ago. A strain of music which we thought forgotten, coming to our ear, like an echo of foot-falls along the corridors of Time, will open all the cells where Memory slept.

"ONLY A LITTLE BROOK."—A simple but very touching incident has been related to us, says the Maine *Press*, in connection with the last moments of a beautiful little girl in Bath, who lately died at the age of nine years and eleven months. A very little while before she died, as the sorrowing friends stood around her, watching the last faint movings of the gentle breath, the last faint fluttering of the little pulse, they became aware, from her broken words, that she shrank with natural dread from the unknown way that was opened before her. She had come to the borders of the mysterious river which separates us from the hereafter, and her timid feet seemed to hesitate and fear to stem the flood. But after a time, her fear subsided, she grew calm, and ceased to talk about the long, dark way, till at the very last, she brightened suddenly, a smile of confidence and courage lighted up her sweet face: "Oh, it is only a little brook!" she cried, and passed over to the heavenly shore.

LONG DRESSES.—We do not see one lady in ten walking the streets, says a venturesome contemporary, without a constant fidgetting with the long skirts of her dress. Some pin them up at regular spaces, giving them a very rumpled appearance; others wear "pages," or an elastic cord just below the waist, pulling up the dress just as our grandmothers used to do when they went to scrub the kitchen; others frantically seize the side breadths, holding them in front, having the appearance of a desperate determination of sitting down the first convenient opportunity. Some walk on, letting their dress hang, are suddenly brought upon the front breadth, stumble, founder, pull up, and try it again. Now all this could be avoided. Modesty and respect for the opinion of mankind demand a reformation in this matter. If ladies would only put a quarter of a yard less in their dresses, they would save the amount the goods cost, and as much public observation.—*Lynchburg News.*

—Why is electricity like the police when they are wanted? Because it is an invisible force.

# Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, May 22, 1866.


## Township Meeting.

The Conservative Voters of Charlestown Township are requested to meet this afternoon (TUESDAY) at 4 o'clock, at J. F. Blessing's, for the purpose of nominating Township officers to be voted for at the ensuing election on Thursday next.

A full attendance is desirable.

### GETTING READY FOR THE ELECTION.

The supreme board of registrars, sitting at Shepherdstown, have performed wondrous deeds during the last week. They have done thoroughly the business assigned them by Gov. Boreman and his underlings of the legislature. Their rule of action seems to have been to admit no one to registry, and consequently no one to vote at the election day after to-morrow, except those whom they regarded as quite certain to vote radicalism in all its various phases of rascality—especially in the matter of the constitutional amendment. Even the stringent test oath, taken by men of undoubted loyalty—the only test set up by the infamous registry act, and by which the registrars were sworn to perform their duty, has been set aside, whenever it suited the purposes of the corrupt creatures of the Governor.

We have heard of one case, that of a citizen of Smithfield, an honest and upright christian, who could and did take the required oath with a clear conscience, and was registered accordingly before the sub-registrar of that township. But his name was stricken from the list by these radical ignoramuses who constitute the supreme board, and he was summoned to the august presence of these men to shew a reason why his name should not continue off the list of voters. He cited his known loyalty, and the fact of his having taken the test oath. This would not do.—He was asked if he had not spoken disrespectfully of Gov. Boreman, and if he had not voted the conservative ticket last fall, and had not signed the petition to Congress against the transfer of this county to West Virginia. He had done all three of these things; and therefore, in the judgment of these sworn officers, he was a disloyalist, and a copperhead, and not entitled to registry.—He was a Johnson man and conservative, and opposed to the amendment, and that was sufficient for the grand inquisitors to set him aside—to deprive him of that right of voting which he has held for some thirty years.

We have heard of many other cases which have been decided upon terms equally corrupt, and for reasons equally shallow; and the victims, men who before, during and since the war, were as loyal and true to the Union as Gen. Grant himself, have had their eyes opened wide enough at last to see clearly that the State of West Virginia is in the hands of a set of officials who are as false and wicked, and depraved as it is in the power of men to be; and they are expressing their opinions in earnest and hearty language.—What the upshot of all this base tampering with the plain rights of our conservative loyal citizens is to be, we know not; but, from the way these gentlemen talk, we are inclined to think that a spirit is aroused that will only be quieted by the downfall of the house of Boreman, and the complete destruction of the entire radical policy.—The sooner it is done the better will it be for the honor and prosperity of the State.

### MARYLAND RADICALS.

The disunionists of Maryland—the followers of Stevens and Sumner, are getting into a pretty snarl over their efforts to fatten at the public crib, and are fast splitting their party. That most pompous and empty-headed individual who is styled Gov. Swan has left the ranks of the obstructionists headed by the poor little Thomas, of Baltimore, and gone over to those who have been of the tolerably moderate class, and as he takes with him from the sinking boat all the baggage belonging to the State, his defection is seriously felt—in the case of the *American*, has acted as an emetic. The Thomasites may be very sorry to part with their Governor, but surely there can be no rejoicing among those whose company he seeks. The Governor is not a great man outside the State house and the imposing mansion on Franklin street, and as there is a very great difference of opinion on this score between him and every body else, his aid will not be valuable to his new allies. Ex-Gov. Bradford, who is noted for having *once* in a long political life made a good speech, (how Swann envies him!) has gone over too. Mr. Price, the ablest man of the party, and the truest gentleman of them all, was the first to turn away from the miserable concern, and give his aid to the party of the President, and a squad of lesser lights are also shining on the same path; hence a wail is heard all over the State, and the radical leaders are mourning for their followers, because they are not.—What is the meaning of this? The answer is given by the *people*, who are everywhere rushing to the side of the President, and are announcing with their potent voice that the Union is restored, that peace has returned to the land, and that the government must be again given into the keeping of white men, and such as believe that the white man is, and must continue to be, the superior of the negro; that they will have no more of the negro-worshiping fanatics who are now ruining the country, but that the government must return to its former purity, and be administered according to the Constitution.

### CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

According to previous notice the Conservative Voters of this County met in Convention in Charlestown on Saturday last. The convention was a very harmonious one, and we judge from the sentiments expressed in the meeting that the Conservative party in this county intend giving their opponents, the "Rads," a severe "tussle" for supremacy on Thursday next. The gentleman nominated for the position of Superintendant of Public Schools is one every way qualified and we hope that he may be triumphantly elected.

### THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION.

Every movement made by the radicals of this county—whether of a political or religious character—seems to be inspired by the devil, and executed by his most accomplished emissaries. They do nothing right, and outrage decency in all their undertakings. The prominent actors have carried things to such an extent recently, that the few decent men who remained in the party are hauling off for more congenial companionship; and very soon we hope to record the complete extinction and inhospitable burial of this political and proscriptive monstrosity, and the consignment of its malignant adherents to that oblivion which the hand of forty resurrections will fail to reach.

Politically, they are worse in their inflictions upon the community, than were the locusts which destroyed the substance of the Egyptians, or the potatoe rot which produced the famine in Ireland. In fact, there is nothing between the vault of Heaven and the charred gates of Satan's kingdom, that is the equal of this party, except itself—and we very much doubt if the Plutonian regions were surveyed whether anything worse could be found within their confines.

The wire-pullers and bell-wethers of this party are either knaves themselves, or think the people are fools—and it matters little which horn of the dilemma they seize. Flesh and blood may tolerate a great deal, but there is a point beyond which "endurance ceases to be a virtue," and that point the radicals of Jefferson have long since reached and are now setting their pegs far beyond. The board of registration of this county, we presume, has completed its labors. What has it done?—Disfranchised fully two-fifths of the legal loyal voters of the county, for the sole purpose of carrying the odious constitutional amendment. And who are the members of this board upon whose shoulders the mantle of the devil has fallen in such ample folds?

*Butt,*
*Fleming,*
*McKevitt.*

The first of this trio should stand for the whole, for surely this board of registration should be made the butt of the community generally, if the matter was not one too serious for ridicule. Zadoc never had any fixed principles; could neither be regarded as "fish flesh or fowl." Of Fleming we know very little, except that we learn from reliable sources that, in his capacity of shoe-maker, he furnished our Confederate soldiers with most excellent cavalry boots while the war was in progress. McKevitt is less known to us—we never have seen him to our knowledge, and if his appearance corresponds with his acts we shall not weep for a sight at him.—He is a new-comer—a northern man—vomited up, we suppose, from the sur-charged stomach of "loyal" Massachusetts or some other radical locality.

In their little brief reign, so far as their power extended, they evinced a greater degree of tyranny than was ever displayed by Nero or Henry VIII, of England. We cannot think there are three other men in this county who could have perpetrated the outrages, they did without at once imitating the example of Judas by hanging themselves. Fleming and McKevitt, if they have any self-respect, may do so yet, but we have no such fair hopes of Butt.

### WHO BROKE THE LOCK?

In the neighborhood of Wiltshire's school-house in this county, there is a little nest of radicals who are not far behind Thad. Stevens in their meanness. Chief among this little coterie is Anderson the late registrar of this township, and Sam. Lindsey, a kind of nondescript, who aspires to the dignity of School Commissioner in that neighborhood, although it is questionable whether he can write his own name legibly, or whether he has ever paid ten cents of school tax since he was christened. But Sam, is a radical, and this atones for all other of his many defects—if not with white people generally—with his party at least. Sam is a loud-mouthed religious professor—apparently zealous as a christian—but good judges have always regarded him rather as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbol," and as possessed of no great depth of religious feeling. On Sunday night week, not satisfied with the regular ministrations of the gospel at that appointment, Sam determined to have a radical preacher to blow and strike for the people of that locality. The minister invited, we have learned, was the Rev. Mr. Richardson, Methodist, of Harpers Ferry, a man who is said to be possessed of some amiable traits of character, (but by way of parenthesis we advise him to be a little more select in his company.) Anderson went for the key of the house, but before his return Sam or some of his party, forced the door and gained an entrance. The facility with which this was done has led to the supposition that this is perhaps not the first lock forced by these parties. Who knows to the contrary?

### THE COLORADO VETO.

President Johnson has given another check to Congressional radicalism by his veto of the bill admitting Colorado into the family of States, and it will be seen that he uses the same reasons for this interposition as was given in both his former negativing messages. The attempt to make a State out of this Territory, having some six or seven thousand voters, was such a bold dodge on the part of the radicals to secure a sufficient vote for impeachment and other party purposes, that no one could mistake it, and all the true friends of the Union will rejoice in the action of the President. As the bill passed the Senate by less than two thirds, we suppose that the veto will be sustained.

The boldness, firmness and statesmanship of Mr Johnson is making him the most popular man the country has known since the days of Andrew Jackson; and the people, educated and uneducated, are acknowledging his unfailing devotion to the Union, and the value of his policy, with a unanimity rarely if ever before exhibited, and bless God that he has been placed at the head of the Government.

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CORPORATION ELECTION.—Our citizens generally participated in the corporation election held on Thursday last, and quite a spirited contest was manifested as between the friends of the respective candidates, and their name was legion. Capt. JOHN AVIS was selected as *Mayor*, R. H. LEE, Esq., *Recorder*, Thomas Rutherford, Benjamin Tomlinson, Hierome O'Bannon, Wm. N. Craighill, H. N. Gallaher, John C. Weller and William Kimes, *Councilmen*. All good men, who will, we are sure, have the best interests of the people and the good of the corporation, alone in view.

HAIL STORM.—The storm of Sunday evening a week, was in many portions of the county, the severest and most destructive of the season. In addition to hail of the largest size and great profusion, a perfect tornado followed in the line of the storm, destroying as we have learned, one or more barns, stabling and innumerable fences and trees. In the neighborhood of Unionville a gentleman informed us that he witnessed trees of the largest size twisted off at the bottom as though they were straw, whilst plank 20 feet in length was taken off, and by the time they fell to the ground, were fit only for kindling wood.

PASTORAL ELECTION.—The members and friends of the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown, convened according to notice on Saturday last, for the purpose of selecting a Pastor in the place of Rev. Dr. DUTTON, resigned, but after quite an animated and full discussion, determined to postpone the matter to some future day. The pulpit is expected to be supplied, however, on every Sunday, by some one of the ministers attached to the Winchester Presbytery. On Sabbath the Rev. Mr. LUPTON, of Frederick county, delivered a very excellent discourse to a crowded congregation.

SQUIRREL FEAST.—It is said that the Squirrel is more abundant in our county now, than was ever before known, and the neighboring woods are made vocal by the report of the huntsman's rifle. On Saturday an old fashioned Squirrel Feast came off at "Washington's Springs," which was largely attended by citizens of town and the neighborhood, ourself not included, as we feared the beverage of this delightful resort might have a *debilitating* effect on our frail constitution.—As to how it affected others, the deponent sayeth not, having no information except that about sixty squirrels were barbecued in fine style, mutton and other meats, substantials and delicacies, in abundance. There has been so long a lapse in these social country feasts, that we hope a reunion of old friends and neighbors through the summer and fall may be of frequent occurrence, and when the squirrels are exterminated, let us remember that our beautiful Shenandoah contains as good fish in its waters as ever floated in it, the *Bass* of the epicurean not excepted.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are pained to announce the death of Mr. T. C. SEGAFOOSE, which occurred at Sharpsburg, Md., on Thursday or Friday of last week. He fell on the street of that town, where he had been engaged in merchandizing since the commencement of the war, from apoplexy; and died in the course of an hour after. Poor "SIG," as a proficient in the routine of his business, he had never a superior among our merchants, and as a "good fellow of infinite humor and jest," there are scores of old friends who will long revere his memory, as being intimately blended with many happy recollections of the past.

LOOK OUT.—The young lads of our town have a wonderful penchant for throwing stones at any conceivable object, to the annoyance and danger of every family in the village.—It is to be hoped the bad practice will be stopped, as we see that Mr. A. G. Davis, Superintendent of the Telegraph line from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, offers $10 reward for the detection of any one found throwing stones at the glass insulators, not only in town but anywhere on the line. The poor birds nestling in the trees surrounding the Presbyterian church, frequently congregates together a dozen or more urchins, who let loose their missiles without regard to adjacent windows or passing citizens. Let parents caution their children against such improprieties.

TOURNAMENT.—A grand Tournament is to come off at Unionville on to-morrow, (Wednesday,) in which a large number of the most respectable and gallant young men of our county, expect to participate as knights. It will no doubt be largely attended, and the hospitality of this region is guarantee of a hearty and cordial greeting to all.

THE CROPS.—The wheat crop throughout old and new Virginia is represented as almost an entire failure. In the Piedmont and Tide water country, our exchanges represent that the farmers are ploughing under their wheat, and replanting the fields with corn, oats and tobacco. In the extreme west, it is said the best farmers will not raise enough for seed and bread. In this county we have a sorry prospect, but we hope not so bad as represented in other sections.

STEALING.—We have learned of several fine hogs being slaughtered in the neighborhood of town recently, and the spoils distributed by moonlight alone. The cholera epidemic on the one hand and the rogues on the other, render it exceedingly difficult for our citizens to preserve their porkers. The smoke house of Mr. FURGUSON, near Porter's Factory, was literally unroofed and torn down, some unusually dark night a week or two since, and some 12 or 15 pieces of bacon carried off.

PROCLAMATION.—We invite attention to the invocation to our citizens as addressed by Mayor AVIS, through our paper of to-day.—It indicates that he is anxious to commence the work of reconstruction in earnest, and that at once, with the least possible inconvenience to the people and the most moderate expenditure of money.

## Message from the President.

### Veto of the Bill Admitting Colorado as a State.

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I return to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law at this time.

First. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State government at present necessary for the welfare of the people of Colorado. Under the existing territorial government, all the rights, privileges, and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to a revision of Congress—an authority not likely to be exercised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty-five thousand, while advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls. The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts beyond the limits of the territory if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation if the territorial system, which devolves the expense of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments upon the United States, is for the present continued. They cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the national executive power for the maintenance of law and order against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly-organized communities.

Second. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire or are prepared for an exchange of a Territorial for a State government. In September, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon that particular question. Six thousand one hundred and ninety-two votes were cast, and of this number a majority of 3,152 was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Territory with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress approved March 21, 1864. At this second election, 5,905 votes were polled, and a majority of 155 was given in favor of State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last-mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient to outweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity to law are essential to the preservation of order and stable government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new States.

Third. The admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Federal Union appears to me to be incompatible with the public interests of the country. While it is desired that territories sufficiently matured should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union. No State can have more than two Senators in Congress; the largest State has a population of four millions, several of the States have a population exceeding two millions, and many others have a population exceeding one million.

A population of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand is the ratio of apportionment of representatives among the several States. If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the electoral college three votes, while New York has only thirty-three. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no more.

Inequalities of this character have already occurred, but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality was so great. When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly-admitted State. Thus, in regard to the several States in what was formerly called the "Northwest Territory," lying east of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it certain that States admitted with only one or two representatives in Congress would in a very short period be entitled to a great increase of representation. So, when California was admitted, on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great, prosperous mining and commercial community. In the case of Colorado, I am not aware that any rational exigency, either of a political or commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality, which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a Territorial Legislature, held in 1861, ten thousand five hundred and eighty votes were cast. At the election before mentioned in 1864, the number of votes cast was six thousand one hundred and ninety-two; while at the irregular election held in 1865, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of votes was five thousand nine hundred and five. Sincerely anxious for the prosperity and welfare of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado, but it is manifest that it is due to emigration, which is going out from that Territory into other regions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado to be, richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population, another census or another election under the authority of Congress would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of the Territory as a State, if desired by the people. The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure, derived from the enabling act which was passed by Congress on the 21st day of March, 1864. Although Congress then supposed that the condition of the Territory was such as to warrant its admission as a State, the result of two years experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a Territorial instead of a State government in Colorado, at its first organization, still continues in force.

The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time, and still remain, unrepresented in Congress. It is a common interest of all the States, as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burthens of the Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States, and that in the mean time no new State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to a participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields—not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the whole country.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

*Washington*, May 15, 1866.

## Interesting Developments.

Some revelations of a very interesting character are being made, touching the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina. Certain New England philanthropists, who have secured positions as agents of the Bureau, have been making a handsome thing out of their positions at the expense of the unfortunate darkey, who has found that emancipation means merely a change of masters, and the existence of slavery under a new form. The modus operandi of these Bureau agents is very simple; they have a partner who works a plantation; it is their province to see that the freedmen work; if they do not they are placed in the chain-gangs and set to work on the planter's plantation. The effect of the system is to enable the agents to get their plantations worked for nothing. Stores, clothing, &c., sent to the agents for distribution among the freedmen, are sold or given in exchange for labor on their plantations. How the negro is treated personally, the following incident, related by a correspondent, will show:

"Col. Whittlesey, the Assistant Commissioner controlling the State, is running one of the finest cotton plantations in North Carolina, in connection with the Rev. Horace James, formerly a Massachusetts army chaplin. This farm is situated in Pitt county. The following little circumstance will show how official position is prostituted to private gain: A darkey was discovered stealing from James' store. He was brought before James, who acts as an agent of the Bureau without pay in the county in which he is planting, was convicted and sentenced to dig ditches on James' farm. While undergoing the sentence he managed to escape and made for the river. James called to him to surrender, and as he did not do so he fired at him. The man dropped out of his canoe and has never been seen since. The case was referred to Colonel Whittlesey, James' partner, and the assistant Commissioner of the State, who replied that, as the affair took place at night, and as the body of the man had never been found, it was not certain the shot took effect. Therefore no further action was called for."

The negro, it will be seen, has not profited by a change of masters. He finds the New Englander a harder taskmaster, with a more cold-blooded indifference to his fate than ever the Southern slaveholder exhibited. The negro will have better cause than the white man to thank Andrew Johnson for vetoing the bill which made the Freedmen's Bureau a perpetual institution. Gen Howard, chief of the Bureau, is, we see, in New York, speechmaking at anniversary meetings; he would be better employed looking after his rascally agents at the South.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

## What a Soldier thinks.

In a recent speech before a mass meeting at Brooklyn, General Rousseau, of Kentucky, who was one of the bravest officers in the Union army during the late war, held this language, which the Radical journals have not yet thought proper to notice or copy:

"During all that war, and while we felt so much anxiety for the end, no loyal or patriotic man ever thought that when it did come, from this side any impediments would be thrown in the way of restoration. None then ever thought that loyal men wanted this war from any love of bloodshed, from any desire of conquest or subjugation, but to save the government of our forefathers. It was this prompted me to break away from all I held most dear on earth—home, friends and kindred—to place myself under that glorious old banner with its friends, no matter from whence they came. I never dreamed, when all that was claimed was granted, when peace was declared, when the rebellion was suppressed, and when the enemies of the Government were at our feet, disarmed and helpless, that then those loyal men would come and say that all we fought for, though the victory was won, was lost, and that everything the rebels sought to do, but failed, these loyal men now endeavor to accomplish—that is, the dissolution of the Union. [Cheers.] But, strange to say, the men who declared, and solemnly declared, up to the surrender of Lee and Johnston, that the Union must be preserved, tell us now that in fact the Union is dissolved.

"Those men who said the Union could not and should not be dissolved, and who got the nation to put its whole strength in a struggle which cost us half million lives and four hundred millions of dollars, now tell us, after our sacrifices, that the Union is dissolved. A strange doctrine that to come from those who contended through the war, and, in fact through all their lives, for an opposite doctrine. Those who now say that the Union cannot be dissolved, and was not dissolved, are denounced as traitors. That because we will not run away from the Constitution of our forefathers and take up with that of Thaddeus Stevens, we are traitors to the country. [Hisses.] You may well hiss, my countrymen, at the mention of that name. I wish I had the language to-night to denounce that man as I feel towards him. A man, my countrymen, who comes forward in this day and declares that reconstruction shall not take place—who now, after declaring that when the South laid down its arms, the several States should take their places in the Union, with all their relations to the general government recognized as they were before the war, now places himself between the South and the restoration of the Union, because, as he says, if the Union were restored the Republican party would go down, I say that man is a miscreant, and I cannot find words to night to express my disgust and contempt of him."

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Ohio *Farmer* says the wheat crop in Ohio will fall far below half an average one. In Illinois about half the winter wheat is killed. In Missouri the prospect is for a good crop. Reports from Pennsylvania are not encouraging:

Putting all reports together, and making due allowance for the annual season of crop croaking, we are led to believe that the yield per acre, throughout the whole wheat region of the country, will fall below an average, and that a short crop of fall wheat must be set down as a fact to be faced this year.

—Judge Abel of the 1st District Court of Louisiana has decided the Civil Rights Bill to be unconstitutional and not binding on the court. He argues that the present Congress is unconstitutionally constituted.

## General News.

—Mr. D. C. Truman, correspondent of the New York *Times*, has, at the request of President Johnson, prepared a lengthy communication, embodying his impression received in an eight months' travel through the Southern States. He claims that the people are more loyal than they were at the close of the war, and that the sentiment of loyalty is growing daily. He mentions that Generals Hardee, McLaws, Forrest, Nichols and Jeff. Thompson, told him that in the event of a foreign war they would offer their services to the U. S. Government, in any capacity, even as a private, to show the sincerety of their allegiance to the U. S. Government.

—In the House of Representatives on last Monday, Mr. Chandler, (Democrat) of New York, offered a resolution endorsing the President for having, by his veto power, protected the people of the country from the acts of wicked, malignant, and mischevious men.—On motion of Mr. Schenck, the House refused to entertain the resolution. Mr. Schenck then offered a resolution of censure against Mr. Chanler for the insult offered to the House by the introduction of his resolution, and after some discussion Mr. Schenck's resolution was adopted by a vote of 72 yeas to 50 nays.

—At the municipal election held in Cumberland, Md., on Monday last, the White Man's ticket triumphed by a handsome majority. John Humbird was elected mayor by 107 majority. The following named gentlemen were elected members of the City Council: Messrs. Andrew Gonder, George Long, Fred. Martins, George W. Hoover, Asa Williams, and S. P. Gill. Our readers should bear in mind the fact that Maryland, like West Virginia, is cursed with a registration law, which is under the control of and enforced by Radical Boards of Registration.

—The Indians in Arizona Territory, numbering about 2,000 warriors, attacked and captured Fort Goodman, recently, killing the entire garrison, about 124 soldiers, with the exception of one man, who happened to be out hunting. So says a dispatch from San Francisco, which we do not believe, and which is not believed by an intelligent writer in the *National Intelligencer*, who says there are not more than 600 Indian warriors in Arizona Territory.

—On Friday week, a Mr. Martin, who lives about four miles below Richmond, picked up a shell and set to work to draw the fuse to get out the powder. For a time he was unsuccessful, but continued his efforts until, without an instant's warning, the shell exploded, shattering both legs of the unfortunate man in a frightful manner.

—The Cincinnatti *Enquirer* says that on the 9th instant Hon. L. D. Campbell made a speech at Hamilton, Ohio, in which he bitterly denounced the Radicals and the usurping Rump Congress, and declared his firm and determined support of President Johnson and his policy. He favored the immediate admission of southern representatives.

—The Chesapeake Female College, situated near Fortress Monroe, is to be converted into a Theological Seminary for negro aspirants after ministerial honors, under the patronage of the Northern Baptist Home Missionary Society.

—The Commissioners from Virginia who were sent to West Virginia to confer as to the reunion of the State, or failing in that to arrange for a settlement of outstanding claims between the States, have returned home in consequence of the failure of the Legislature of West Virginia to appoint commissioners, and the want of authority on the part of the Governor to act in the premises.

—A Northern paper says there are $100,000 in counterfeit greenbacks now in circulation in Grayson county, Va. We did not suppose there ever was as much as $100,000 of all sorts of money in that county at one time.

—The woods near Fairfax Station, in Fairfax county, were almost denuded by a violent hail storm, accompanied by lightning and thunder, on Monday week.

—The body of Hon. Preston King, Collector of the port of New York, who committed suicide in November last, by drowning, was recovered on Monday. The body was fully identified by the friends of the lamented deceased.

—Fleming B. Miller, Esq., announces himself a candidate for the State Senate from the Botetourt District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of W. W. Boyd, Esq.

—Luther F. Coulton has been appointed postmaster at Woodstock, vice Conrad Lichliter, removed.

White Post, Clarke county, has been reopened, and R. M. Snyder appointed postmaster.

—Mr. Geo. W. Phillips, of Essex county, committed suicide a few days ago at Danville. He was a strict member of the Baptist church, and much beloved by those who knew him.

☞ Governor Swann, of Maryland, has defiantly separated himself from the Radicals, and taken his position among the so called conservative republican supporters of the President. Ex-Governor Bradford has also left the radical wing of his party, and unites with Swann in denouncing the extreme faction.—These defections of two shining lights in the republican party, has enraged the Baltimore *American* which, mournfully chronicles the event in the following language:

What has heretofore been in doubt is now made a stubborn fact by this definition of the views of the Governor, and as he has thrown his influence into the scale with those who are endeavoring to sell out the party in Maryland, the issue must be accepted and manfully met at the threshold. We must now go into the coming contest with new leaders, as most of those whom we have hitherto delighted to honor have proved faithless to the trust reposed in them.

HANDSOME WAGON.—We were shown a day or two since a Spring Wagon, put up by Messrs. DOOLEY & HILBERT, at the Coach Factory of Major HAWKS, which for durability, lightness, and superiority of finish, is equal to anything of the kind ever built on four wheels. Our people have no need to go any farther than home for any vehicle in the way of locomotion, and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained elsewhere.

A STRANGE CONFESSION.—The following is a Boston dispatch of the 26th ultimo:

The Newburyport *Herald* publishes a statement of one Chas. H Golden in jail here on the charge of burglary, in which he claims to have been very intimate with Mrs. Cunningham and her family and knew all about the projected murder of Dr. Burdell on Bond street, New York, several years ago.

He says among other things that Mrs Cunningham offered him $25 000 and her daughter Augusta in marriage, if he would murder Dr. Burdell, by whose death Mrs. Cunningham would get one hundred thousand dollars.

He declined the job, but took Augusta to the theatre and returned with her to Bond street and slept in the house that night, knowing before he went to bed that the murder had been committed. The confession looks sensational, but may be true.

## To the People of the Corporation of Charlestown:

*Fellow Citizens:*—Through your kind partiality, I have been selected as the chief municipal officer of your town for the ensuing year, and though the favor was unsolicited and unexpected, I do not feel myself at liberty to decline its labor and responsibilities, if my best endeavors can promote in any degree the interests of my native home. To be able to effect this, I must ask your kind co-operation, in bringing about whatever may tend to improve its sanitary condition, repair its waste places, and equitably and rigidly enforce all needful police authority.

The Board of Councilmen whom you have just chosen, will be organized in a few days, and as it is now five years or more, with all the incidental waste and destruction of war since a similar body was constituted, its labors will no doubt be onerous and vexatious, unless you share with them the duties of their thankless position. The scarcity of money and the common poverty of the people, make it incumbent to conduct the affairs of the Corporation with the least possible expenditure. To effect this, every property holder and housekeeper can do much, by cleansing his own premises, removing all obstructions, repairing the pavements and causeways in their individual neighborhood, and doing all such other matters as may be of general good in reinstating the town once more to its former condition. Let one and all unite together in this commendable work, and its object can be soon effected without detriment to any, if not with pleasure and pride to all.

Ordinances, Regulations, &c., which the necessities of the corporation may require, will be soon promulgated, and I shall bring to bear all the power with which I am invested, without respect to person, to enforce a faithful conformance to the enactments of the Board.

JOHN AVIS, Mayor.

Charlestown, May 21st, 1866.

## Conservative County Convention.

Pursuant to a call previously issued, a convention of the Conservative Union Voters of the county of Jefferson was held in Charlestown, on Saturday the 19th inst.

On Motion, S. A. COX, of Bolivar Township, was called to the Chair, and W. L. HERRINGTON, of Chapline Township, appointed Secretary.

The objects of the convention were briefly explained by the President and Judge John W Kennedy, the latter of whom advocated nominations for all the townships represented in the convention.

The several townships of the county were then called, when the following delegates were ascertained to be present:

*Averill.*—Benjamin Lucas, Lewis Homer, Hiram Shaull and T. Trussell.

*Bolivar.*—S. A. Cox.

*Charlestown.*—G. Leisenring, Jonathan H. Haines, John Reed and J. W. Kennedy.

*Chapline.*—W. L. Herrington and John J. Yellott.

*Shepherd.*—James W. Smallwood.

*Harper's Ferry.*—Maj. T. Quinn and J. F. Reed.

*Osborn.*—Charles H. McCurdy.

On motion of Maj. J. J. Yellott, the convention went into the nomination of a candidate for County Superintendent of Free Schools. The committee appointed to suggest a name, was also instructed to submit a plan for perfecting a county organization

The committee retired, and after a brief absence, returned and through their chairman, reported as follows:

"The committee recommend to the convention the name of S. A. Cox, Esq., of Bolivar township, for Superintendent of Public Schools.

"The committee also recommend that a County Committee, consisting of one gentleman from each township, be appointed by the Chair.

"That the first named member of said committee shall call a meeting of the committee as soon as practicable, and require them to organize by electing a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

"Independent of the ordinary duties of such committees, each township shall be required to organize a "Johnson Club," which said club shall be composed of such white male citizens of each township as are willing supporters of President Johnson's policy.

[Signed.] "JNO. J. YELLOTT,"
"Ch'mn of Committee."

This report was adopted unanimously, and in accordance with the first recommendation the Chair made the following appointments:

*Averill Township.*—Joel W. Roberts.
*Bolivar.*—S. A. Cox
*Charlestown.*—G. Leisenring.
*Chapline.*—John J. Yellott.
*Harper's Ferry.*—Timothy Quinn.
*Osborn.*—Chas. H. McCurdy.
*Shepherd.*—James H. Shepherd.

The following plan for having the tickets correct, was also submitted and adopted:—

*Be it Resolved*, By the people of Jefferson county, in Convention assembled—

1st. That the tickets to be voted by the Conservative Union Party, May 24th, be headed

CONSERVATIVE UNION TICKET,
*Township Election.*
May 24th, 1866.

2d. That the words "For Rejection," shall be printed at the bottom of each ticket.

Judge J. W Kennedy then offered the following resolution, which was heartily endorsed by the convention:—

*Resolved.*—That every man who accepts any position, or who is a candidate for any office in this county, will pledge himself to give an honest and earnest support to President Johnson, and do everything in his power to defeat the constitutional amendment and the radical party in this State, before he can receive the votes of the Conservative Union Party.

Maj. T. Quinn offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the several gentlemen, who represent the different townships in the county at this convention, be requested to and instructed to call a meeting of the Conservative Voters of their townships, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of placing in nomination township officers, if they have not already done so.

After passing a resolution returning thanks to Mr. J. F. Blessing for the use of his room, and a resolution requesting that these proceedings be published in the papers of the county, the Convention adjourned.

S. A. COX, Chairman.

W. L. HERRINGTON, Sec'y.


HAMS.—A choice brand of Canvassed Hams, just received and for sale by TRUSSELL & CO.

DRIED BEEF, ENGLISH CHEESE and GOOD CUCUMBER PICKLES, for sale by TRUSSELL & CO.

WOOL, WOOL—We will give the highest market price, in cash or trade, for wool. KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

LADIES DRESS GOODS and GENTLEMEN'S CASSIMERES, for sale by KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

LIME.—Fresh Burned Lime, for sale by KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

## The Indictment of Jefferson Davis for the Crime of High Treason.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

*In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, in and for the District of Virginia, at Norfolk—May Term,* 1866.

The grand jury of the United States of America, in and for the district of Virginia, upon their oaths and affirmations, respectively do present that Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, yeoman, being an inhabitant of and residing within the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said United States of America, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the said United States of America to disturb, and the Government of the United States of America to subvert, and to stir, move and incite insurrection, rebellion and war against the said United States of America, on the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the fourth circuit in and for the district of Virginia aforesaid, with force of arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, did compass, imagine and intend to raise, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the said United States of America; and in order to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations and intentions of him, the said Jefferson Davis, afterwards, to wit: on the said fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the said city of Richmond in the county of Henrico and the district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit, in and for the said district of Virginia, with a great multitude of persons, whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upward, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say, with cannon, muskets, pistols, swords, dirks, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did falsely and traitorously assembled and join themselves together against the said United States of America, and then and there with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dispose themselves against the said United States of America, and then and there, that is to say, on the said fifteenth of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit of the United States for the Fourth circuit in and for the district of Virginia, in pursuance of such, their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he, the said Jefferson Davis, with the said persons so and aforesaid, traitorously assembled, and armed and arrayed in the manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare, levy and carry on war against the said United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said Jefferson Davis, against the Constitution, Government, peace and dignity of the said United States of America, and against the form of the statue of the said United States of America in such cases made and provided.

This indictment, found on the testimony of Jas. F. Milligan, Geo. P. Scarbury, Jno. Good, Jr., J. Hardy Hendren and Patrick O'Brien, sworn in open court and sent for by the Grand Jury.

S. H. CHANDLER,
U. S. Atty for the Dis. of Virginia.

## Arrest of a Horse Thief and Bigamist.

We are gratified to state that Thomas Loker, of Dry Fork, a few miles below Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, charged with horse-stealing and bigamy, has been arrested and committed to jail in Moorefield, Hardy county, W. Va. He was arrested one day last week, on Lost River, Hardy county, by two gentlemen of Rockingham county, from one of whom—Patrick McCarthy, who resides in this vicinity—he had stolen a horse a short time since. Loker, it seems, had been seen in this county, and McCarthy's horse disappearing at the time he (Loker) left, suspicion attached to him. He was pursued into Hardy with the result above stated.

Loker, it appears, still keeps up his practice of bigamy. He had married a respectable lady on Lost River, by the name of Landaker; and was arrested in the road not far from the residence of his father-in-law. He had McCarthy's stolen horse in his possession when he was caught. It is said that he had courted and agreed to marry a respectable young lady in Brock's Gap, in this county, a short time since, but pretended to have been taken violently ill the day he was to have come to our Clerk's office for the license. This, probably, saved this lady from becoming his victim. In his illness, he made his will, leaving 25 sheep to the Sheriff of the county, 50 sheep to his intended bride, and to her mother $1000, when he hadn't a sheep or a dollar in the world to leave to any body!

Loker passed by the alias of Capt Robinson in Hardy. It will be remembered that he was strongly suspected of connection with the murder of Richard Jarrells who was shot dead one night last autumn, as he stood in the presence of his family at his own fireside. Jarrells was known to be the chief witness in a then pending case of bigamy. He had married a respectable lady in Madison county, Va., whilst he had a wife and children in Rockingham. As the case now stands Loker is quite a Mormon, he having three wives now living, viz: one in Rockingham, to whom he was married fifteen years ago, one in Madison, to whom he was married in February, 1865, and the other and last one heard of in our neighboring county of Hardy. There can exist no doubt in the world about his being a most determined and reckless scoundrel. It is hoped, however that he is now secure, and will give the country no further trouble. He is, we are sorry to say, a Rockingham man, having been born and raised here.—*Rockingham Register.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the Circuit Court of Nelson county last week, the case of Walker vs Loving, Judge Sheffey decided the following very interesting and important question:

1st. That contracts made during the existence of a *de facto* government were valid and binding, notwithstanding the subsequent overthrow of that government. 2d. That the sale of slaves in Virginia, in the Confederate lines, prior to the 10th of April, 1865, was valid and binding, notwithstanding the emancipation clause in the Alexandria Constitution.

The case was ably argued by Judge Brockenbrough, of Lexington, for the plaintiff, and Robert Whitehead, Esq, of Nelson, for the defendant; Judge Brockenbrough maintaining the affirmative, and Mr. Whitehead the negative of these propositions. We understand the opinion of the Judge, which is regarded as a very able one, will, by the unanimous request of the bar, be published.

——A fashionable party is now called a "daughtercultural show."

## I. O. O. F.

THE members of WILDEY LODGE, I. O. O. F. announce to their old members and the public, that they have re-organized their Lodge, and have secured as a meeting place the room occupied by the Charlestown Christian Association. They propose having a meeting of all the members on SATURDAY EVENING, June 2d, 1866. A full and punctual attendance is desired.

JOHN ASHBAUGH, N. G.
JOHN P. BROWN, S. c'y.
May 22, 1866.

PLOW IRONS, Mould Boards, and Nails of all sizes, for sale by D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

JUST received a fine assortment of fresh Bridal Wreaths. M. BEHREND BRO & CO.

BONNETS and HATS Bleached and Pressed in the latest styles and at Baltimore at
April 26. M. BEHREND BRO. & CO.

## Died.

In this town, on the morning of the 21st inst., of inflammation of the bowels, EDWARD LINNVILLE, son of Lewis and Maggie A. Dinkle, aged one year and ten months. The condolence and sympathy of relatives and friends of the grief-stricken parents is universally felt at this afflictive dispensation, as this is the second bereavement of their offspring at about the same age, and under sufferings the most acute. But a few months since, and little Edward was all vigor and health, now alas, the home on earth which he promised to illuminate with his prattle and his sunrises, has been exchanged for an abode with his Saviour in Heaven, who has said "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God. W.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### RAY'S REAPER AND MOWER.

☞THE cheapest and best **REAPER and MOWER**, ever offered to the citizens of the Valley of Virginia, is now on exhibition at Berryville, at the Old Tavern, by MR. JAMES E. NORRIS of Baltimore, formerly a resident of Clarke county.—The Machine is a Southern invention, and is offered for sale by Southern gentlemen. The advantages of this Machine consist in its simplicity and durability—having no Cog Wheels, and therefore not as liable to get out of repair as the other Reapers and Mowers which have been formerly sold in this section of Virginia. This Machine has been tested by a large number of Farmers, throughout Maryland and Pennsylvania, all of whom testify to its superiority over all others. Mr. N. is the State Agent, and has established Sub Agents at Charlestown, Winchester and Strasburg, where these Machines can always be seen and if desired their merits fully tested. [May 1, 1866—tf.

MR. A. R. H. RANSON, is the Agent for the counties of Jefferson and Clarke, and has now one of the Machines on exhibition.

☞IT is proposed by the agents of the various REAPERS and MOWERS, that are or may be brought into Jefferson and Clarke, or the adjacent counties, to have a test or trial of the merits of their respective Machines, in the vicinity of Berryville, as soon as the grass becomes sufficiently high, of which due notice will be given to the public.

May 1, 1866—tf.

### TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

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

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county, N. Y.
March 20, 1866—1y.

### ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making a simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers street, New York.
March 20, 1866—1y.

### STRANGE, BUT TRUE!

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged, will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOMAS F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.
March 20, 1866—1y.

## SELLING OFF AT COST!

M. BEHREND, BRO. & CO.,
*Opposite Campbell & Mason's Drug Store,*
CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON Co., Va.,

WISH to inform their customers, and the public in general, that with a view to a change in their business, they will sell their entire stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Millinery Goods, by the 15th of June, regardless of cost. Our stock is entirely new. We will sell

CALICOES, best prints, at 12½, 15, 18 and 20 cts.; MUSLINS, brown and bleached, 12½, 15, 18 to 25; GINGHAMS, best domestic, 25 cts; DELAINES, 20, 25 to 2; DELAINES all wool, 45 to 50; DEBAGES for dress, 30; LAWN, best French 45; LAWNS, domestic, fast colors, 25, MOZAMBIQUE and other Summer Dress Goods, from 30 up to 38;

Our stock of WHITE GOODS for Ladies' Dresses, such as Swiss Cambric, Muslins, Nainsook, Plaid and Striped Cambrics, Brilliantes, Tarletons, at prices to astonish everybody.

Bed Ticking and Flannels below cost. Hoop Skirts and Balmorals from 50 cts. to $2.00

MILLINERY GOODS.

Bonnets and Hats of all styles; Ribbons, Ruches, Illusion, Flowers, Feathers and Bonnet Frames. Ladies and Misses Hosiery 15 cts and upwards.

Our assortment of Fancy Goods, is too numerous to mention. Men's Ladies' and Misses' Shoes below market price. The best Baltimore make of Ladies' Shoes $2.25, worth $4.

CLOTHING & GENTS FURNISHING Goods.

All Wool Coats $5 worth $10; Alpacca do. $4 to $7; Summer do $1.50 to $4; Fine Cassimere do. $10 to $12 worth $18; Linen Pants $1.50 to $3; Satinett do. $2.75 to $4; fine Cassimere Pants, $5 to $7; Black Cloth do. $5 to $7; Vests from $2.50 to $4; Hats from $1 to $2.50, Shirts from $1.50 to $2.50, worth double the price, Boy's Hats from 75 cts. to $1.50; Straw Hats from 12 to 25 cents.

M. B., B. & CO.

☞The above Goods we are bound to sell.
May 22, 1866.

### LOOK, FARMERS!

GO to WEIRICK & WELLER'S and see the celebrated improved DORSEY SELF-RAKER, REAPER and MOWER. It beats the world. I am agent for the celebrated WIRE TOOTH HORSE RAKE, and the unsurpassed GUM SPRING DRILL. Call soon or your orders cannot be filled this season.

E. M. AISQUITH.
May 22, 1866—4t.—F. P.

### LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF LIEUT. GEN. (STONEWALL) JACKSON,

BY PROF. R. L. DABNEY, D. D.

IN HALF CALF, ..... $6.00
IN CLOTH, ..... 4.00

*Illustrated with a Steel Portrait and Eleven Diagrams.*

THE work contains over 700 pages, and is printed on good paper, and bound in good substantial Cloth, or Half Calf (Library Style.)

This work is published for the pecuniary benefit of Mrs. JACKSON, and as a truthful Biography of one of America's noblest sons, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors.

This work is sold only by subscription, and will be accompanied with a Lithograph of JEFFERSON DAVIS, 19 by 24, as a present to the subscribers to this book. The undersigned is the only agent for this county. He will visit, as soon as possible, every house in the county.

JOS. E. RAWLINS,
May 15, 1866—1m.

### THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE W. & P. R. R. COMPANY, AT CHARLESTOWN,

HAS been opened in the room formerly occupied by the Military as a Telegraph Office, in the house of Mr. Samuel C Young, opposite the old station.

On all Freight, Grain and Produce received and forwarded, the Agent's Commissions MUST BE PREPAID. On all Goods received, CASH ON DELIVERY

J. D. STARRY, Ag't B. and O. R. R. CO.
May 15, 1866. W and P. Branch.

### NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

HAVING been appointed agent for the National Express and Transportation Company at this point, I respectfully solicit for it the patronage of the business community. The office is at the store room of D. Humphreys & Co.

Mr. JAMES W. CAMPBELL will be in readiness to receive goods and give information of rates, &c. DAVID HUMPHREYS.
May 8, 1866—tf.

## TO THE CONSERVATIVE UNION MEN OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

WE desire to direct your attention to two or three letters in reference to the coming election.

Those who wish to vote against the Constitutional Amendment, must have the words, "For Rejection," written or printed on their ballots.

The ballot used for voting against the Amendment, must be the same PIECE OF WHITE PAPER used for voting for county and township officers.

These provisions will be found in an Act of the late Legislature, passed February 28, 1866. See Acts of 1866, page 19.

Another Act passed the same day, provides that—"Every officer and person employed in holding any election by the people, shall, before entering on the discharge of his duties, take the following oath: I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State; that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States that I have voluntarily given no aid or comfort to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto, by countenancing, counseling or encouraging them in the same; that I have not sought, accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority or power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto, and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. I further swear that in the election about to be held, I will faithfully and impartially discharge my duties to the best of my skill and judgment."

The last mentioned Act further provides that—"The said oath shall appear, properly certified, on the poll books of every election; and in no case shall the votes taken at any place of voting be counted unless said oath so appear on the poll books."

See Acts of 1866, page 123.

This thing should be watched. The Radical leaders are unscrupulous, and will stop at nothing to sustain their power. Wherever it is believed that there will be a strong vote against the Constitutional Amendment or the Radical candidates, the Legislature have put it in the power of the officers of election to cheat the people out of their votes, by leaving this oath off the poll books, or having it informally certified.

Please send us returns of the election in each precinct in the county, particularly the vote on the Constitutional Amendment, as soon as they can be reliably ascertained

COUNTY COMMITTEE.
Charlestown, May 15, 1866.

EDWARD E. COOKE.] [ANDREW E. KENNEDY.

### LAW CARD. COOKE & KENNEDY.

WILL attend to office business in Jefferson, and will practice regularly in the Courts of Clarke and Frederick, and in any other of the adjacent counties where the test oath is not required.

OFFICE—In the Valley Bank Building.
Charlestown, May 1, 1866.

### Dr. W. F. ALEXANDER,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the citizens of the neighborhood of Duffield's Depot Jefferson county.

☞OFFICE AT MR. HILLERY'S HOUSE ☜
November 7, 1865.

### WHEAT'S MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Berryville, *Daily* (Sundays excepted) arriving in Charlestown in time to connect with the train for Harper's Ferry, and all parts EAST and WEST.

Returning—Leaves Charlestown after the arrival of the Cars, arriving in Berryville at 5 o'clock P M. Passengers by this line will be carried to any part of Clarke county without trouble or inconvenience to themselves.

February 13, 1866—tf.

[JOHN E SIFFORD.] [JOHN SIFFORD.]

### J. E. SIFFORD & CO., STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Carroll Street Depot,
*Frederick City, Md.*

MANUFACTURE
MANTELS, MONUMENTS,
Tombs and Marble Work

of all kinds; also DRESSED STONE of every description for Buildings, at moderate prices, and with dispatch. H. BISHOP, Agent,
May 8, 1866—1y. Charlestown, Va.

### Wm. M. Snyder

SOLE AGENT FOR
JEFFERSON COUNTY W. VA.
FOR THE SALE OF

W. A. WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPER,

W. A. WOOD'S PRIZE MOWER; Willoughby's Gum-Spring Grain Drill, with or without J. B. Crowell's Guano Attachment; Jones and Miller's Clover Stemmer, Separator, Huller and Cleaner; Pratt and Smedley's Patent Hay and Grain Rake, the teeth of which are warranted to retain their perfect shape. The above machinery is warranted to give satisfaction in all cases. The Reaper and Mower will be ready for trial against any other Machine in use. For reference, see circulars which will be left at all public places throughout the county.

I can also furnish Horse Power Grain Threshers and Separators; Plows of various kinds; Hand or Power Corn Shellers, Hay Hoisters, Turners and Spreaders; Hand and Power Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters, &c.

☞Post-Office Address—DUFFIELD'S DEPOT, Jefferson county, West Virginia.

May 15, 1866—1y.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

I WOULD most respectfully invite attention to the fact that I am now prepared to take

LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,

either from life or small pictures.

PHOTOGRAPHS taken from the smallest to the largest size, and finished in INK or COLORS on moderate terms.

By giving me a call and allowing me to do your work in the manner above stated, you will confer a favor on one who will appreciate your kindness

FRAMES of all kinds and sizes gotten up to order. L DINKLE.
May 15, 1866—tf.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the late Braxton Davenport, or Mrs. Elizabeth Davenport, will please present them at once for settlement; and all indebted are respectfully requested to call and settle with the undersigned.

HENRY B. DAVENPORT,
May 15, 1866.—3t. Executor.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE administered on the estate of MAJ. A. M BARBOUR, dec'd. Persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to me without delay. K. D. BARBOUR,
Adm'x with Will annexed of A. M. Barbour, dec'd
May 15, 1866—3t—F. P.

### M. Behrend, Bro., & Co.,

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., VA.,

HAVE just received a complete Stock of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

which we offer at Baltimore Prices

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calicoes from | 12½ | to | 25 Cents. |
| DeLaines & Challies from | 20 | to | 35 " |
| Bleached Muslins at | 20 25 30 35 | | " |
| Unbleached do. at | 20 25 30 35 | | " |

Our Stock of Fancy Goods and Hosiery is well selected, and are offered at prices to suit everybody.

Ladies' and Misses HOOPSKIRTS of the latest styles, at prices to compete with the manufacturer.

We have also received a well selected stock of ready made SPRING CLOTHING, HATS and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS in general, which we offer with a small advance above cost.

Our Motto:—*We try to please everybody*

M BEHREND BRO & CO.

Opposite Campbell and Mason's Drug Store.

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

May 15, 1866

### Mantua-Making.

MISS CATHERINE M. SHEETZ,

WOULD announce to her old customers, and the Ladies generally, that she still carries on, at her residence in Charlestown, the

MANTUA-MAKING BUSINESS,

and that she is prepared to execute all work entrusted to her in the latest style, and upon the shortest notice.

Appreciating the kindness heretofore extended to her, she hopes by efforts to give satisfaction, to secure a liberal share of patronage.

May 15, 1866—3t

### PORTER'S FACTORY.

THE undersigned having leased this well known establishment, are prepared to furnish Merchants, Farmers and others with a superior quality

Woollen Goods,

such as CLOTHS, CASIMERES, TWEEDS, LINSEYS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, and YARNS.

Also, just received from New York, a

STOCK OF CARPETING,

at greatly reduced prices, all of which will be sold for CASH or exchanged for WOOL, upon the best terms. The Business will be conducted under the name of TIMBERLAKE, YOUNG & CO. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. C. TIMBERLAKE,
ADAM YOUNG.
ARCHIE McCARRELL, Jr.
May 15, 1866.*

REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers and Oval Wire Covers, just received and for sale by D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

## WANTED,

EVERY BODY TO KNOW THAT IN ADDITION TO PRINTING THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN VIRGINIA, WE ARE PREPARED TO DO

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS SALE BILLS, HORSE BILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, LABELS, &C., ON THE

Shortest Notice.

AND IN THE NEATEST AND BEST STYLE.

GIVE US A CALL AT THE "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" OFFICE, NEXT DOOR TO SAPPINGTON HOTEL, CHARLESTOWN, VA.

### BURNS, WEST & CO.,

IMPORTERS

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

61 Exchange Place, Lombard str., BALTIMORE, Md.

F. BURNS, Jr., Late of Wilson and Burns,
GEO. P. WEST, Late of C. West and Son.
WILLIAM T. PITT.

### "CART R HOUSE."

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., Va.
MISS SARAH A. BEALL,

WHO has for the past five years conducted the "Sappington Hotel," in Charlestown, desires to inform the travelling public that she has leased that commodious and desirably located hotel on Main street, known as the

Carter House.

This establishment is now undergoing the most thorough repair, and will be ready for the reception of guests about the first of June next. As a summer resort from the heat and toil of the city, this house presents attractions not surpassed by any other in the Valley of Virginia and the Proprietress is determined that nothing shall be wanting to make the sojourn of her guests agreeable and satisfactory.

April 24, 1866—tf.

[Baltimore Gazette copy 1aw3t, and Frederick Citizen copy 3t and send bill to this office.]

### SPRING MILLINERY! ATTRACTION FOR THE LADIES!

MRS. MARY E. DAVIS, would inform the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, that she has received a large and select

STOCK OF SPRING MILLINERY,

of the very latest styles, to which their attention is respectfully invited

Having associated with her an experienced and fashionable Milliner from Baltimore, she is better prepared than ever to give satisfaction in her line. She asks a call at her residence on the corner of Main and Water streets, one door east of the residence of Mr. David Howell.

April 4, 1866—3t.

### NEW MILLINERY GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

MISS JULIA wishes to inform her friends and customers in general that she has returned from Baltimore with a full and complete stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

such as BONNETS and HATS of the latest styles; FLOWERS, RIBBONS, RUSHES, and LACES of all descriptions, which she offers at Baltimore prices, at M. BEHREND BRO. & CO

Opposite Campbell & Mason's Drug Store.
May 1, 1866.

### MARTINSBURG MARBLE WORKS,

East Burke Street, near the Everitt House and Post Office, Martinsburg.

Diehl & Bro.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD & FOOT STONES, MANTLES, STATUES, AND CARVING,

in all its various branches, and all work in their business. All orders promptly filled at the lowest rate, and shortest notice, and all work delivered and put up, and guaranteed to suit purchasers.—If not, no sale. Please call and see, and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, and patronize Home Manufacturers.

DIEHL & BRO.
Martinsburg, May 15, 1866—1y.

### LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS! BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING AT FAIR RATES IN CHARLESTOWN.

JOHN AVIS, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlestown, and surrounding country, that he still continues to manufacture

*BOOTS AND SHOES,*

and has now open a Shop on Main street, in the building adjoining the Sappington Hotel, and immediately over the Drug Store of Aisquith and Bro.

Keeping always on hand a good stock of materials, his old customers and the public generally may rely upon being satisfactorily accommodated by giving him a call. He promises good work and reasonable charges; and he solicits the patronage of those who may be in want of anything in his line of business.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, he would ask a continuance of the favors of his old friends, and a trial of his work by the public generally, as no efforts will be spared upon his part to please and accommodate.

☞Hides bought and taken in exchange for work.
May 15, 1866—tf.

### To The Public.

FRITZ DABER.

*Basement of Sappington Hotel, Charlestown*

ANNOUNCES to the public that he has for sale by WHOLESALE AND RETAIL the purest LIQUORS offered to the people of this Valley. His stock consists of

BRANDIES, WHISKEYS,
WINES, ALE, PORTER, &c.

At his BAR may be found the most delightful and refreshing summer beverages—MINT JULEPS, COBLERS, SMASHES, LEMONADE, XX ALE, PORTER, BROWN STOUT, or WHISKEY and BRANDIES plain.

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.

May 15, 1866.

### TO ALL CONCERNED.

THE partnership heretofore existing between J. H. HAINES & BRO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be hereafter conducted by J. H. HAINES, and the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm is solicited for him.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm, will please come forward and settle at once, as the business of the firm must be closed up.

J. H. HAINES,
C. E. HAINES.
May 14, 1866—3t.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having succeeded to the business of the late firm of J. H. HAINES & BRO. would respectfully invite the attention of his old customers and the public generally to his select stock of TOBACCO, CIGARS, and SNUFF, which is unsurpassed in this section of the Valley.—Thankful for the patronage extended to the late firm, he hopes by attention to business, to deserve and receive a continuance of the same.

J. H. HAINES.
May 15, 1866—3t—Free Press.

### LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and offer for sale, in quantities to suit the purchaser, about 800 BUSHELS of excellent LIME. Those who need this article, will please leave their orders at once.

JAMES W. JONES,
JOHN W HURST.
Charlestown, May 1, 1866—3t.

GROCERIES.—A large and fresh stock of all kinds. Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, &c., astonishingly low. CHARLES JOHNSON.

AUGUSTUS ALBERT. HENRY J. ALBERT.

### A. & H. J. ALBERT, Paper Hangings and Venitian Blind Manufacturers,

No. 18 N Eutaw Street,
(*Northwest Corner of Fayette Street,*)
BALTIMORE.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, Fire Screens, Transparent, Gilt, Linen and Paper Window Shades, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c.

April 17, 1866—1y.

### FRANK L. MORLING, FLORIST, SEEDSMAN & NURSERYMAN

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

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

Shade Trees,

Green House, Hot House and Hardy Plants, ROSES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.

I will be prepared at all times to furnish everything in my line of trade.

April 17, 1866—1y.

### VALUABLE SOUTHERN HISTORIES.

I.

**Southern History of the War,**

BY

2 vols. 8vo. about 675 pages each. $3.50 per VOL

WITH 20 SPLENDID STEEL PORTRAITS.

This is the only complete and authentic history of the Southern side published, extending as it does from the beginning of the War, to the final surrender of the Confederate armies.

Mr POLLARD'S prominent position in the Confederacy has enabled him to prepare a work unequaled in accuracy and interest, and which is everywhere acknowledged to be the

STANDARD SOUTHERN HISTORY.

It should find a place in every library.

**SOUTHERN GENERALS:**

THEIR

LIVES AND CAMPAIGNS,

BY

CAPT. WILLIAM PARKER SNOW.

1 VOL. 8 VO. 500 PAGES. CLOTH $4.00.

SPLENDID STEEL PORTRAITS OF SEVENTEEN CONFEDERATE GENERALS.

The above volume contains careful and candid Biographies of all the most prominent "SOUTHERN GENERALS," giving most complete histories of their lives, with full and graphic accounts of the various campaigns in which they have been engaged. The Portraits have been finely engraved on steel by one of the best artists in the country, and, as likenesses, are unquestionably superior to any heretofore published.

All the above works are for sale by

J. E. RAWLINS,
CHARLESTOWN, W. VA.
Sole Agent for Jefferson and Clarke counties.

III

**WOMEN OF THE SOUTH,**

Distinguished in Literature.

1 VOL. 8VO., 511 PAGES: $4.50.

ILLUSTRATED WITH SPLENDID PORTRAITS ON STEEL, FROM LIFE, OF

MME. OCTAVIA WALTON LE VERT,
MISS MARIA J. MCINTOSH,
MRS. ROSA VERTNER JOHNSON,
MRS ANNA CORA RITCHIE,
MISS AUGUSTA J. EVANS,
MRS. L. VIRGINIA FRENCH,
MARION HARLAND,

And containing full biographical sketches and specimen extracts from the most celebrated writings in prose and verse, of

35 DISTINGUISHED LITERARY "WOMEN OF THE SOUTH."

IV.

**Life, Services, and Campaigns of STONEWALL JACKSON:**

BY A VIRGINIAN.

1 vol. 12mo.; 325 PAGES: $1.50.

WITH AUTHENTIC PORTRAITS, ON STEEL, OF JACKSON, AND HIS SUCCESSOR, EWELL,

This is the only authentic history of this distinguished Leader which has been written. It has been prepared from Official Reports, contemporary narratives, and personal acquaintance, and is complete and full. J. E. RAWLINS,
CHARLESTOWN, W. VA.
Sole Agent for Jefferson and Clarke counties.
April 10, 1866—1m.

### Law Notice.

CHAS. J. FAULKNER,

HAS resumed the Practice of his Profession as an ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR OF LAW and will regularly attend the sessions of the Court of Appeals at Wheeling, and also the Circuit Courts of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan; and also the Circuit Courts of Hampshire and Mineral, and other Courts on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when his services in special cases may be desired.

April 3, 1866—4t.

### NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

D. HOWELL, would respectfully call attention to his stock of SPRING GOODS, which he has just received.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting in part of

BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS,
CREPE ALPACAS,
BROCADE and SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
POIL DE CHEVRES,
DELAINES, GINGHAMS and CHAMBRAY,
WHITE CAMBRIC and SWISS.

TO THE GENTLEMEN,

he can offer a well selected stock of SPRING CASSIMERES. Plain and Fancy, at very low rates.

He is now opening a very desirable selection of BOY'S GOODS, containing neat patterns of CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, LINENS, LINEN CHECK, &c.

His stock of NOTIONS has also been considerably increased, and he can offer a good assortment of GLOVES, Black and Colored Kid, Black and Colored Silk, Lisle Thread, Ladies' Buck Gauntletts, very superior.

HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY,
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.

Besides the goods enumerated, he has just received Groceries, Hats, Shoes and many other articles. These goods have been bought during the decline at strictly cash prices, and will be sold at short profits. Call and examine the stock.

April 10, 1866.

### NEW STORE. CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TRUSSELL & CO.,

HAVE just returned from Baltimore, with a select stock of

GROCERIES,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS
AND CAPS,

which having been bought at the lowest rates, will be disposed of at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

They invite the attention of the public to their stock, feeling assured of their ability to sell to all who need goods in their line.

Their store room is on Main street, in the room formerly occupied by the late Chas. G. Stewart

April 24, 1866.

### A CARD.

FRIENDS, my work is done!—having leased my Woollen Factory to Messrs. A. C. TIMBERLAKE and ADAM YOUNG I invite for them that cordial and liberal support always awarded me. It is time the Books should be closed. I have now been before the public for thirty years—a period sufficient to satisfy the ambition of any man, as few men would care to be remembered in public for a longer time. I esteem it my good fortune that I am permitted to close my labors in my native State, and take occasion to return my grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage always extended to me in this section.

I therefore respectfully, gratefully and regretfully close my labors with you for the present.

COLIN C. PORTER.
May 1, 1866—3t.*

HATS and SHOES—a full assortment of latest styles. CHARLES JOHNSON.

## BALTIMORE CARDS.

### PIANO FORTES AND MUSIC.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of the public to his fine assortment of

Piano Fortes,

of various styles and patterns, of 6, 6½ and 7 octaves; amongst them those from the celebrated factory of

"STODART,"

of New York, which for beauty of tone, power and durability, are unequalled. Also those of

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

the finest cheap Pianos now manufactured, and to which especial attention is called.

A number of second-hand PIANOS also on hand, from $150 to $300, both for sale and rent.

SHEET MUSIC OF ALL KINDS.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS for all instruments.

MELODEONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, STRINGS of all kinds, &c., &c.

Orders from country dealers, and schools especially, solicited, and liberal discount allowed.

H. D. HEWITT,
No. 56 North Charles st., near Saratoga.
March 6—1y. Baltimore.

### PIANO FORTE—

CHARLES M. STEIFF,

MANUFACTURER of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO FORTES.—Factory at 81 and 86 Camden street, near Howard. Ware-room No 7 North Liberty street, above Market, Baltimore, Md.,

Has constantly on hand a large number of Pianos of his own manufacture, with full Iron Frame and over strung. Every Instrument warranted for five years, with the privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfactory to the purchasers.

SECOND HAND PIANOS

always on hand—$50 to $300. Melodeons and Parlor Organs from the best makers.

We have permission to refer to the following persons who have our Pianos in use; D. S. Rentch, William Rush, W G Butler, Richard C Williams, in Jefferson county, and Benjamin Harrison, James L Cunningham, S C Cunningham, Jacob Sibert, Benjamin Speck, Andrew Bowman, George Hoke, Lemuel Campbell and others in Berkeley County.

☞All orders left with P H Strode, Shepherdstown, will be promptly attended to.

Feb 13, 1866—1y

### JAMES A. L. MC'CLURE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No 40, St. Paul Street, Baltimore,

PRACTICES in the State and United States Courts and pays particular attention to the prosecution of claims against the General Government.

January 2d 1866—tf.

### STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

GADDESS BROS.,
Corner of Sharp and German Streets,
BALTIMORE.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD STONES of American and Italian Marble, of Original Design, always on hand.

March 6, 1866—6m.

[ROBERT HICKLEY.] [JAMES HICKLEY.]

### R. HICKLEY & BRO.

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

No. 8 North Howard Street,
Opposite the Howard House, Baltimore.
March 6, 1866.—6m.

### CO-PARTNERSHIP.

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 12, 1866.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm of

TRIEBER, BEALL & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting a general Wholesale and Commission Hardware Business at No. 34, Hanover Street.

M. TREIBER,
THOMAS B. BEALL,
JOHN G. TREIBER,
*Importers of Foreign and Dealers in* AMERICAN HARDWARE

WE shall always keep on hand a full assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Shears, Files, Chisels, Plane Irons, Bench and Moulding

## Poetical.

### BROKEN VOWS.

Some time ago, the following verses were handed us for publication, but recognizing no particular literary merit in their composition, we had laid them aside. We have recently been called upon by several young friends, with the request that they should have a place in our columns. The poem conveys its own "tale of sorrow," of "broken vows," of unrequited affections. Whilst we sympathize with the fair writer—unknown to us—we tender her the gentle congratulations of a number of young soldiers—not all brass—at her fortunate escape.—

The world it is full of brass and some gold,
Though they glitter alike, the brass will soon mould,
Therefore 'tis cheap, while gold's in demand,
For the longer 'tis tried the purer 'twill stand.

When the red storm of war was raging in might,
I chose a bright *thing* by the flash of its light,
I thought it pure gold and I prized it so high,
It seemed like a *gem* just dropped from the sky.

I concealed it in silence hoping some day to show,
A treasure as rich as on earth here could grow;
I cherished it long as of metals the best,
I prized it until it was brought to the test.

When the crucible proclaims 'tis all brass entire,
Though tested with care and the gentlest of fire,
So the *thing* I once cherished because it was bright
May go—for 'twas brass when brought to the light.

I said it was chosen in the dark night of war,
When the clouds were dropping blood from near and from far.
When patriots like hail were falling all round,
When Ashbys and Jacksons had hallowed the ground.

When Stewarts and Jones' made Dixie still dearer,
And the blood of our Nobles made my country feel nearer,
When I thought that such blood cried loud to the skies,
Then *every brave soldier* was a gem in my eyes.

Just then a young soldier cut off from his home
Sought shelter and board for some time to come;
My old father's a prisoner away in some bay,
My mother agrees the young soldier might stay—

And spend the cold winter and shun its keen blast,
And share with us what Yankees had left for repast;
While thus thrown among us, he sought my young heart—
That was gentle and free—not having felt love or its dart.

He told me he loved me, dearer than all earth beside,
He urged me to promise to be his fond bride;
He vowed a pure constancy forever to me,
And urged me to promise his bride I would be.

I told him I was young, but time it might test,
Yet I gave him to hope—to hope for the best;
Our cause was soon lost, and blood ceased to flow;
This *noble young soldier* to his home now could go.

And there he remained forgetful of vows,
For more than a year, then returned with *stiff bows*,
To tell me he had mistaken his heart!
That it never was pierced by Cupid's pure dart!

Oh, how I rejoice to feel I am saved
From a *thing* that's as hollow as cold as the grave!
That instead of a mine of pure gold, Oh! alas!
I find him to be a lump of all brass.

To the copper mines now let him hie him away
And be *kicked* about like a lump of old clay,
For trying to sell himself body and soul
To an heiress, by looking as though he was gold.

April 12th 1866.

## Miscellaneous.

—A gentleman having a horse that started and broke his wife's neck, a neighboring squire told him he wished to purchase it for his wife to ride upon. "No, no," said the other, "I will not sell the little fellow because I intend to get married again myself."

—During the war, an excited orator on the stump said that the women of the country would churn out the public debt in a few years. Judging from the price of butter they have commenced upon the business already.

—Different sounds travel with different degrees of velocity. A call to dinner will run over a ten acre lot in a minute and a half, while a summons to work will take from five to ten minutes.

—A foolish fellow, having a house to sell, took a brick from the wall to exhibit as a sample.

—One of twin brothers died. A fellow meeting the survivor, asked which is it that's dead, you or your brother?

—An irascible gentleman lately fought a duel with an intimate friend because he jocosely asserted that he was born without a shirt to his back.

—We dote upon this world as if it were to have no ends and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.—*Fenelon*

—Why is praising children like opium? Because it is laudanum—lauding'em.

—Why is a convalescing dyspeptic like a reprieved criminal? Because he can't digest yet.

THE TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.—We learn from the Washington *Star* that it has been decided to try Mr. Davis in a civil court in the state of Virginia—most probably in the judicial district of Norfolk. Since the Government has decided to bring him at once to trial on the charge of treason, preparations to that end have been in progress. It is understood that Chief Justice Chase will preside over the court, and that Attorney General Speed will prosecute. The leading counsel for Mr. Davis are Charles O'Conner and Mr. Shea of New York.

——A little newsboy, in Nashville, was watching a Federal procession pass. After regarding them very vindictively for some little time, he shouted with all his lungs: "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis" "Pshaw!" said a blue-coated officer, "Hurrah for the devil, you mean." "Very well," replied the urchin, "you shout for your captain—I'll shout for mine."

——An exchange says that recently a lady, speaking of the gathering of the lawyers to dedicate a new court-house, said she supposed they had gone to "view the ground where they must shortly lie."

——"Jake, did you carry that umbrella home that I borrowed yesterday!" asked a father of his son. "No, father, you have often told me to lay up something for a rainy day, and as I thought it would rain soon, I laid up the umbrella."

——Sambo was hacking away at a tough oak when lightning struck a tree near him, and shivered it. "Um," said he, "I jes like to see um try dis once; I reckon dey find dere match!"

——A cobbler at Paris, who attended the public disputations, was asked if he understood Latin.—'No,' he replied; 'but I know who is wrong in the argument!' 'How?' asked his friend. 'Why by seeing who is angry first.'

——Dickens declined a recent invitation to read before Victory, on the ground that he would not go as a performer where he was not received as a gentleman.

——"It seems to me I have seen your physiognomy somewhere before," said a swell to a stranger he met the other day: "but I cannot imagine where." "Very likely," replied the other. "I have been the keeper of a prison for the last twenty years."

——The dove was the first newspaper carrier, when one morning it went out and fetched a leaf for Noah. It contained a paragraph on the weather, notifying him that the heavy rain had subsided.

——The young hatter who saved the life of the Russian Emperor is decidedly in luck. The sum of 600,000 francs has been subscribed for him, and a large tract of land has been given to enable him to support his new dignity as a nobleman.

——Last week ninety-two persons discontinued the sale of liquors in Boston. In several instances liquors that had been purchased from wholesale dealers were returned to them.

——The proprietor of a restaurant in London, Canada, advertises for "five or six boys to catch frogs for the season." Frogs are very popular there.

——An exchange says that meats are unchanged but butter is losing strength. That's encouraging to the patrons of eating-houses.

——There are 22,000 Confederate graves around Richmond.

——A statute of Stonewall Jackson will be erected in Memphis.

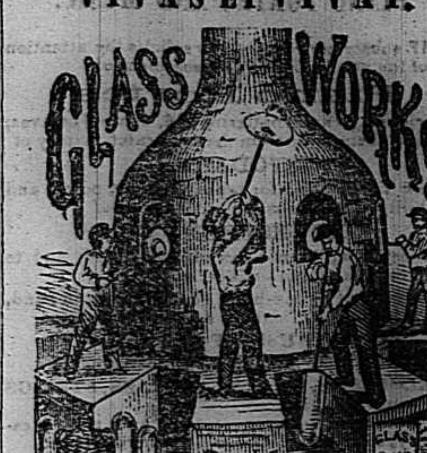
——The boats or vibrations of a watch are 141,812.000 in a year.

——Some physicians use nitro-glycerine as a cure for headache.

——"Jane, has that surly fellow cleared off the snow from the pavement?" "Yes sir." "Did he clear it off with alacrity, Jane?" "No, sir, with a shovel."


## BALTIMORE CARDS.

### VIVAS ET VIVAT.




SEIM & EMORY.

No. 29 HANOVER STREET, BALTIMORE,

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF WINDOW GLASS AND GLASSWARE, Druggists' and Confectioners' GLASSWARE, DEMIJOHNS, Wine, Porter & Mineral BOTTLES FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, Crystal, Plate, Enameled, Obscure, Colored and Rough Plate, Glaziers' DIAMONDS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

March 13, 1866—6m.

### SELBY & DULANY,

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. No. 332 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, Md.

Respectfully solicit the patronage of Country Merchants and the trade.

Orders promptly executed at lowest Cash prices.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

| | |
|---|---|
| Howard, Cole & Co., | Clotworthy, & Co., |
| Samuel Bevan & Co., | Orendorf & Bean |
| Tucker, Smith & Co, | Coffroth & Miller. |

Highest market price paid for Rags.

March 13, 1866—6m.

### CATALOGUE

OF CARTES DE VISITE AND MEDIUM **Photographs**, PUBLISHED BY SELBY & DULANY, WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. *No. 332 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Gen. R. E. Lee, | Maj. Gen. Pickett, |
| Joseph E Johnston, | J. H. Morgan, |
| G. T. Beauregard, | J. E. B Stuart, |
| E. Kirby Smith, | Pegram, |
| John B. Hood, | Rodes, |
| Lt. Gen. R S. Ewell, | Wheeler, |
| T. J. Jackson, | Breckinridge, |
| Jubal Early, | Kemper, |
| A. P. Hill, | Payne, |
| S. B. Buckner, | Brig. Gen. Beale, |
| J. Longstreet, | Ashby, |
| Sterling Price, | Stokes, |
| Maj. Gen. W. Hampton, | Admiral R Semmes, |
| Fitzhugh Lee, | Jefferson Davis. |
| Kershaw, | |

have just published and copyrighted from the ONLY life original, a splended picture of the late

Brig. Gen. Turner Ashby, of Virginia.

All the above in Cartes de Visite and Medium, (8 x 10.)

A full assortment of Oval Frames at low prices.

March 13, 1866.

### JOHN N. BUCK,

—WITH—

WOODSIDE, GRIFFITH & HOBLITZELL GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS! No. 47 Light St., BALTO,

GIVE particular attention to sales of GRAIN, SEEDS and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

REFERENCES.

P Gibson, Cashier National Bank, Baltimore,
W P Smith, Sup't Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,
Messrs Baker & Co., Winchester.
John Stephenson, Stephenson's Depot.
Wm. Hardesty, Summit Point,
Capt. J. J. Lock, Charlestown,
J. W. Luke, Berryville,
Col. Robert Lucas, Duffield's Depot,
Meredith Helm, Kerneysville.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

JOHN N. BUCK,
For Woodside, Griffith & Hoblitzell.

March 13, 1866.—1y.

CHARLES A. NICELY. A. D. NICELY.
WITH
HARRY C. NICELY.

### EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

*34 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.,* WHERE HATS, CAPS, &c, ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL.

### Pancatharticonized Old Rye Whiskey.

DEFECATED or Depurated for medical or social uses, by the "PANCATHARTICON," invented and patented June 17, 1852, by

JOHN E. WILSON, Baltimore, Md.,

in Barrels, Demijohns, Bottles, &c. For sale by the Agent, on the Northwest corner of Howard and Camden streets, nearly opposite Camden Station of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. None genuine that has not the Patentee and Agent's signature on each label.

*JOHN E. WILSON.*

Its purity has been fully tested as per the annexed 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 heavy Fusil Oil, Sugar and Poisonous Metalic compounds, and by retaining its ethereal oderous oil untainted. It has the chemical composition of a pure, carefully defecated Rye Whiskey.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, 16 Boylston street.
Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862.

Having made a careful chemical analysis of the Pancatharticonized Old Rye Whiskey of Mr. JOHN E. WILSON, Baltimore, am pleased to state that it is entirely free from Fusil Oil, Metalic Salts, or other matters in any way detrimental to health. In aroma, richness and delicacy of flavor, it cannot be surpassed. Respectfully yours,

G. A. LEIBIG, Analytical Chemist.
Baltimore, July 26, 1862.

Careful chemical analysis of four kinds of Whiskey—Superior Old Rye Whiskey, 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 metalic compounds often found in Whiskeys.

They retain the Ethereal Products, entirely free from any TAINT produced by injured grain, or careless fermentation, and being unmodified by the use of sugar, are remarkably pure products of delicate chemical operations. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, 16 Boylston street,
Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Dealers and Druggists allowed a liberal discount For prices and particulars address sole Agent of the United States.

JOHN E. WILSON,
W. Corner Howard & Camden streets.
BALTIMORE, Nov 7, 1865.

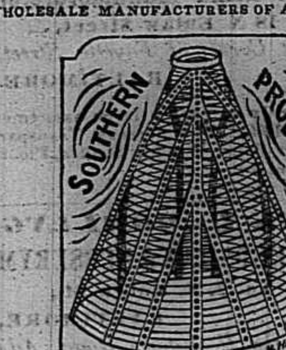
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Dress Goods of every style just received and for sale very cheap by

May 8. CHARLES JOHNSON.

## BALTIMORE CARDS.

### MEIERHOF & GOLDMAN,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF ALL STYLES OF




HOOP SKIRTS.

NO. 320 and 322 BALTIMORE STRT., (UP STAIRS.) BALTIMORE.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE GORE TRAIL, QUAKER, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS.

Orders from the Country will be promptly filled.

February 13, 1866—1y

### Geo. O. Stevens, & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, MOULDERS, SLATE MANTLES and BUILDING MATERIALS,

Agents for West Castleton Railroad and State Company. and H. B. Smith's Wood Working Machinery.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES:

Doors, Sashes, (glazed and unglazed,) Blinds, Newel Posts, Balusters and Wooden Mantles, Hand Rails, Builders' Hardware, Trusses, Window and Door Frames, Door Jambs, Mouldings, Brackets, Hot Bed Sashes, Slate Mantles, Slate Hearths, Window Glass, Centre Flowers, Carved Mouldings and Brackets, Panel Ornaments, Sash Weights and Cords, Dressed Flooring, Wood Tube for Chain Humps and Water Pipe, Columns, Verge Boards, Sawed and Carved Work of every description, and a great variety of Building Materials.—Also, surfacing, Power and Foot Mortising, Moulding, Tenoning, Planing and Blind Mortising Machines. We solicit your orders.

GEO. O. STEVENS & CO.,
47 W. Pratt St., near Spear's Wharf,
March 13, 1866—6m Baltimore, Md.

J. P. HARTMAN, W. H. HARTMAN.

### J. P. HARTMAN & SON,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

197 Baltimore St. Baltimore.

*LATEST PARIS AND LONDON STYLES*

SHIRTS made to order, and ready-made; Silk, Cotton and Merino Underwear; Linen, Steel and Paper Collars; Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties and Handkerchiefs.

Ph. Courvoisier's Paris Kid Gloves.


### THE PLEDGE.

BY THE BARD OF MARBLE HALL.

In Baltimore, famed for ladies fair,
Lived a beautiful girl with flaxen hair,
And bonny blue eyes with liquid light,
And roseate lips, a glorious sight.

The youngsters fell in love by dozens,
Friends and acquaintances, strangers and cousins;
But she a crotchet had got in her head,
And said she determined never to wed,

Until she loved a handsome youth
Who would grant all her requests in truth,
And bind him fully never to break
The pledge he had taken for her sake.

The young men stood aghast with fear;
Some whacked their boots, some pulled their hair;
Some said 'twas religion, some said 'twas money;
But it took them aback and they felt quite funny.

Among them there was a fine young man;
Says he, "I love her as well as I can,
Now I'll make her the promise, both open and free,
And agree to stand by it whatever it be."

The fair one stepped up to his side,
And said, "Should I now be your bride,
You must promise here before us all,
To buy your clothes at MARBLE HALL.

No other can suit a husband of mine,
The coats are so handsome, the pants divine."
Says Johnny, a laughing, "You dear little elf,
If you like them so well, get a pair for yourself."


We offer unusual inducement in all kinds of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, together with a superior line of piece goods for custom work. Boys Clothing a specialfeature.

SMITH, BROS. & CO.,
Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,
38 and 40 West Baltimore street.
Dec. 12, 1865.—1y. Baltimore.

### THOMAS McCORMICK & BRO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

149 *BALTIMORE STREET, CORNER OF CALVERT, BALTIMORE, MD.,* —AND— *CORNER OF FOURTEENTH & FRANKLIN STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.*

HAVE on hand at both Cities, and are prepared to furnish CLOTHING, of Superior Quality, at very *Low Rates, for CASH.* A large assortment of VERY FINE GOODS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

### FURNITURE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. S. STEVENS & SON,

*EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS* OF CABINET FURNITURE.

*WAREHOUSE, No. 3, S. Calvert Street,* (East side, second door below Baltimore St.)

*FACTORY, No. 6, Low Street.*

[Opposite Front Street Theatre.

### NEW AND RICH JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, *SILVER PLATED WARE,* &c

A. E. WARNER,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,
No. 10, N. GAY STREET,

Is adding daily to his varied assortment of new styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents; Diamond Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Pearl do., Enamelled do., Coral do., Garnet and Plain Gold Rings, Jet Cross do., Ladies Gold Chains, Bracelets, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, Cuff Buttons and Studs, Scarf Pins, Signet and Plain Gold and Set Rings, &c.

Also, a variety of SILVER PLATED WARE, Baskets, Castors, Waiters, Butter Stands, Fruit do. Spoons, Forks, Ladles and Table Cutlery, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

### THE MONUMENTAL BOOK STORE.

WM. F. RICHSTEIN,
No. 178 West Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN *BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, Photograph Albums and Cards.*

Photographs of all the SOUTHERN OFFICERS, wholesale and retail.

. . . . Send for our wholesale price Circular.

January 16, 1866—1y.

GREY BLANKETS. 20 pairs of heavy Grey Blankets, just received and for sale by CHARLES JOHNSON.

### SAPPINGTON HOTEL,

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.

BY

MISS SARAH A. BEALL,

CONTINUES open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. The ROOMS are in complete 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 Markets.

The Servants are attentive, and constantly in attendance for the accommodation and convenience of Guests.

The Proprietress is determined to sustain the well established reputation of the House.

The public patronage is solicited.

NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

### THE OLD SAPPINGTON HOUSE BAR-ROOM.

JOHN R. AVIS informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the Eastern markets with one of the largest and best stock of LIQUORS. ever brought to this town, which he offers for sale at the upper Bar Room of the Sappington Hotel, and pledges himself to do everything in his power to gratify the palates of his customers.

He is also prepared to TAKE CHARGE OF HORSES for guests at the Sappington Hotel, or others.

The whole business will be under the supervision of his father, Capt. John Avis, which he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee for good order, &c. A call is solicited.

Jan. 2, 1866.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT YET!

THAT SUPERIOR WHISKEY, AT JOHN S. EASTERDAY'S *new Bar-Room, in the Basement of the "Spirit Building."*

WHICH is beyond question the most superior that has ever been offered to the palates of the lovers of the ardent in Charlestown and its environs. The conductor of this establishment is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make their BAR an acceptable one to those who indulge, and the truth of this statement may be easily established by a call upon him. He is also prepared to furnish all kinds of MIXED DRINKS, adapted to the season, in a style not to be excelled here or elsewhere.

He keeps also on hand, at all times, an assortment of SUPERIOR CIGARS, and the CHOICEST CHEWING TOBACCO.

His OYSTER ROOM is now in the full tide of successful operation, and those who would enjoy a plate of the delicious bivalves have only to drop in

Call—as you pass this way—
On JOHN S. EASTERDAY.
November 7, 1865.

### Aisquith & Bro.

SOLE AGENTS AT CHARLESTOWN, FOR STONEBRAKER'S PREPARATIONS.

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GIVE your Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powders if you want fine, healthy Horses, &c., and you are sure to have them.

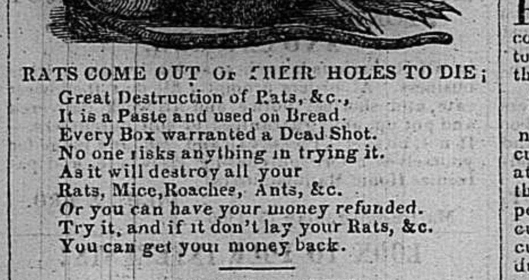
They are a safe and speedy cure for Coughs, Colds Distemper, Heaves, Hide Bound, Worms, &c., in Horses; Loss of Cud, Black Tongue, etc., in Cattle, and a sure preventive of Hog Cholera.

Be sure you buy Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powders, as they are superior to all others now in use. They are becoming the most popular Powders now before the public; as they are prepared of such articles as are especially suited to the animal for which they are used. No Powders ever sold have given such universal satisfaction, and acquired so great celebrity in the same time.

As an evidence of their superiority over all others, the Proprietor *warrants* them as such, or the *money refunded*. Only try them and be convinced of their Great Qualities.

Price 25 cents a Package or 5 Papers for $1.

Rats! Rats! Rats!




RATS COME OUT OF THEIR HOLES TO DIE;
Great Destruction of Rats, &c.,
It is a Paste and used on Bread.
Every Box warranted a Dead Shot.
No one risks anything in trying it.
As it will destroy all your
Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, &c.
Or you can have your money refunded.
Try it, and if it don't lay your Rats, &c.
You can get your money back.

STONEBRAKER'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT, WARRANTED TO CURE

Rheumatism, Sprains, Swelled Joint, Sore Throat, Frosted Feet, Poison, Old Sores and Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Corns, Mumps, Tetter, Pains in the Limbs and Back, Sweeny on Man or Beast, Saddle or Collar Galls, Distemper, Scratches, &c., on Horses and Mules, and all diseases requiring an external remedy.

All who know and have used STONEBRAKER'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT, will testify that it is the most popular liniment ever sold in any country, and that it has given perfect satisfaction wherever it has been introduced, taking the place of all others.

This is a strong evidence of its great powers in removing Rheumatism, Pains, Swellings, &c both on man and beast. No Liniment has yet been made to equal this. It only needs a trial to prove its great virtue. Every bottle warrented or the money refunded.

STONEBRAKER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

This brilliant preparation has gained for itself an unbounded reputation, wherever it has been used. For cleansing the head of Dandruff, Scurff, and all Cutaneous Affections—always preventing the hair from falling off, and at the same time making the hair soft, oily and glassy in appearance. It only needs a trial to prove satisfactory to all who use it. [Nov. 21, 1865—6m.

### New Goods! New Goods!!

SPRING DRY GOODS!

JUST OPENED AT THE ONE PRICE STORE!

Plaid Poplins, Striped Grenadines,
Printed Alpaccas, Figured Organdies,
Plain Organdies, Pink Lawns, Pink Chintz
Purple Chintz, Figured Linen,
Figured Swiss, Plain Swiss, White Tarletons,
Fluted Muslins, Brilliantes,
Jaconets, Plain and Plaid,
Bird's Eye Linens, Irish Linens,
Linen Lawns, Jaconet Edgings,
Crotchet Edgings, Valencia Lace,
Lace Veils, Crepe Collars,
English Crepes, French Corsets,
New Style Hoop Skirts, and Balmoral Skirts.
Just opened by
April 10, 1866. H. L. HEISKELL.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

OUR terms are CASH, but where, from necessitous circumstances, accounts are opened for medicines, settlement must be made on the first of each month AISQUITH & BRO

April 3, 1866.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

OUR terms are CASH, but where, from necessitous circumstances, accounts are opened for medicines, settlement must be made on the first of each month. CAMPBELL & MASON.

April 3, 1866.

### THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN JOHN YATES BEALL,

WITH his Diary and Trial, is now for sale by CAMPBELL & MASON.

Charlestown, March 6, 1866.

### GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

JUST received at the One Price Store, a large Stock of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hats, Shoes, Collars, Neck Ties, Gloves, and Half Hose. Just opened by H. L. HEISKELL.

April 10.

### FAMILY DYE COLORS.

FOR Dyeing Silk, Woollen, and Mixed Goods Cotton and Wool, Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets, Hats, and all kinds of wearing apparel, with perfect fast colors.

For sale by AISQUITH & BRO.,
Feb'y 13. Apothecaries.

### LOOK AND SEE!

AND you will find at J. H. Easterday & Bro.'s good empty 5 and 10 gallon Kegs, and also Barrels. Call and you will get them cheap.

Dec. 12, 1865.

### JOSEPH H. EASTERDAY'S TIN, SHEET-IRON AND STOVE HOUSE,

Main Street, Charlestown, Va.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF *TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.*

Also, a full assortment of STOVES, will be kept on hand for the FALL TRADE.

JOB WORK

of every kind pertaining to the business made to order by the best workmen and best materials, and at the lowest prices. Particular attention paid to

*TIN ROOFING, GUTTERING, &c.*

*Cotton Rags, Beeswax, Old Copper, Brass, Iron, Pewter and Lead, Sheepskins, Hides, Bacon, Lard, Wool, and Country Produce in general, taken in exchange for Tin Ware or Tin Work.*

NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

### STOVE STORE AND TIN SHOP.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand an assortment of the most approved

**Stoves, and Tin Ware,**

at their Shop on Main Street, Charlestown. Every thing usually manufactured and kept in a TIN SHOP can be had by giving us a call, and at the most reasonable prices.

House Spouting, Jobbing and Repairing, done on short notice.

ALBERT MILLER & CO.

November 7, 1865.

### COACH MAKING.

I HAVE repaired my Shops, and resumed the business of COACH MAKING again at my Coach Factory in Charlestown. The business will be carried on as usual. All the different branches will be attended to, of NEW WORK and REPAIRING.

Until I can get seasoned timber to manufacture new work, I intend to keep a supply of

NEW CARRIAGES OF BALTIMORE BUILD,

for sale. Messrs. HILBERT & DOOLEY, formerly in my employ, have rented the Blacksmith and Wood Shops, and will attend promptly to all work connected with their branches of the business.

November 14, 1865. W. J. HAWKS.

### CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

I HAVE just received a supply of one and two horse CARRIAGES; consisting of DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, MARKET-WAGONS.

These Carriages are made of the best material, have all the modern improvements, and were built at the celebrated Carriage Manufactory of McCann Baltimore. One Second-Hand Single Rockaway among the number.

Dec. 5, 1865.—tf. W. J. HAWKS.

### JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP,

THE public is respectfully notified that the undersigned continue to conduct business at the old stand, "MILLER'S ROW," Charlestown, Jefferson County.

MACHINE MAKING AND REPAIRING, CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING AND REPAIRING.

Also, BLACKSMITHING in all its branches

We are prepared to manufacture to order, Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons—in fact almost any thing pertaining to WOOD AND IRON, in the speediest and best manner, and upon reasonable terms.

Special attention bestowed upon the Manufacture and Repair of Farming Implements. Mill Work and Axes.

WEIRICK & WELLER.

November 14, 1865—1y.

Highest cash price paid for Old Iron.

### Removal.

REZIN SHUGERT avails himself of this medium of informing the people of Jefferson and Clarke counties, that having removed from his old stand to the shop adjoining his residence, nearly opposite the Valley Bank building, he will there conduct the SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS, in all its various branches, and is prepared to execute all orders in the best style, at short notice, and at reasonable prices. He intends to work none but the best material that can be procured, and as he personally superintends every piece of work executed in his Shop, those who favor him with their custom may rely upon having neat, strong and durable work done.

He has now on hand, for sale, a fine lot of SADDLES, of excellent material.

He will repair Wagon, Carriage or Buggy Harness, at short notice.

Every description of HIDES, Green or Dry, taken in exchange for work, or bought for CASH at the highest market rates.

He solicits a call, assured of his ability to give entire satisfaction.

April 17, 1866—tf.

### HARNESS, SADDLES, AND BRIDLES,

MANUFACTURED OR REPAIRED.

*At Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.*

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he is constantly making and repairing Carriage, Gig, Buggy, Coach and Wagon HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, &c., in the most durable manner, and the most modern style of workmanship, and at short notice and upon "living" terms. My work commends itself. All I ask is a share of the public patronage.

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

HENRY D. MIDDLEKAUFF.

November 7, 1865—1y.

### HALLTOWN

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE.

EVERY VARIETY OF *DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,*

QUEENSWARE, Hardware, Woodenware, Liquors, Leather, &c., kept and for sale for CASH, or exchange for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

WHEAT, RYE, OATS, CORN, BUTTER, EGGS, WOOL AND HIDES,

bought for CASH, or in exchange for GOODS, at highest market price.

LUMBER.

We are also receiving large lots of prime Lumber, Lime, Laths, Shingles, &c., which we can sell cheap to builders. We can furnish bills on short notice direct from the mills of S. R. CLARK.—Wheat, Corn, Rye and Hay, received and forwarded to responsible houses.

JOHN H. STRIDER.

NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

W. W. BURTON,

HAS established himself in Charlestown, and is prepared to repair WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at short notice, upon reasonable terms, and in a substantial manner.

On hand a fine, large stock of SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, &c., of superior quality.

November 7, 1865.

SPICES, SPICES! Cloves, Mace, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Ground Cinnamon, White and Black Mustard Seed, Celery Seed, Pepper, Jamaica Ginger, Race Ginger and Ground Ginger for sale by CAMPBELL & MASON.

### MUSIC, MUSIC.

WE have just received an assortment of Music Pieces and Songs.

April 17. CAMPBELL & MASON.

### MERCER POTATOES.

PURE Maine White MERCER POTATOES, just received from Baltimore and for sale by

April 17, 1866. KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

LOOK HERE!—Baltimore, Cove and Spiced Oysters fixed up nicely at the Saloon of

May 3. JOHN S. EASTERDAY.

## CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

[J. H. HAINES.] [C. E. HAINES.]

### J. H. HAINES & Bro., Manufacturers and Dealers in TOBACCO, SNUFFS AND CIGARS,

ALSO, will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of CHEWING TOBACCO, PIPES, and STEMS.

Just received and for sale a fine lot of the genuine old Gravely Brand CHEWING TOBACCO. Also, a lot of the choicest brands of VIRGINIA SMOKING TOBACCO.

Persons dealing in our line will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

NEXT DOOR TO AISQUITH & BRO.

Charlestown, Va., Nov. 7, 1865.

[N. W. HAINES.] [C. E. BELLER.]

### TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND SNUFF,

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Merchants of the Valley, that they have constantly on hand at their store in Winchester, a superior lot of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

which they can sell at less than Baltimore prices.

Their stock of Cigars consists in part of the following popular Brands—

JEFFERSON, LA REAL,
CABINET, LA FLOR,
EL NACIONAL, LA ESCOSESA,
FLOR DE LONDRES,
PLANTATION,
SUPERIOR HAVANA,
BESIDES OTHER FINE BRANDS.

They also keep constantly on hand a large variety of PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO, in papers, bales, drums, and in bulk. Bayley's Celebrated Michigan FINE CUT TOBACCO Also, John Anderson's SOLACE, John Cornish's VIRGINIA LEAF, and other brands of FINE CUT.—CHEWING TOBACCO in foil and in bulk.

HAINES & BELLER
nearly opposite the Court House,
November 14, 1865. Winchester, Va.

N B. We manufacture our own Cigars, and being *Practical Tobacconists*, we guarantee all goods as represented.

### TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C., &C.

LLOYD LOGAN

HAS resumed business in the Store House, third door South of the Taylor Hotel, where he will be glad to see his old friends and dealers generally.

200,000 Imported and Domestic Segars, from $15 to $120 per thousand
200 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco
50 Boxes Scotch Snuff
55 Cases Smoking Tobacco
10 Barrels Smoking Tobacco
200 Reams Wrapping Paper
25,000 Paper Pockets, from half lb to 12 lbs
50 Reams Cap, Letter and Note Paper
20,000 Envelopes, assorted
40 Dozen Maynard & Noyes Ink
25 Gross Pens and Pen-holders
5,000 Blank Cards, assorted
60 Boxes of Pipes
3 Barrels of Pipes
30 Kegs and Boxes of Scotch, Rappee, Congress and Maccabau Snuff
40 Gross Matches; 50 Dozen Blacking
10 Dozen Brushes
30 Gross fine cut Chewing Tobacco
10 Half barrels Chewing Tobacco,
10 Gross Tobacco and Snuff Boxes
12 Gross assorted Pipe Bowles
5,000 Pipe Stems, assorted,

All of which will be sold on the best terms, by LLOYD LOGAN.

N. B.—Rags bought and received in exchange for goods

Winchester, Va., Dec. 19, 1865.—tf.

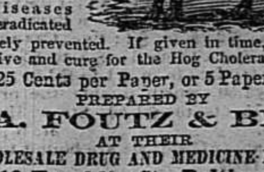
### FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.



Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY S. A. FOUTZ & BRO., AT THEIR WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT, No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For Sale by Campbell & Mason,
Charlestown, Feb. 6, 1866.—1y

[G. LEISENRING.] [G. W. LEISENRING.]

### LEISENRING and SON,

HARPER'S FERRY, CHARLESTOWN, RIPPON,

WHERE they keep a large assortment of DRY GOODS, such as

Cloths, Cashmeres, Calicoes, Cottons, Ginghams, Lawns, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
Also, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Fancy Soaps,
Perfumery, Extracts for flavoring,
Boots, Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters,
Gentlemen'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.

Goods specially ordered promptly attended to—one of the firm visiting Baltimore every week.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.

NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

### RIPPON! RIPPON!! RIPPON!!!

BRILLIANT ARRAY!!

UNSURPASSED AND UNSURPASSABLE ATTRACTION AT RIPPON.

The People's Cheap Cash Store.

COME one and all, and see for yourselves, and be satisfied. Don't fail to come and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low for cash. No humbug but a positive fact. In addition to our large and varied assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Stone and Earthenware Notions, Drugs, &c., we are daily receiving every thing useful for family supplies.

G. W. LEISENRING & CO.

Rippon, Nov. 28, 1865.

WOODEN WARE—Tubs, Buckets, Bowls and Trays, and Brooms, for sale by CHARLES JOHNSON.

## APOTHECARIES.

C. W. AISQUITH.] [ARCHIE H. AISQUITH

### AISQUITH & BROTHER, Druggists

*At the Old Stand of* BELLER & BURNETT, *in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,*

OFFER TO THE PEOPLE THEIR LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, AND DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS, AND STATIONERY,

At prices to suit the times. PRESCRIPTIONS and all COMPOUNDS will receive special attention at all hours, of day and night, so as to insure certainty and safety. We call special attention to the following enumeration of articles—

Drake's Plantation Bitters,
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Hoofland's German Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Ague Cure—Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
Carter's Spanish Mixture,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu,
Wolf's Schnapps—Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Radway's Ready Relief—Burnett's Cod Liver Oil
Nichols' Elixir Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of Iron,
Hegeman's Elixir of Calisaya Bark,
Swaim's Panacea—Holloway's Worm Confections
McLane's Vermifuge—Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer—Larabee's Pain Killer,
Blair's Compound Syrup Phosphates,
Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron,
Ellis' Citrate Magnesia,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Brandreth's Pills—Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Dr Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote,
Spalding's Glue—Olive Oil,
McAlister's Ointment—Sing's Itch Ointment,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Thompson's Eye Water—Arrow Root,
Barley, Corn Starch, Sago, Gelatine, Tapioca,
Extract Vanilla—Extract Lemon,
Extract Pine Apple—Extract Orange,
Hodgson's Diamond Cement,
Payson's Indelible Ink,
Stonebraker'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.
Perfumery, Soaps, &c—Sozodant for Teeth,
Hawley's and Glenn's Ext's for Handkerchiefs,
Golden Lilly of Japan for the Hair,
Sterling's Ambrosial for the Hair,
Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair,
Oldham's and Cristadora's Hair Dye,
Ambrosial Nectar Cologne,
Glenn's Rose Hair Oil—Glenn's Honey Soap,
Colgate's Bath Soap, together with Soaps of every variety and style,
Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes—Combs, &c,
Pens, Ink, Paper and Envelopes, &c.

NOVEMBER 7, 1865.

[E H. CAMPBELL] [G F. MASON.

### 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, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, STATIONERY, &c.

will supply friends and customers at accommodating prices. We call special attention to the following enumeration of articles—

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla—Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Lozenges—Jaynes' Expectorant,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Shriner's Cough Syrup,
Drake's Plantation Bitters—Hostetter's Bitters,
Backsley's Wine Bitters—Cannon's Bitters,
Oxygenated Bitters,
Hoofland's German Bitters,
Hegeman's Elixer Calisaya Bark,
Bull's Sarsaparilla—McLane's Vermifuge,
Carter's Spanish Mixture,
Holloway's Worm Confection,
Thompson's Eye Water,
McMinn's Elixer Opium,
Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup,
Brown's Essence of Ginger,
Helmbold's Extract Buchu,
British Oil—Oil of Spike,
Radway's Ready Relief,
Davis' Pain Killer—Larabee's Pain Killer,
Opodeldoc—Husband's Magnesia,
Mustang Liniment—Hays' Liniment for Piles,
Arctic Liniment—Gargling Oil for Horses,
Stonebraker's Nerve and Bone Liniment,
Blair's Compound Syrup Phosphates,
Swaim's Panacea—Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron,
do. Elixer Valerianate of Ammonia,

We are prepared to fill physician's orders at the shortest notice.

The public can confidently rely on having prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of day and night.

NOVEMBER 14, 1865.

Our customers will bear in mind that we sell EXCLUSIVELY for CASH.

### Aisquith & Bro.

SOLE AGENTS AT CHARLESTOWN, FOR STONEBRAKER'S GREAT REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT OR DIPTHERIA.

THE attention of the public, and especially the sufferers from that dreadful disease. Diptheria or Sore Throat, &c., is called to that great remedy known as

Stonebraker's Balsam OR PAIN KILLER.

For the rapid cure of Sore Throat or Diptheria, Croup, Scarlet Fever, &c., and all other diseases of the throat, and also for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Bowell Complaints, it has no equal. This Medicine has been used in hundreds of cases, and has never failed to cure if used in time, and according to directions. A great amount of suffering might often be saved by having a few bottles of this valuable medicine in the house. Try it and it will speak wonders for itself. Every bottle warranted or the money refunded. Sold by Aisquith & Bro., and country dealers generally.

STONEBRAKER'S DYSPEPSIA BITTERS AND LIVER INVIGORATOR!

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Attacks, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Jaundice, Cholera Morbus, and Female Weakness. Dropsy. Depression of Spirits, Sallow Complexion, and all Derangements of the Digestive Functions.

This being an entire Vegetable Compound, is warranted a safe and effectual remedy, not only for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, but for all those diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the Stomach and Liver, or derangement of the digestive functions, such as Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Debility or Weakness, Acidities of the Stomach, Headache, Costiveness, Dropsy, &c.

It is particularly recommended to those who are suffering under debility and depression of spirits, soothing and renovating powers being particularly adapted to all such cases

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by Aisquith & Bro. Druggists, Charlestown, and by Country Dealers generally.

Nov. 28, 1865—6m.

### VERY CHEAP! SHOES, HATS AND GROCERIES.

CALL and examine for yourselves, at the cheap store of Trussell & Co., their

Prime Sugars, Coffees, Teas,
Molasses, Syrups, Kerosene Oil,
Pickles, Vinegar, Mackerel,
Fresh Herrings, Canvassed Hams,
English Dairy Cheese.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's Lasting Gaiters, Morocco Boots, Plush Slippers, Kid Slippers, Gent's Fine Shoes, Hats and Caps, all of which they will sell at the very lowest prices for cash or country produce. Virginia Bank Money taken at what it is worth in the market.

May 1. TRUSSELL & CO.

NEW ARRIVAL. I have just received a beautiful assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which will be sold at reduced prices. CHARLES JOHNSON.

November 21, 1865.