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Spirit of Jefferson.

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Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BEALL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Spirit of Jefferson.

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A fair trial and satisfaction guaranteed.
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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HOWARD HOUSE,
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STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL,
STABLER'S, DR. CHAPMAN'S WORM MIXTURE,
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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.
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February 13, 1866—1y

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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

JOHN R. COX, DANIEL F. POPE.
JOHN R. COX & POPE,
PRODUCE AND
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S. W. Corner Howard and Fayette Streets,
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FLOUR, GRAIN, BUTTER, DRIED FRUIT, &c.
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Those persons having these articles to sell, will always find a market at the house of
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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,
Frean Herrings, Canvassed Hams,
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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.

GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Grand Demonstration of Conservative Men.---Temporary Organization.

Proceedings of the First Day.

A correspondent from Philadelphia in noticing the proceedings of the first day's session of the great National Convention in that city, says that about noon the members of the convention began to arrive, and soon filled up the body of the hall. The galleries also became pretty well filled.

The first impulse given to the proceedings was the announcement by Postmaster General Randall that the delegations from Massachusetts and South Carolina would now enter arm in arm. This caused the audience to rise and cheer lustily, and, as the representatives of these two States, headed by Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, and Gen. Couch of Massachusetts, walked up one of the aisles in this fraternal manner, the highest degree of excitement and enthusiasm was manifested, the band playing all the while, "Rally Round the Flag," "Way Down in Dixie," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle." Men waved their hats, clapped their hands and cheered vociferously, and the ladies present waved their handkerchiefs.

Mr. Hogan, member of Congress from Missouri, then called for three cheers for the thirty-six States and all loyal and in the Union, which call was lustily responded to, as were also other calls for like honors to President Johnson, to the Union, to the Red, White and Blue, &c. The Convention thus seemed to open under promising auspices as to harmony and general good feeling.

MR. RANDALL CALLS THE CONVENTION TO ORDER.

Mr. Randall, advancing to the front of the stage, said:

The Convention will please come to order. For the purpose of effecting a temporary organization of this convention, I propose the name of Gen. John A. Dix, of New York, as temporary chairman of this convention.—[Applause.]

ADDRESS OF GEN. DIX.

General Dix then came forward and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow-Citizens of the whole Union: [Applause.] I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me in choosing me to preside temporarily over your deliberations. I regard it as a distinction of no ordinary character, not only on account of the high social and political standing of the gentlemen who compose this convention, but because it is a convention of the people of all the States of the Union, [applause,] and because we cannot doubt, if its proceedings are conducted with harmony and good judgment, that it will lead to most important results. [Applause.]

It may be truly said that no body of men has met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and so important since the year 1787, when our ancestors assembled in this city to form a better government for the States which composed the old confederation—a government which has been confirmed and made more enduring, as we trust, by the fearful trials and perils which it has encountered and overcome. [Applause.]

The constitution which they came here to frame we are here to vindicate and restore. We are here to assert the supremacy of representative government. We all are within the confines of the Union. A government which cannot, without violation of its fundamental principles, be extended over any but those who are represented in it. Over those who, by virtue of that representation, are entitled to a voice in the administration of public affairs.

It was such a government that our fathers formed and put in operation. It is such a government which we are bound by every principle of fidelity and justice and good faith to defend and maintain.

Gentlemen, we are not now living under such a government. Thirty-six States have for years been governed by twenty-five States. Eleven States have been wholly without representation in the legislative bodies of the nation. The numerical proportion of the represented and unrepresented States has just been changed by the admission of the delegation from Tennessee. A unit, taken from the smaller, has been put to the larger number, but the States are still denied representation in Congress, to which they are entitled under the constitution.

It is this wrong which we have come here to protest against, and, as far as in us lies, to redress. When the President of the United States declared that armed resistance to the authority of the Union was over, all of the States had a right to be represented in the legislative bodies. They had a right under the constitution. They had a right under the resolutions passed in both houses of Congress in 1861.

Those resolutions were not concurrent, but they were substantially identical. Moreover, they were entitled to be represented on other grounds—fairness and good faith. The President, not in pursuance of any constitutional power, had called on the Confederated States to accept the conditions for their admission to the exercise of their legitimate functions as members of the Union. The ratification of the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery, and the repudiation of debts contracted to overthrow the government, were those conditions. They were met and accepted. The exaction of new conditions is unjust, and a violation of the faith of the government, subversive of the purposes of our political system, and dangerous to the public prosperity and peace.

Each house of Congress may, as the judge of the qualifications of its own members, reject individuals for just cause, but the two bodies acting conjointly cannot exclude an entire delegation without an unwarrantable assumption of power. [Applause.]

Congress has not only done this; it has gone further. It has incorporated new conditions, with amendments to the constitution, and submitted them for the ratification of the States. There is no probability that these amendments will be ratified by three-fourths of the States of this Union. [Applause.]—To insist on the conditions they contain is to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of more than one-fourth of the States from their representations in Congress. [Applause.]

Is this the government our fathers fought to establish? [Loud cries of "No."] Is this the government we have been fighting to preserve? ["No, no."] The President has done all in his power to correct this wrong. [Applause] He has done all in his power to restore the rights of the States in the legislation of the country, by giving to each section its full share. Legislation without representation is an anomaly in our political system.—Under any other form of government it would be but another name for usurpation and misrule.

Gentlemen, I trust that in our deliberations here we shall confine ourselves to one main purpose—that of redressing the wrong to which I have referred. There is much in the administration of the government which needs amendment. Some things need to be done, and others to be undone. There are commercial and financial reforms which are indispensable to the public welfare. But we shall not have the power to carry out these until we change the political complexion of Congress. [Applause.] This should be our first and our immediate aim. [Applause.] It is in the congressional districts that the vital contest is to take place. The control of one body will enable us to prevent partial and unjust and pernicious legislation. The control of both houses, with the power to introduce and carry out salutary reforms; to bring the government back, in the language of Jefferson, "to the republican track," will come later, [applause,] by wise, hrrmonious, and judicious action on our part and the part of those we represent.

That period need not be long delayed. I believe that public opinion is ripe, and that it is only necessary to present to the people clearly the issues between us and the other party which controls the action of Congress. And, gentlemen, is not the object for which we are contending a consummation worthy of our highest and our most devoted efforts?—[Applause.] To bring back the republic, purified and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed, to its ancient prosperity and power. To present to the world an example worthy of imitation—no utopian vision of good government—but the grand old reality of better times, bringing up the memory of our fathers and the recollection of the past, with the past and the future inseperably entwined—one country, one flag, one Union of equal States. [Long-continued applause.]

COMMITTEES.

On motion of Gen. J. B. Steadman, of Ohio, a committee of thirteen was appointed by the chair as a committee on credentials.

On motion of Montgomery Blair, of Md., a committee of one from each State and Territory was appointed by the chair to report officers for the permanent organization of the convention.

Of the committee on organization, Hon. Thos. S. Flournoy, of Virginia, is the chairman.

Letters were received by the President of the convention from Messrs. Vallandingham and Fernando Wood, declining seats as delegates in the convention.

LETTER FROM HON. R. C. WINTHROP.

Hon Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, formerly Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, when the whig party was in power, has written a letter to say that he will be unable to attend the Philadelphia Convention. He endorses the movement heartily, and he hopes that it will be characterized by a spirit of forbearance and moderation, "notwithstanding the insulting and proscriptive tone in which the convention has been assailed by so many of the opponents of the President of the United States." Mr. Winthrop concurs with Judge Curtis in considering the Southern States to be as rightfully now in the Union as before the rebellion, and that they should be as effectually so. Mr. Winthrop adds:

It is vain to offer test oaths to others if we fail to fulfill our own oaths. The necessities of a state of war may be an excuse for many irregularities, both legislative and executive; but now that, by the blessing of God, a state of peace has been restored to us, we are entitled to the Constitution and the Union in all their legitimate authority and extent.—Nothing less than the whole constitution and the whole Union ought to satisfy us. For one, I should despair of the restoration of law and order in ten Southern States, and even of the maintenance of our own national credit, if there should fail to be exhibited at Washington something of that scrupulous adherence to the constitution and the laws which characterized the earlier days of the republic. Nor could anything, in my judgment, be of more influence upon the future career of our country than that Congress should even seem to be holding in abeyance any provisions of the constitution until they shall have been changed, under duress, in order to suit the opinions or secure the interests of a predominant party. Against such a course of proceeding, I trust the convention at Philadelphia will put forth a seasonable and effective protest.

VIEWS OF GOV. ORR, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, addressed a meeting of the conservative democrats at the National Guards' Hall, in Philadelphia, on Monday night. He said: Ten years ago I stood before you with the lamented Douglas, when we then gave to you our opinions of the democratic party. I would to God that he again stood before you. Since then great changes have occurred; a gulf has sprung up, but that gulf has been closed, and we have come here to form a union between the conservative men of the North and of the South. I will merely glance at a few points to show you that the professions made by the people of the South since they have laid down their arms are honest and whole-souled. The war began on the part of the South through the people believing they had the right to secede. You did not agree to that. War resulted. The South was conquered, and the interprétation you gave to the Constitution has been established firmly as the legal one. That decision was pronounced on the field of battle by the highest tribunal, and the decree is incontrovertible, the nationality of our Government has been established. The South has surrendered the principles she believed in and is willing to accept your interpretation. No man would reopen the dreadful contest to see whether the decision was the right one, but all are willing to abide forever by it. By this war the people of the South have, to a very large extent, been stripped of their property. Their banks are gone and their credit is gone. In many localities the great standpoint of civil law has been lost. Thus the people of the South have far more need of a government than you have, and it is mad folly to charge that they will not fulfill their oaths to support their government. Although your public debt has been contracted in defeating the section of the country from which I come, yet I would feel that any repudiation of the debt would be a dishonor to my own integrity. This is my government, and it is to be my children's and grandchildren's government. As a participant in the rebellion, I am for this government, and its honor is my honor. I desire it to stand forth before all the nations of the earth, in all the glory and pride and prosperity of a great nation of the world.—Fellow-citizens, we have been knocking at the door for eight long months, asking Congress to represent us there. If we are not to be trusted now, when are we to be trusted? Is it just that we should be excluded from these privileges? No! for the right of representation is regarded as one of the most sacred rights in the country. Is it just or fair or generous that we should be excluded from legislation while taxes are imposed upon us without our consent? I am a delegate from South Carolina to the Convention, and I hope they will be successful in forming a party to stand against the mad policy of the radicals in Congress. When the convention adjourns and sends forth the results of its deliberations, I trust that all right-minded men shall be able to agree to their deeds.

Further addresses, by Montgomery Bliar and others, were greeted with applause, after which the meeting adjouned.

Senator Doolittle Again.

This gentleman has been making another speech; this time at Buffalo, New York. He says, on the subject of

"DISFRANCHISING THE BRAINS OF THE SOUTH."

But there is another proposition contained in this proposed amendment to the Constitution, to wit: The disfranchisement of all the men of the South who ever held any kind of office requiring them to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which applies to almost every office, State or federal, and every member of the Legislature, and every judge of every court, and every executive officer of any kind throughout the whole of those States the proposition of Congress is to disfranchise these men forever. Now, fellow-citizens, in the whole history of modern times you cannot find a proposition equal to that! No, sir; not even when Poland was crushed under the iron heel of Russia, did the ukase of the Emperor go to the length of that! The ukase of the Emperor of Russia admitted the people of Poland to rights and dignities and honors, according to their merits. Nor in the civil wars in Epgland is anything like this to be found; nor in the civil wars of France, when the victorious party had conquered the party in war against it. Is that the way to make peace? Is the disfranchisement of the whole heart and brain of the South—to make them your eternal enemies—never to forgive them—never to relent—is this the true doctrine of statesmen who desire to heal? How was it with Lord Hale, who served as the Chief-Justice under the rebellion? How was it upon the restoration? Was he disfranchised? He was made Chief-Justice under the incoming king, although he had been a Chief-Justice under the rebellion. And yet men talk of statesmanship, talk of wisdom, talk about reading the history of the world—claim to be Christians and yet never can forgive. (Great laughter and applause.)

ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

In reply to an interrogatory, he said:

"The reason they should not vote, I tell my friend there, is simply this: In the Southern States there is a mass of colored population, among which nine-tenths of the men have no sense of family and family ties—(tremendous applause)—and the women have no sense of virtue: and the man who would build the foundations of human society upon a population like that knows nothing of republican government. (Great applause.) I say that to base suffrage on the negro population of the South in their present condition would make a burlesque of republican institutions—(laughter and applause)—and we ourselves would be the laughing stock of the world. [Loud cheers.] I can understand how in the Northern States, where there are a few colored men brought up as freedmen among freemen, with the habits and thoughts of freemen, with families like freemen—I can understand how in some of the States such a population may be admitted to suffrage. But in the States of the South, situated as they are now, with this population in its present condition, there is no man in his senses, in my judgment, who would get up to defend negro suffrage there. [Loud applause.] There is still another and more potent reason than the one I have stated. I told it last fall—General Grant told me and authorized me to state it; General Sherman told me and authorized me to state it; President Johnson told me and authorized me to state it—that the attempt to force negro suffrage upon those States now would inevitably lead to a war of races. ['That's so.'"]

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

He charges boldly on "the Washington clique" who began the conspiracy that culminated in New Orleans. He says:

"And let me tell my friend who sits there and makes so much objection—(laughter)—some facts." (Cries, 'Put him out!' 'Let him be!' 'He's quiet now!') We have lately had a riot in New Orleans. (Interruption.) There was a clique of men in Washington who began a conspiracy that has lately culminated in New Orleans. That conspiracy was this: to undertake to get up new revolutionary governments in the Southern States, based on negro suffrage. Here was a convention in Louisiana—a convention whose functions had ceased two years ago, whose president refused to call it together, a majority of whose members were unwilling to sit—but this convention urged on by some revolutionists in the city of New Orleans, sought to come together, and for what? To pass new amendments in the State of Louisiana to give suffrage to the negroes. What was the consequence? What General Grant told me is true, what Thomas Jefferson said many years ago is true—that the attempt to place these two races in large numbers side by side upon an equality in a free government, will of necessity breed a war of races—(applause)—which will result in the end in destroying the colored race. And there is not to be found on this earth a man from whom the colored race should flee as they should flee from that man who undertakes, by force or otherwise, to bring about negro suffrage upon the States of the South at the present time. (Long continued cheering.) No, there is not a proposition that can be conceived so cruel, so heartless, so unrelenting in its consequences upon the negro race, and it will, if undertaken, cover the whole Southern country with blood."

Interesting Letter from Hon. M. Blair.

General Lee's Position Before the War—The Course of Southern Statesmen.

Editor of Evening Post:

MY DEAR SIR—A writer in your paper makes severe animadversions on the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, provoked, it seems, by a letter written by him to me. His assuasive tone, the patriotic feeling, the resigned, self-denying devotedness with which he acquiesces in the fortune meted out to himself in common with his fellow-citizens of the South, and would now turn adversity itself to good account by making it redound to a more close, more cordial, and secure union than that which preceded hostilities, find no toleration. It is amazing, after the horrid struggle in which our kindred of all the States have been decimated, that any one should now be found unwilling to be appeased and to renew fraternal feeling. Mr. Stephens' great crime, in the eye of the *Post's* contributor, is, that the same spirit now animates him that made that most eloquent of all appeals—his speech to the people of Georgia to arrest the revolutionary conflict at the opening by preventing the secession of Georgia from the Union, and which now pleads for its restoration, having in the interval stood by his State and the South. But is there anything unnatural or unpardonable in this? Do we not see the highest intelligence and noblest sensibility that adorn our nature drawn to the side of those who have fallen into error from honorable motives, although these motives may have been instilled into the community by artful, intriguing, selfish men for selfish ends at war with the public good? Does not every candid mind now perceive, that looks back to the thirty years history of secession, that it was a war of sections that gradually brought to the issue and trial of battle, by the ambition of a few political leaders who availed themselves of the difference in the great common interests North and South, which had prevailing sway over the minds of masses in the two sections to produce the belief that there was an irreconcilable incompatibility between them, rendering separation inevitable? Everybody knows that there were multitudes of enthusiasts on both sides who urged on this quarrel, under the delusion that it was a mere matter of discussion, which would be determined by peaceable separation, or pass off like other political questions, by a collapse of the inflammatory feeling incited by debate.

All such disputants and the great body of the people were taken by surprise on the outbreak of the war, organized by the secret cabal of conspirators. But when the war came, in spite of all appeals of sober-minded patriots to stay its fury—when the thunder of cannon had begun—what could the lovers of peace in either section do but submit to the force with which they were surrounded in the States to which they belonged? General Lee said to my father, when he was sounded by him, at the request of President Lincoln, about taking command of our army against the rebellion, then hanging upon the decision of the Virginia Convention, "Mr. Blair, I look upon secession as anarchy. If I owned the four millions of slaves in the South, I would sacrifice them all to the Union; but how can I draw my sword upon Virginia, my native State?" He could not determine then; said he would consult with his old friend General Scott, and went on the same day to Richmond, probably to arbitrate difficulties; and we see the result. It is hard for a noble mind to tear itself from home, kindred, friends, and native soil, and go into opposite ranks to crush them all. This was the case of Stephens as well as Lee. It was the case of nearly every elevated soul in the South when the Government of the United States, delinquent in all its duties, had failed to make preparation to arrest violence at the outbreak, and cure the phrenzy by binding it in the beginning, and prevent its running on until it became a sectional war, and, in effect, a *national war*, in its influences on the people of both sections, who were brought to consider the success of the one the subjugation of the other.

As the South grew weaker, and began to stagger under the blows of the gigantic North, all her brave spirits rallied to her support.—Even the slaves were moved by the natural instinct; for when all the white men, young an old, had left their homes, their women and children to be protected and fed by their superior strength, they would not desert to our conquering army as it marched through the shrinking South, but fled with its panic-stricken families, and gave them aid and comfort. In this did not the blacks prove themselves a loyal people? Would not the white man have proved himself a recreant if, under such circumstances, he had gone to the invaders? When the affairs of the South were absolutely desperate, and President Lincoln had sent a message inviting peace on terms that Mr. Davis seemed at one time inclined to take, the commissioners appointed by him—Hunter, Stephens and Campbell—were all anxious to conclude the war on the terms proposed by our President. These gentlemen were for union and peace. Mr. Davis, who had in charge the cause of the South, insisted on independence. Could the commissioners violate the trust which, according to the shape given by events to the cause they represented, and which they were bound to consider that of a whole people, were committed to Mr. Davis? Could they take upon themselves to say it was treason, and commit all that concerned it to the *arbitrum* of Mr. Lincoln?

The aspects to which I thus allude show that the spread and continuance of a war puts a new face on that which, at its inception, was treason. The war upon King Charles I, in its inception was treason. It ceased to be treason long before the English Commonwealth was established. Our war for independence, when the first blood was shed at Lexington, was held in England to be treason. It ceased to be thought so long before our Republic was recognized as a nation. History is full of explanation showing the distinction between violence and wrong proceeding from the heart of a community, and that without such warrant, though springing from the impulse of a multitude. The history of all nations proves also that this singular alchemy, by which great wars convert great crimes into pardonable offences, and sometimes into great blessings, is well understood. That Providence will bring good out of the evil of our unhappy conflict, I most sincerely hope; but this most devoutly wished for consummation can never be accomplished if the patriotic, benevolent men who sought to prevent the severance of the Union and avert the war, and even those who passed through it, and whose only guilt was in defending their homes and families from its calamities, and now seek to restore the Union and perfect concord, are to be deemed unpardonable offenders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, M. BLAIR.

Family Relation of the German Princes.

At a moment when the chances of war are likely to produce important territorial changes in Germany, it may not be out of place to mention the family ties subsisting between the sovereign houses of that country and those of Russia, Germany and England:

The sister of the King of Prussia was married to the Czar Nicholas. The present Emperor of Russia, his brothers and sisters, are consequently nephews and nieces to the King of Prussia. The Princess Royal of Prussia is the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, and the sister of the hereditary Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The sister of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt is the present Empress of Russia. Prince Louis, the heir to the Grand Ducal Crown, married the Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria, and sister of the Princess Royal of Prussia.

The heir to the throne of Electoral Hesse Cassel, Prince Frederick, had for his first wife a daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, and for his second a Princess of Prussia.—He receives a pension from Russia, and his children are the issue of his second marriage.

The Grand Duke of Nassau had for his first wife a daughter of the late Grand Duke Michael of Russia. She died without leaving issue. He married a second time. His sister married Prince Pierre of Oldenburg, who resides at the Court of St Petersburg.

The Grand Duke of Baden married the daughter of the King of Prussia. One of his sisters is married to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, brother of the Czar.

Queen Olga of Wurtemberg is sister of the Emperor of Russia.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar is the son of a sister of the Czar Nicholas, and the Grand Duchess, a Princess of Holland, is likewise the daughter of another sister of Nicholas. The sisters of the Grand Duke married the King and Prince Charles of Prussia.

A Princess of Saxe-Altenburg, cousin of the reigning Grand Duke, married the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is the brother of the late Prince Consort of England, and Prince Alfred is heir to the Duchy.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is the son of a Princess of Prussia.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz married a sister of the Duke of Cambridge. His brother, Prince George, married a daughter of the late Grand Duke Michael of Russia. He fills a high military post at St. Petersburg.

The family of Oldenburg is of the same origin as that of Russia. A cousin of the Grand Duke, Prince Pierre, received from the Emperor Nicholas the title of "Imperial Highness." He married a Princess of Nassau, and one of his daughters married the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother to the Emperor of Russia.

The Houses of Hanover and Brunswick are, every one knows, nearly related to the Royal family of England.

The daughter of the late King Maximilian I. of Bavaria was married to the late King of Prussia.

A Connubial Sermon.

A connubial little sermon, from the text, "Be happy as you are," is thus preached by a cotemporary print:

Wife and Mother, are you tired, and out of patience with your husband's and your children's demands upon your time and attention? Are you tempted to speak out your feelings to that faithful, but perhaps sometimes heedless or exacting husband of yours? or to scold and fret at these sweet and beautiful ones? Do you groan and say, "What a fool I was to marry and leave my father's house, where I lived in ease and quiet?"

Are you, by reason of care and weariness of the body which wifehood and motherhood must bring, forgetful of, and unmindful for, their jokes? O, wife and mother! what if a stroke should smite your husband and lay him low? What if your children should be snatched from your arms, and from your bosom? What if there were no true, strong heart for you to lean upon? What if there were no soft, little innocent to nestle in your arms, and to love you, or recieve your love? How would it be with you then?

Be patient and kind, dear wife; be unwearying and long suffering, dear mother, for you know not how long you may have with you your best and dearest treasures, you know not how long you may be with them? Let there be nothing for you to remember which will wring your heart with remorse if they leave you alone; let there be nothing for them to remember but sweetness and love unutterable; if you are called to leave them by the way. Be patient, be pitiful, be tender of them all, for death will step sooner or later between them and you.—And O! what would you do if you should be doomed to sit solitary and forsaken through years and years.

—It is related that in a certain county in California, the Chinamen had learned to know the tax collector, and paid without suspicion whenever he came round; but knowing that attempts were made to impose upon them, of course regarded everybody else as a swindler. An election resulted in another official being chosen, and when he attempted to collect they refused to pay. He was rather peremptory, whereupon they seized him, tied his wrists and ankles together, and thrusting a pole between them, several of the Celestials lifted the pole, and carrying him thus, as they would a dressed pig, brought their captive up town and handed him over to the proper authorities, with a self-satisfied "much catches wobber," conscious of having at the same time rid themselves of an enemy, and rendered good service to the community. The joke was such a good one, and was so mercilessly kept alive by the friends of the victim, that the poor fellow was obliged, in self-defence, to resign his office and quit the neighborhood.

HOOPS DENOUNCED IN THE BIBLE.—The following is an extract from Isaiah iii—11:

'In that day the lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their combs, and their *round tires like the moon.*'

GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Grand Demonstration of Conservative Men---Permanent Organization.

Great Harmony in the Proceedings.

The first day's proceedings of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, will be found on our first page. On Wednesday morning a permanent organization of the Convention wos effected by the election of Hon: JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, as President, and the selection of one Vice President from each State. From the State of Virginia, Judge JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH occupied the position of Vice President, and THOMAS SWEENY for West Virginia. On taking the Chair, Mr. Doolittle addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow-Citizens of the United States:—(Cheers.)—For the distinguished honor of being called upon to preside, I sincerely thank you. I could have wished that these responsibilities had fallen upon another, but I rely upon that perfect and generous confidence which has called me to the chair.

I enter upon my duties with earnest hopes of the success of our great cause. Among the great events of our day, this Convention will prove, I believe, to be one of the greatest, for peace has her victories not less renowned than war, and this Convention is one of her victories. May I not say a crowning victory; for the first time in six years a National Convention representing all the States now assembled; six long and weary years, and as we look back, what an interim of blood, and agony and tears. During that period we have been engaged in the most gigantic civil war the world has ever seen, wasting our resources, drenching a thousand battle-fields in fraternal blood, and carrying to their graves, our fathers, our sons and our brothers by hundreds of thousands. And, thanks be to Almighty God, the war is over. [Applause.] Peace, blessed peace, has come. The assurances which we here witness tell us that peace has come, and come to stay. [Applause.]

Oh, my fellow-citizens, if the whole people of the United States could this moment look in upon this Convention; if they could see what we now witness—the North and South the East and the West joining together in fraternal association as friends and fellow-citizens—our work would be already done; if they could have seen as we saw, Massachusetts and South Carolina, by their full delegations, coming arm in arm into this great Convention; if they could have seen this body, greater in numbers and in weight of character and brain, than ever has assembled on this continent under one roof, melting to tears of joy and gratitude to witness this commingling, there would be no struggle at the polls in the coming election. [Applause.]

When I remember that it was Massachusetts and South Carolina that in the Convention which framed the Constitution voted against the abolition of the slave trade; that it was Massachusetts in 1812 which, through some of her men, taught the doctrines of nullification, which South Carolina re-asserted in 1833, and in the form of secession, re-asserted in 1860; when I call to mind that South Carolina fired the first gun in this contest, and that the veins of Massachusetts poured out the first blood in the struggle; and when I call to mind all these memories, and, at the same time, ask the people of this country to look in on this Convention and see these two old States of the Union coming here in fraternal embrace, approaching the common altar of a common country, ready to make common sacrifices for the good of the whole; I say again, could the whole people of the United States witness all this, there would remain no further work for us to perform.—If the people of Massachusetts herself could have witnessed it, not a single member would be returned to Congress from that State until he had given a most sacred assurance that he would do all in his power in Congress to recognize the equality and dignity of all the States under the Constitution, including the sacred and inalienable right of every State under the Constitution to representation in both Houses of Congress.

Gentlemen of the Convention—I shall go into no argument on this occasion. The distinguished gentleman, (General Dix,) who preceded me, has said all I could desire to say, much better than I could say it. I endorse, and take great pleasure in fully endorsing all that he said, sentence by sentence, word by word.

Fellow-citizens—Unfortunately, it may be, the whole people of the United States are not here to witness what is now transpiring; therefore the great work still rests upon us. From this time until the election of the next Congress, we should be unremitting in our exertions to see to it that the next Congress, if this should continue to refuse the sacred right of representation to equal States, that the next Congress shall recognize that right.—When that is done, the Union is restored.—And when the Union is restored, we shall be prepared, in my judgment, to enter upon a higher and nobler career, among the nations of the earth, than has ever yet been occupied by any Government upon which the sun of Heaven ever shone. We shall stand in the vanguards of civilization and liberty. We shall lead the way by the light of our example, for all the nations of the earth.

Gentlemen, without detaining you any longer, I shall enter at once upon the duties of the chair.

Throughout the whole session of the Convention, its proceedings were of the most harmonious character, and marked by a spirit of conciliation and harmony, which augurs well for the future peace and prosperity of the country. After the permanent organization was effected, the following dispatch from the President was received and read:—

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14th, 1866.

To the Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. A. W. Randal, Convention at Philadelphia:

I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is unerring, and will guide you safely through. The People must be trusted and the country restored, my faith is unshaken in the ultimate success.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

On motion of Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, a committee of two from each State and the Territories was appointed to prepare resolutions and an address to the people. On this committee Judge Richard Parker and John L. Marye were appointed from Virginia, and Gen. John J. Jackson and Daniel Lamb from West Virginia.

On Thursday, Senator Cowan, the chairman of the Committee on Restoration, made the following report:—

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous, as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and forgive the past; revering the constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors; regarding the Union in its restoration more sacred than ever; looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes on which they have, with perfect unanimity, agreed:

First.—We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

Second.—The war just closed has maintained the authority of the constitution, with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the general government, unabridged and unaltered. And it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

Third.—Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our republican institutions. And neither Congress nor the general government has any authority as a power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment, under the constitution, from the people thereof.

Fourth.—We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this right of fundamental representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each house to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth.—The constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the powers not conferred by the constitution upon the general government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof; and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualification for the elective franchise therein; with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual.

Sixth.—Such amendments to the constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions, and in the proposition and exposition of such amendments, whether by Congress or Convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and undeniable right to a voice and a vote therein.

Seventh.—Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited; and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the emancipated slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in person and property.

Eighth.—While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable; and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the republic.

Ninth.—It is the duty of the national government to recognize the services of the federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have served, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate support.

Tenth.—In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who has proved steadfast in his devotion to the constitution, the laws, and the interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principle of free government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast. And we tender to him, in his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

SENATOR COWAN.

After the declaration or resolutions were read and adopted, three cheers for Senator Cowan, of Pa., were given. Senator Cowan acknowledged the compliment, but said that as he considered himself the host of the convention, one of his distinguished guests would address it, by virtue of authority unanimously derived from the committee on resoluttons and address, namely the Hon. Mr. Raymond, of New York.

ADDRESS.

To the People of the United States:

Having met in convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this 15th day of August, 1866, as the representatives of the people in all sections, and all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition and the wants of the common country, we address to you this declaration of our principles, and of the political purposes we seek to promote.

Since the meeting of the last National Convention, 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our government has passed through the vicissitudes and the perils of civil war; a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has nevertheless decided political differences that from the very beginning of the government had threatened the unity of our national existence, and has left its impress deep and ineffaceable upon all the interests, sentiments, and destiny of the republic. While it has inflicted upon the whole country severe losses in life and in property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers, a capacity for military organization and achievment, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions and command the respect of the civilized world. Like all great contests, which rouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform.—Amidst the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era, while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions that can sway the public judgment and affect the public actions; while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side and fears for the future take unjust proportions from the memories and resentments of the past, it is a difficult but imperative duty which, on your behalf, we who are here assembled have undertaken to perform.

For the first time after six long years of alienation and of conflict we have come together, from every State and every section of our land, as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that union which is again the object of our common love, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

In the first place we invoke you to remember always and everywhere that the war is ended, and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending arms no longer assails the shuddering heart of the republic. The insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority has been again acknowledged by word and act in every State, and by every citizen within its jurisdiction. We are no longer required or permitted to treat each other as enemies. Not only have the acts of war been discontinued and the weapons of war laid aside, but the state of war no longer exists; and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war have no longer lawful or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad domain. We are again people of the United States—fellow-citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither rights nor interests apart from a common destiny. The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace; to decide how we may most wisely and effectively heal the wounds the war has made, and perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured and the blessings which, under a wise and benign Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track.—This is the work not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment; not of resentment for past offences, prolonged beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and builds its plans and its hopes for the future, rather upon a community of interests and ambition than distrust and weapons of force. In the next place, we call upon you to recognize, in their full significance, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed. In the most important particular, the victory achieved by the national government has been final and decisive.—First, it has established, beyond all further controversy and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the national government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary consequence. And second, it has put an end, finally and forever, to the existence of slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both these points came directly involved in the contest, and controversy upon both was ended absolutely and finally by the result. In the third place, we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war, and the victory by which it was closed should be accurately understood. The war was carried on by the government of the United States in maintenance of its own authority and in defence of its own existence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to suppress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished that result. The government of the United States maintained by force of arms the supreme authority over all the territory and over all the States and people within its jurisdiction, which the constitution confers upon it. But it acquired thereby no new power; no enlarged jurisdiction; no rights either of territorial possession or of civil authority, which it did not possess before the rebellion broke out. All the rightful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred upon it, either in express terms, or by facts and necessary implication, by the constitution of the United States.

It was that power and that authority which the rebellion sought to overthrow, and the victory of the federal arms was simply the defeat of that attempt. The government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of what was already its own.—Neither the war, nor the victory by which it was closed, changed, in any way, the constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of its provisions and under the limitations which they prescribe, and the result of the war did not either enlarge, abridge, or in any way change or affect the powers it confers upon the federal government, or release that government from the restrictions which it has imposed. The constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war, "*the supreme law of the land*, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And to-day, also, precisely as before the war, "all powers not conferred by the constitution upon the general government, nor prohibited by it to the States, is reserved to the several States, or to the people thereof."

This position is vindicated not only by the essential nature of our government, and the language and spirit of the constitution, but by all the acts and the language of our government in all its departments and at all times. From the outbreak of the rebellion to its final overthrow, in every message and proclamation of the Executive, it was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the constitution, and to preserve the integrity of the Union. And Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and added the assurance that whenever this object should be attained the war should cease, and all the States should retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired. It is only since the war was closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the general government. It has been proclaimed by Congress that in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the constitution, the Federal government may now claim over the States, the territory and the people involved in the insurrection, the right of conquest and of confiscation; the right to abrogate all existing governments, institutions and laws, and to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such laws, regulations and deprivations as the legislative departments of the government may see fit to impose.

Under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the constitution which provides that "no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States" has been annulled, and ten States have been refused and are still refused representation altogether, in both branches of the Federal Congress; and the Congress, in which only a part of the States and of the people of the Union are represented, has asserted the right thus to exclude the rest from representation and all share in making their own laws, or choosing their own rulers, until they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as this Congress, thus composed, may itself prescribe.—That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised, and is practically enforced at the present time. Nor does it find any support in the theory that the States thus excluded are in rebellion against the government, and therefore precluded from sharing its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. They are one and all in an attitude of loyalty towards the government and of sworn allegiance to the constitution of the United States. In none of them is there the slightest indication of resistance to this authority, or the slightest protest against its just and binding obligation. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by solemn proclamation of the Executive Department; the laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all these States and the people thereof; federal courts have been reopened and federal taxes imposed and levied; and, in every respect, except that they are denied representation in Congress and the electoral college, the States once in rebellion are now recognized as holding the same position, as owing the same obligations and subject to the same duties as the other States of our common Union.

It seems to us, in the exercise of the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the constitution, and as complete a destruction of the government and Union as that which was sought to be effected by the States and people in armed insurrection against them both. It cannot escape observation that the power thus asserted to exclude certain States from representation is made to rest wholly on the will and discretion of the Congress that asserts it. It is not made to depend upon any specified conditions or circumstances, nor to be subject to any rules or regulations whatever. The right asserted and exercised is absolute, without qualification or restriction—not confined to States in rebellion, nor to States that have rebelled—it is the right of any Congress, in formal possession of the legislative authority, to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time, from representation in Congress, and in the electoral college, at its own discretion, and until they shall perform such acts and comply with such conditions as it may dictate.

Obviously the reasons for such exclusion, being wholly within the discretion of Congress, may change as the Congress itself shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from all share in the government for one reason; and, that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may be excluded on one ground to-day, and another may be excluded on the opposite ground to-morrow. Northern ascendancy may exclude Southern States from one Congress. The ascendancy of Western and Southern interests, or of both combined, may exclude the Northern or the Eastern States from the next.

Improbable as such usurpations may seem, the establishment of the principle now asserted and acted upon by Congress will render them by no means impossible. The character, indeed the very existence of Congress and the Union is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the party and sectional exigencies and forbearances of the hour.

We need not stop to show that such action only finds no warrant in the constitution, but is at war with every principle of our government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is, indeed, the identical practice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto to establish and maintain free government in Mexico and the States of South America

Party necessities assert themselves as superior to the fundamental law, which is set aside in reckless disobedience to their behests. Stability, whether in the exercise of power, in the administration of government, or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes impossible—and the conflicts of party, which, under constitutional governments, are the conditions and means of political progress, are merged in the conflict of arms, to which they directly and inevitably tend.

It was against this peril, so conspicuous and so fatal to all free governments that our constitution was intended especially to provide. Not only the stability, but the very existence of the government is made, by its provisions, to depend upon the right and the fact of representation. The Congress, upon which is conferred the legislative power of the government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence or assent, is essential to the validity of any law. Of these, "the House of Representatives"—says the constitution, article 1, section—"shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States, and by every State, without restriction, qualification or condition of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is imposed upon the people of each and every State alike, without distinction, or the authority to make distinction among them, for any reason or upon any grounds whatever. And, in the Senate—so careful is the constitution to secure to every State this right of representation—it is expressly provided that "no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage" in that body, even by an amendment of the constitution itself.

When, therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of the State denied, but the constitutional integrity of the Senate is impaired, and the validity of the government itself is brought in question. But Congress, at the present moment, thus excludes from representation in both branches of Congress, ten States of the Union, denying them all share in the enactment of laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of the rulers by which those laws are to be enforced. In other words, a Congress in which only twenty-six States are represented, asserts the right to govern, absolutely, and in its own discretion, all the thirty-six States which compose the Union; to make their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own government until it sees fit to admit them thereto. What is there to distinguish the power thus asserted and exercised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny? Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the government by the constitution, find any warrant in the arguments or excuses urged on their behalf. It is alleged:

First—That these States, by the act of rebellion, and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their right of representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the government on its own terms and its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility—but representation is, under the constitution, not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty, and it is essential, in both aspects to the existence of the government and to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental and essential rights cannot be forfeited, except against individuals, by due process of law. Nor can constitutional duties and obligations be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to perform them.

The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the general government was among their acts of insurrection—was one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the government. And that act was committed, and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of representation nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired by the fact of insurrection. But it may have been that by reason of the insurrection, the conditions on which the enjoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended could not be fulfilled.

This was in fact the case. An insurgent power, in the exercise of usurpation and unlawful authority in the territory under its control, had prohibited that allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representation in its government. No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the constitution of the United States, and, as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent those States in the councils of the Union.

But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty. It did not annul the, one nor abrogate the other, and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overthrown, and the States had again resumed their allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States.

Second—But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by the Congress now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive, in his own discretion. To this we reply that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no place or force in this regard in a war waged by a government to suppress an insurrection of its own people, upon its own soil, against its authority. If we had carried on successful war against any foreign nation, we might thereby have acquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people, and to impose upon them such laws and such obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war complete jurisdiction over the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own constitution. Our laws were the only national laws in force upon it; the government of the United States was the only government through which those States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth. In all these respects and in all other respects involving national interest and rights, our possession was perfect and complete. It did not need to be acquired, but only to be maintained, and victorious war against the rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it—could only vindicate and re-establish the disputed supremacy of the constitution. It could neither enlarge nor diminish the authority which that constitution confers upon the government by which it was achieved.—Such an enlargement or abridgement of constitutional power can be effected only by the amendment of the constitution itself, and such amendment can be made only in the modes which the constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of an insurrection against the government gives additional authority and power to that government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and no existence, it seems to us is at variance alike with the principles of the constitution and with the public safety.

Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the constitution of the U. States fails to secure the absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our government require. That it was in these respects the result of compromise and concessions, to which, however necessary when the constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled to submit, and that now, having the power, through successful war, and just warrant for its exercise, in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual government of the United States may impose its own conditions and make the constitution conform, in all its provisions, to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man.

Congress, at its last session, proposed amendments to the constitution, enlarging in some very important particulars the authority of the general government over that of the several States, and reducing by indirect disfranchisement the representative power of the States in which slavery formerly existed.—And it is claimed that these amendments may be made valid as parts of the original constitution without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States as conditions of their readmission to representation in Congress and in the electoral college.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the constitution as they, upon due deliberation, may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the constitution itself points out, in conformity with the letter and the spirit of that instrument, and with the principles of self government and equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them, or to impose them upon States or people, as conditions of representation or of admission to any of the rights, duties or obligations which belong, under the constitution, to all the States alike.

And with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any portion of the States excluding the rest of the States from any share in their councils, or to propose or sanction changes in the constitution which are to effect permanently political relations and control or coerce the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation—just as unwarrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern; and not to be fortified or palliated by anything in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted, or of those upon whose rights or liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the constitution; it is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government, and if tolerated in one instance, it becomes the precedent for future invasion of liberty and constitutional right, dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary sequence, to the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies—the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and this alone, can we find a basis of permanent union and peace.

Fourth. But it is alleged, in justification of the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as renders safe their re-admission to a share in the government of the country; that they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit, nor the interest of the nation would be safe if they were re-admitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this: First, That we have no right for such reasons to deny any portion of the States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the constitution of the United States.

Second. That so long as their acts are those of loyalty; so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the constitution and laws, we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own.

Third. That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of these States from the Union. But, we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts. We do not hesitate to affirm that there is no section of the country where the constitution and laws find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States and among those people who were lately in arms against them, or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority.

It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that in States and sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed, where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war and thrown, without resources or restraint upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defer, for a time, the imposition of law, and excite anew the forebodings of the patriotic and well disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less of violence, do still occur, but they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought most closely in contact, and where passions and resentments are most easily fed and fanned into outbreak. And even these are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the National Government.

History affords no instance where a people so powerful in numbers, in resources and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question, this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the Generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterwards taken to restore order, tranquility and law to the States, where all had for the time been overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to command respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism, and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States.

And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired—if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war—we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the general government towards them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people. In all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors—free only to obey laws, in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment, long continued, would not alienate and impair, and the ten million of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they could accept with uncomplaining submission, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the impositions of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the republic.

For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the national government, and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer as individuals before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that conduct, as societies and organized communities they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States, in the losses, the sufferings and humiliations of unsuccessful war.

But, whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who become involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in defence of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist.

Nor can it be amiss to remember that, terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section, and upon neither party; that they have fallen indeed with a far greater weight upon those with whom the war began. That in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties; overthrow of governments, of law and of order; the destruction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry; the loss of political, commercial and moral influence, in every shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the government of the United States have suffered ten-fold more than those who remained in allegiance to its constitutions and laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the government of the United States should pursue towards them. They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the result, to themselves and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union. They no longer assert, for any State, an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the general government.

They have accepted the destruction of slavery and abolished it by their State Constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just as fast as may be possible and safe to adopt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all of the acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow

They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them, in common with other States and other sections of the Union, and they renew, through their representatives in this convention, by all their public conduct in every way, and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance through all time to come to the constitution of the United States, and to all laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow-countrymen—We call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept with generous and ungrudging confidence this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States.

The war just closed—with all its sorrows and disasters—has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of agitation and strife, and has opened to our country the way to unity of interest, of principle, and of action through all time to come. It has developed, in both sections, a military capacity and aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land, before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proved to us, beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections by foreign powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun; and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal government, inter a dissension and a general collision of sentiments, and pretentions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civiril war from which we have just emerged.

We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendent a calamity. We call upon you, in every congressional district of every State, to secure the election of members who, whatever other difference may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every state of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to a seat in either branch every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the government who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified for a seat therein.

When this shall have been done, the government will have been restored to its integrity. The Constitution of the United States will have been re-established in its full supremacy and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it—a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by a common constitution, and resting upon the assent and confidence and cooperation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority. Thus reorganized, restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the general government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest, upon whatever reforms for the security of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty and perfection of our republican institutions may demand.

European Affairs.

In the midst of the interest excited by the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, the public seems to have lost sight for a time of European affairs. The following article from the New York *Times* is well calculated to recall attention to so interesting a subject:

At no period, either before or during the sharp and decisive German conflict, has the situation in Europe presented a darker aspect than it does now; and unless we are altogether deceived, the grand contest for position, for influence, and for permanent political ascendancy in Europe is only just opening.

The quarrel, from being primarily a German, or, in a measure, a civil conflict, bids fair to develop into a Gallo-Prussian war—ostensibly, for the revision of a boundary line marked out barely fifty years ago, but in reality, for the status and dignity of leadership in Continental Europe. The demands for territorial compensation submitted to Prussia by the French Cabinet, are to be met, according to a semi-official Berlin journal, by a prompt refusal. These demands the Prussian organ—which speaks for Bismarck—characterizes as "absurd." It reminds the Government of the Emperor that in the German quarrel France has had nothing at stake. And the tone in which this is said as clearly indicates defiance as any semi-official utterance from Prussia since the conflict began.

Italy, meanwhile, will apparently cease to continue a party to the quarrel, by the cession of Venetia, to which the government of Vienna has consented; the term of the armistice between that power and Austria having been extended. In that result, the new conflict would be one involving the question of German solidarity and strength as against French aggrandizement and modern Cæsarism. In such a contest Bismarck would doubtless carry with him far more of the sympathies of liberal men throughout the world than he has done hitherto.

DISLOYALTY IN RICHMOND.—Greeley says that a "friend" writes him as follows from Richmond:

"Since Andrew Johnson has taken command of the New Orleans rioters, traitors here have become more outspoken in their sentiments of hatred for Union people.—The President now receives cheers at the same time Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee do. It was only yesterday that a Sunday School of a Methodist church went to a pic-nic, cheering all the way for Davis and other traitors. The Union men's only trust is now in Providence, which shielded them during the war."

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, August 21, 1866

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

To so much of the declaration of principles adopted by the great Convention of the people, as is indicative of future legislation, we give our unqualified assent. Every sensible man in the South will advocate the right of each State to representation in Congress and the Electoral College; will admit that Congress has no power over the elective franchise, a right belonging exclusively to the several States; that on all constitutional amendments all the States have an equal right to vote; that slavery is abolished, and now constitutionally prohibited, and that the nation's debt should be held sacred; and if the first resolution means to say that the war just closed should be regarded as maintaining the authority of the constitution, and as preserving the Union with the equal rights of all the States perfect and unimpaired, then it will meet general concurrence ' it means to say that the war has actually maintained the constitution and the Union, then it cannot be accepted as a fact by any of us. The Southern people have submitted, in good faith, to the legitimate results of the war, and earnestly desire to move in harmony with the people of the other sections of the Union, but they cannot be expected to praise the services of the federal soldiers and sailors; nor can they be expected to do more than acquiesce in the declaration that the Confederate debt is invalid. But these two latter propositions, we presume, were incorporated in the resolutions for mere dramatic effect, and in that light will meet no objection at our hands—we can well afford to let them pass by in silence.—The endorsement of President Johnson is strongly put, and will meet with a sincere and hearty approval by the great masses of the people South and North. On the whole, the objects and aims of the Convention are so patriotic—so manifestly in favor of a complete restoration of the Union, with exact justice to all the States, and so entirely in favor of perfect peace, that we can do nothing less than commend them, and to pledge our earnest support to the party which is now fairly and squarely organized to battle for the constitution and the rights of the States, under the lead of Andrew Johnson.

EXPLANATORY.

Believing that our people take more interest in the action of the Philadelphia Convention, than in anything else, we have surrendered almost the whole of this number of our paper to a report of its proceedings—deeming it much better to do so in one issue, than to distribute it through two or more weeks.—The size of the *Spirit* enables us to publish a very full report; and we are sure our readers willthank us for giving it preference over all other matter.

BASE BALL MATCH.—The match game between the first and second nine of "Stonewall Base Ball Club, of Charlestown," came off according to appointment on Thursday evening last. here were but five innings played, owing to the lateness of the evening. This is the first regular match the Club has made, having been organized but a few weeks, but it served to develop the fact it contains material, if properly used, to make a most excellent club. There was a great want of energy on the part of some of the players—and indeed the whole of them can improve in this respect—but under all the circumstances, the playing was remarkably good. Quite a number of persons were present at the game, and seemed to partake of the excitement almost as much as those engaged. The game on Thursday was for a new Ball for the use of the Club, and was won by the first nine by three runs, as follows:

1st Nine.	H.	L.	R	2d Nine.	H.	L.	R
Washington, c,			6	White, p,		2	2
Lackland, p,			5	Heiskell, c,		1	3
E Gallaher. 2b		2	3	H Gallaher. 1b		3	2
Redman, 1b,		2	3	Littlejohn, 2b,		2	2
Eichelberger, 3b,		2	3	Leisenring, 3b,		1	3
Flagg, lf,		3	2	Trapnell, lf,		1	3
T Rutherford, cf,		1	2	Barrett, cf,		2	3
Mason, s s,		3	1	Sadler, rf,		1	3
D Rutherford, rf,		2	1	Berry, s s,		2	2
Totals,		15	26			15	23

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5
1st Nine—12	5	3	4	2	—26
2d Nine— 8	1	6	4	4	—23.

The Club has received a challenge from Club at Martinsburg, but have not yet determined whether they will accept it.

DECEASED.—The St. Louis papers record the death, in that city, on the 9th inst., of Mr. PHILIP COONS, formerly of Harper's Ferry. Mr. C. was well known to our people as one of the most energetic and enterprising men that ever lived in our midst, and though not at all times successful, his motto was "ever keep trying." His age was about 65, and his demise leaves many relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

Heavy Thunder Storm--Railroad Washed Away.

WHEELING, W. VA., *August* 13.—The severest thunder storm ever known to have visited this vicinity occurred on Sunday night. A number of bridges, culverts, telegraph poles, and houses were washed away A family of seven persons, named Robertson, residing six miles west of this city on the National road, were carried away by the flood, and all perished.

A man and woman were killed by lightning in the city. Several casualties are reported east of the city. The trains on the Columbus and Pittsburg railroad stopped running to-day in consequence of the bridges at Portland and Bridgeport being washed away. The creek is all swollen and the river has risen six feet. The storm seems to have spent its fury within a radius of twelve miles. There were heavy rains east and west, but no further damage is reported.

CHOICE SEED WHEAT.

RED Bearded Mediterranean, Zimmerman, Bowden and other choice Seed Wheat. Also, Grass and Timothy Seed, furnished to order in small or large quantities, by RANSON & DUKE.
August 21, 1866.

KEROSENE Oil and Metal Top Lamp Chimneys, just received by HEISKELL & AISQUITH.
August 21, 1866.

Married.

On Wednesday morning last, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. Suter, Maj. PAUL JONES, of Alabama, and Miss LUCY THOMSON, daughter of Jno. A Thomson, Esq., of this county.

Died.

On yesterday morning, at the residence of Mr. Jacob O. Tutwiler, in this place, Mrs. SUSAN McGINNIS, relict of William McGinnis deceased, in the 50th year of her age.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. J. V. SIMMONS,
DENTIST.

HAVING permanently located here, tenders his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Jefferson and adjoining counties in all operations pertaining to DENTAL SURGERY. After an experience of nearly ten years, he feels confident that he can please all who favor him by their patronage. ARTIFICIAL TEETH, mounted upon English and American Rubber, in the very best manner and guaranteed to give satisfaction.
.... My TERMS SHALL BE MODERATE, and made known previous to operating if desired. He can be found, at all times during the day at his office in the CARTER HOUSE, Charlestown, Va.
.... Unexceptionable references given when desired. [July 24, 1866—1y.

DR. C. T. RICHARDSON,
TENDERS HIS
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
TO the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity.—He can be found, for the present, at the residence of Mrs. A. M. FORREST.
August 7, 1866—3m *

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.

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.

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.

MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY,
WOODSTOCK, VA.
JOHN H. GRABILL, A. B. } Associate Principals.
P. W. MAGRUDER, Esq, }
THE Exercises of this school will be resumed on the first Monday in September. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions—the first commencing on the first Monday in September and closing the last Friday in January; the second commencing on the following Monday and closing on the 21st of June.
It is the object of the Principals to establish a first class English and Classical School. Students will be prepared for the University of Virginia and other Colleges or the active duties of life.
In consequence of the fluctuation of the currency, the terms of tuition are reduced to the rates adopted before the war, payable in specie or its equivalent.
TERMS PER SESSION.

PRIMARY	$ 6 00
JUNIOR	8.00
ADVANCED ENGLISH	10.00
SENIOR	15 00
MUSIC ON PIANO	15.00
CONTINGENT FEE	50

Board can be procured at private Boarding Houses at $15 per month.
For further particulars address either of the principals.
REFERENCES.—Philip Williams, Winchester; George H. Murphy, of Woodstock, formerly of Martinsburg; Benjamin F Beall, Charlestown.
August 21, 1866—1m.

THE FARMER'S FAVORITE,

GREATLY IMPROVED AND GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE,
Bickford & Hoffman
WORLD RENOWNED PREMIUM IRON CYLINDER GRAIN DRILLS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE IMPROVED GUANO ATTACHMENT AND GRASS SEED SOWER.
☞ RANSON & DUKE Sole Agents for Jefferson county.
August 21, 1866—1m.

NOTICE.

AN adjourned meeting of the President and Directors of the S. C. & H. F Turnpike Company will be held at the office of Isaac Fouke, in Charlestown, on FRIDAY, August 24th, 1866, at 2½ P. M., until which day and hour further proposals will be received for building Toll Houses Nos. 2 and 3, as heretofore advertised.
August 21, 1866. [F. P.] FRANCIS YATES.

COAL.

I HAVE made arrangements to furnish Coal at Greatly Reduced Rates. I respectfully solicit a call from my old customers.
E. M. AISQUITH.
August 21, 1866—4t. [F. P.]

FESTIVAL.

THE Colored Methodist Congregation of Charlestown, Providence permitting, will have a FESTIVAL, on SATURDAY the 1st of September. Admission, 10 Cents—Dinner, 75 Cents. Dinner at 1 o'clock.
August 21, 1866—2t.

"THE PRIDE OF THE SOUTH!"

THIS fine brand of Chewing Tobacco, warranted to be the BEST in Virginia, has just been received at my establishment.
I have the only supply of it for sale in the lower Valley. Call and see it, and you cannot help but be pleased. J. H. HAINES.
August 21, 1866.

JOS. T. K. PLANT,
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Cor. of 7th St. and Louisiana Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D C.
ATTENDS to all business in the above line with promptness and dispatch. TERMS MODERATE. Refers to Hon. R. V. Whaley, M. C., Point Pleasant, W. Va.; Capt. Henry Newman Parkersburg, W. Va.; and Hon. Hugh Latham, Mayor of Alexandria, Va.
August 14, 1866—1y.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership formerly existing between JOHN W. HURST and GEORGE W. CHAMBERS, in the DISTILLING BUSINESS, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 31st of May, 1866.
JOHN W. HURST,
GEO. W. CHAMBERS.
August 14, 1866—3ts.

BENZINE GREASE EXTRACTOR.

FOR removing Grease, Tar, Paint, &c., from all kinds of Woollen and Silk Goods, without injury to the material, prepared and sold by AISQUITH & BRO.

ROUNDTOP HYDRAULIC CEMENT for sale by RANSON & DUKE.

LONG Handle Shovels, Wood and Zinc Wash Boards, Bed Cords, Rope Halters, and all kinds of Twine, for sale by RANSON & DUKE.
August 7, 1866.

COTSWOLD BUCK, a splendid animal with reliable Pedigree, on consignment and for sale by RANSON & DUKE

WANTED—Rags and Soap, for which we will pay the highest market price.
July 24. TRUSSELL & CO

LOCUST POSTS and PINE PLANK for sale by
Aug 7 KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

BACON.—Country Cured Bacon for sale by KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!!
Dr. L. O. MONTEZ' CORROLIA, the greatest stimulator in the world, will force Whiskers or Mustaches to grow on the smoothest face or chin; never known to fail. Sample for trial sent free to any one desirous of testing its merits. Address, REEVES & CO., 78 Nassau street, New York.
August 14, 1866—3m.

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.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
THE next session of my School for YOUNG LADIES will commence on WEDNESDAY, September 12th, 1866
Being provided with competent Assistants, every advantage for a thorough course in English, Music and the Languages will be afforded. The course of study embraces Latin.
Particular attention will be paid to Music, and Pupils will be required to play at the Musical Soirees, which will be given once in two months, when the friends of the Pupils can have an opportunity to judge of their progress
The charge for Board and Tuition in the English and Latin Course for Annual Session commencing September 12th, and closing on the last Friday of June, $200, payable one-half in advance, and the remainder in February.
Washing, Fuel and Lights, *Extra*.
DAY SCHOLARS PER ANNUAL SESSION:

ENGLISH and LATIN,	$40 to $50
FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH or GERMAN, each	$30
MUSIC on PIANO,	$60
VOCAL MUSIC,	$50
FUEL,	$1 50

All payments made in advance.
Address, MRS. A. M. FORREST,
Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va., July 30—1m.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
IN CHARLESTOWN,
UNDER the care of the undersigned, will be resumed on Monday the 10th day of September next.
COURSE OF STUDIES, AND TERMS:

PRIMARY CLASS.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic, Geography and History, per session,	$12.00.
JUNIOR CLASS.—Reading, Definitions, Arithmetic, Geography and Atlas, Common School History, Grammar, Composition and writing,	16.00.
SENIOR CLASS.—Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Ancient and Modern Geography and History, Universal History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mythology, Mental Philosophy, History of English Literature, Evidences of Christianity,	20.00.
The course embraces Latin.	
French,	8.00.
Music on the Piano	
An extra charge for fuel for each session of	75.

Boarding will be provided on application to the subscriber. Payment one half in advance.
The second session will commence February 1st, 1867, and close the last Friday in June.
ROBERT T. BROWN.
Charlestown, July 10, 1866.

THE CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY.
THE next Session of this Institution, will commence on the 1st MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER;
TERMS—

ENGLISH—including Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, English Composition, and Declamation, per session of five months,	$18 00
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, Astronomy, Anatomy, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Analytical Geometry, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Book Keeping, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, each, additional,	1 50

An extra charge of $1 per session will be made for fuel. No pupil will be received for less than 2½ months Payment will be expected one-half in the middle, and the remainder at the close of the Session
Monthly Reports will be made of the diligence and deportment of each pupil, and a careful attention to them on the part of parents and friends is respectfully asked.
I would earnestly urge the importance of regular and punctual attendance—otherwise, but little progress can be expected.
BOARDING
can be obtained for boys living at a distance, in the family of Mr WM. N CRAIGHILL, where they will have all the advantages of a Christian home, and be under the immediate supervision of my assistant, JAMES B. CRAIGHILL.
If adequately supported, I hope to elevate the character of this School indefinitely, and make it an Institution which this community will delight to patronize.
C. N. CAMPBELL,
July 24, 1866—tO1 PRINCIPAL.

COOL SPRING SCHOOL.
THE Third Session of this School, commences the first MONDAY in SEPTEMBER, 1866, and ends February 1st, 1867; the Scholastic year ending June 20th, 1867.
It is designed to be a preparatory School to the University of Virginia, though those studies which fit young men for the more popular business vocations, will be embraced in the course of instruction.
The School is located on what is known as the "COOL SPRING FARM," in Clarke county, Va., six miles from Berryville, the county-seat, twelve miles from Charlestown, and sixteen from Winchester; a line of Stages running between Alexandria and Winchester, passes Snicker's Ferry on the Shenandoah, within one mile of "COOL SPRING FARM."
The situation is healthful and attractive, and the society in the immediate neighborhood refined and superior.
TERMS PER SESSION.
BOARD, payable in advance, Washing, Fuel and Lights, included, $110.00
TUITION, 30.00
TEXT BOOKS.
In Mathematics, Latin, French, Greek and Spanish; those adopted at the University of Virginia; while in Natural Sciences and English those Books will be used which aim to prepare the Student for engaging in Farming, the Mercantile business, or the profession of Civil Engineering.
REFERENCES.
Faculty of the University of Virginia: Hon. R. Y. Conrad, Winchester, Va.; D. H. Conrad, Martinsburg; Nathan S. White, Charlestown; Prosince McCormick, Berryville; Dr. Wm. Miller, Washington, D. C.
For further particulars address, Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia.
WM. N. McDONALD, A. M., Principal.
☞ Circulars may be obtained at this office.
July 17, 1866—tf.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and Upper feed. Sent on trial Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler and Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements* and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest fine and imprisonment*. Illustrated circulars sent *free*. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clarke, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Illinois.
June 5, 1866—1y.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Groceries, which will be sold cheap.
July 31, 1866. HEISKELL & AISQUITH.

MARBLE WORKS.

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.

JOHN H. STEWART.] [LEWIS F. ZIMMERMAN.
JOHN H. STEWART & CO.'S
MARBLE WORKS,
No. 17 South Market Street,
FREDERICK CITY, MD.
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTLES,
Brown and Marble Stone for Buildings,
and all kinds of Plain & Ornamental Marble Work
....ALL WORK GUARANTEED....
L. DOW HESS, AGENT.
Duffield's Depot, March 20, 1866—6m.

[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.

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.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

L. DOW HESS,
DUFFIELD'S P. O., VIRGINIA,
Agent for the Sale of all Kinds of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
VIZ:
THESHING MACHINES, WHEAT FANS, WHEAT AND SEED DRILLS, REAPERS AND MOWERS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, FODDER CRUSHERS, CORNSHELLERS, CIDER MILLS, PUMPS OF ALL KINDS, PLOWS, &c &c.
March 20, 1866—6m.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!
THE WILLOUGHBY GUM SPRING DRILL.
IS now on exhibition at Shepherdstown, Duffield's, at Weirick & Weller's shop in Charlestown, at Summit Point in Jefferson county; and at Berryville and Millwood, Clarke county.
FARMERS who desire this unequalled DRILL, will forward their orders to me at DUFFIELD'S DEPOT, as I am the only authorized agent for Jefferson and Clarke counties.
WM. M SNYDER.
August 7, 1866—tO1

A. R. H. RANSON.] [J. ED. DUKE.
RANSON & DUKE,
DEALERS IN
Agricultural Implements and Machinery,
SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merchants,
CHALESTOWN, JEFFERSON Co., W. VA.
HAVE in store and for sale, Mowers and Reapers, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Mowing Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Whetstones, Buggy Rakes, Revolving Rakes, Buckeye Corn Ploughs, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, Ploughs and Harrows, Three Horse Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Cider Mills, Washing Machine and Wringers, Patent Water Drawers for Wells and Cisterns, Cistern and Force Pumps, Hose, Rope, Iron Fence, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Baskets, &c.
B M Rhodes & Co's, Fowle, Bayne & Co's, Reese & Co's } Celebrated Fertilizers
June 5, 1866—tf.

PUBLIC SALE
OF HAY, WAGONS, MUTTONS, BACON AND CORN.

I WILL put up to the highest bidder on the Mount Pleasant farm, 2½ miles Southwest of Duffields and 3½ Northwest of Charlestown,
On Monday the 27th day of August,
30 Loads of HAY or upwards, one-fourth of same old and in stacks to suit the purchaser; 1 good Four-horse wagon; 1 do. Two-horse; some Corn, Bacon, Sides and Shoulders; 12 good Muttons, more or less, &c., &c.
TERMS.
For the wagons, six months credit, note and security, with interest unless punctually paid then. For the corn, Bacon and muttons, sixty days credit will be allowed—all sums of or under ten dollars the cash will be required.
☞ Any one having articles to sell of any description can bring them on and take chances, so they don't interfere with mine
RANDOLPH CUSTER.
August 7, '66—2t. [Free Press.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of AUGUST, 1866, at the late residence of Paul Smith, dec'd., and now the home of Mr. Alfred Jackson, all the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C.,
which came to my hands as Administrator of said Smith, consisting in part of
1 dozen Cane-bottom Chairs,
1 Large Mirror
One Cane-bottom Rocking Chair, and other articles of Parlor Furniture;
Also, 1 pair of Mahogony Dining Tables,
A lot of Glass and China Ware, and various other articles.
☞ Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A M
TERMS.
All sums under $10 Cash, over that amount a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, before the property is removed. SAM'L. J. C. MOORE, Adm'r.
Aug. 7, 1866—tds. of PAUL SMITH, dec'd.

Wheat! Wheat!!

THE subscriber is authorized to resume his old agency for the purchase of
WHEAT AND CORN.
The highest market rates will be paid for either, delivered at any of the Depots on the Winchester and Potomac or Baltimore & Ohio Railroads,
ED. M. AISQUITH.
July 17, 1866—4t—F. P.

WHEAT WANTED.

THE subscriber is now prepared to receive WHEAT and all kinds of PRODUCE, at Cameron's Station, W. & P. R. R., for which he will at all times pay the highest market price in CASH
He is also prepared to receive all kinds of Freight for Shipment, and will attend to receiving Freight by Railroad.
JOHN J. HILLEARY.
Cameron's Station, July 3, 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

OAK FENCING PLANK, RAILING, LOCUST POSTS, and 10,000 feet of one-inch PINE PLANK. W. J. HAWKS.
July 24, 1866—tf.

PURE Cider Vinegar for sale by KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

INSURANCE AGENCIES.

MARYLAND FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
THOMAS E. HAMBLETON, Pres't
JOS. K. MILNOR Sec'y.
INSURES TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.
☞ Losses promptly and equitably adjusted.
A. R. H. RANSON, Agent
for Jefferson and Clarke counties
May 22, 1866—1y.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COM'Y,
108 & 110, BROADWAY, N. YORK,
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000
ASSETS OVER, 1,600,000.
INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE ON TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY
JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Pres't.
R. M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.
JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr. 2d V. Pres.
H. H. PORTER, Secretary.
A. R. H. RANSON, Agent
WILL attend the Courts in Berkeley, Jefferson and Clarke counties, and will be in Charlestown every Saturday. Letters addressed to CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., promptly attended to.
April 24, 1866—1y.

THE MARYLAND
Life Insurance Company,
OF BALTIMORE.
Policy Holders Participate in the Profits.
LOWEST RATES OF BEST COMPANIES.
THE Charter of this Company requires a deposit of not less than $100,000 with the Treasurer of the State, as a guarantee of faith with the policy holders.
This Company is prepared to issue ordinary life policies for a term of years, and ten years non-forfeiture life policies.
Also, Policies of Endowment, Annuity, &c
OFFICERS:
GEORGE P. THOMAS, PRESIDENT.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
HAMILTON EASTER, of Hamilton Easter & Co.
ALLEN A. CHAPMAN, of Kirkland, Chase & Co.
GEO. P THOMAS, of Heip, Nicodemus & Co.
HUGH SISSON, Steam Marble Works
HIRAM WOODS, Jr., of Dougherty, Woods & Co.
GEO H MILLER, of Coffroth, Miller & Co
THOMAS CASSARD, of Gilbert Cassard & Co.
WILLIAM DEVRIES, of Wm. Devries & Co.
CHARLES WEBB, of Thomas & Co.
DR. J. A. STRAITH,
Medical Examiner for Jefferson Tounty.
☞ No charge for Policies, Stamps or Medical Examination. For tables of Rates, &c., apply to the office of the Company, 15 South street, over Franklin Bank, or to
E. M. AISQUITH, Agent,
Nov. 7, 1865. Charlestown, Va.

THE WASHINGTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BALTIMORE,
No 31, SOUTH STREET, OVER THIRD NATIANAL BANK
THIS Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Personal Property generally, Vessels in Port, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms. All losses will be immediately adjusted and promptly paid.
DIRECTORS:
THOMAS Y. CANBY, of Canby, Gilpin & Co.
WM. WHITELOCK, Pres't 3d National Bank,
O. A. PARKER, of E. L. Parker & Co,
W. H. CRAWFORD, of W H. Crawford & Co
P. S. CHAPPELL, Manufacturing Chemist.
G. H. REESE, of G. H. Reese & Bros.
J. D. MASON, of J D. Mason & Co.
J. TOME, President of the Cecil Bank.
J. S BEACHAM, of J. S. Beacham & Bro,
J. F. DIX, of Dix & Steiner.
J. LEARY, of J. Leary & Co
A. A PERRY, Commission Merchant.
H. C SMITH, of Tucker & Smith.
R. M. SPILLER, of Spiller & Alcock.
E KINBERLY, of Kimberly Bros.
J HARTMHN, South Gay street.
S. P. TOWNSEND, of Wm Chesnut & Co.
B. F PARLETT, of B. F Parlett & Co.
J. S. FORBES, Builder.
C. W. HUMRICKHOUSE, of C. W. Humrickhouse & Co. THOS. Y. CANBY, Pres't.
FRANCIS J. McGINNIS, Sec'y.
E. M. AISQUITH, Agent at Charlestown.
Nov. 14, 1865.—1y.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL $300,000.
ASSETS.... $175,000
THIS Company has resumed business in Winchester, at the new office on Water Street, formerly occupied by R. Y. Conrad, Esq., as a Law Office, and are now prepared to receive applications and issue Policies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c. All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid
DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH S CARSON, President
JOHN KERR, Dr. DANL CONRAD,
ROBT. STEELE, L. P. HARTMAN,
WM. B. BAKER, O. M. BROWN
E. M. AISQUITH Agent,
November 14, 1865. Charlestown, Va.

THE LOST CAUSE:
NEW SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR OF THE CONFEDERATES.
By E. A. POLLARD, of Virginia.
THE work will be comprised in One Large Royal Octavo Volume of nearly Eight Hundred Pages, including Twenty-four Steel Portraits of Prominent Confederate Leaders; and will contain a full and authentic account of the rise and progress of the late Southern Confederacy, the Campaigns, Battles, Incidents and Adventures of the most gigantic struggle of the world's history. It will be neatly printed on good paper, from new type and furnished to subscribers

In Substantial Cloth Binding, (Imitation Morocco,)	$5 00
In Plain Leather, Library Style, (Sheep,)	6 00
In Extra Half Calf Binding,	8 00

PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.
SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION. Those ordering the Work will not be obliged to take it unless it corresponds with the description in every particular.
The work will be delivered in a few weeks, or as soon as ready.
☞ The undersigned is sole Agent for Jefferson county. JOS E. RAWLINS.

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.
July 24, 1866—1m.

FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE.
BY COL. HARRY GILMORE,
COMPRISING a full and truthful narration of the Campaigns, Movements, Adventures and Incidents connected with the Colonel and his command during the war.
CONDITIONS:
Complete in One Volume of about 350 Pages; Embellished with a fine life-like Portrait of Col. GILMORE. The work will be printed on fine paper, and upon new type This work is sold by subscription only.
In Neat Cloth Binding, $2 00
JOSEPH E. RAWLINS,
Agent for Jefferson County.
July 24, 1866—1m.

ARCTIC SODA.
WE have erected, at a heavy outlay, a very handsome Arctic Soda Fountain, from which gushes a most refreshing and delicious beverage Syrups flavored with Pine Apple, Strawberry, Orange, Lemon, Ginger, Sarsaparilla, &c
July 10. CAMPBELL & MASON.

CISTERN PUMPS.—A variety of Cistern Pumps just received by
July 31, 1866. RANSON & DUKE.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

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

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, 6¾ 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.

REAL ESTATE.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN CHARLESTOWN.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust which was recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson county, dated December 21st, 1858, and executed by Robert T. Brown, Trustee for Mrs. Sarah Ann Young, Samuel C. Young, and Sarah Ann his wife, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder,
On THURSDAY, 23d day of AUGUST, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,
upon the premises, a HOUSE AND LOT in Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, near the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, located at the corner of Mildred street, and the twenty foot alley on the north side of the town. The House is now occupied by Mrs. Samuel C. Young, and contains six rooms and a cellar, and has attached to it all necessary out-buildings including a good stable. The lot contains just one-fifth of an acre, is nearly square, and fronts about 31 yards on Mildred street.
Also, at the same time and place, and in like manner, I will sell a small HOUSE AND LOT, adjoining the above described lot. This House contains three rooms, and the lot about one-twelfth of an acre, fronting about 40 feet on Mildred street, and running back about 92 feet.
TERMS OF SALE,
CASH—but by consent of parties interested, the purchaser, if he desires it, can pay *only one-third of the purchase money in cash*, and the balance in two equal instalments, bearing interest from day of sale, and payable in one and two years, the deferred payments to be secured by bonds with good personal security, and a Deed of Trust on the premises. THOMAS C. GREEN,
July 24, 1866—5ts. *Trustee.*

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE valuable HOUSE and LOT in Charlestown, Jefferson county, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Stephenson.
If not sold by the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, the property will be offered at Public Sale in said town, in front of the "Sappington Hotel," at 12 o'clock. M
For terms apply to Dr. G. F. Mason.
JOHN STEPHENSON,
G. F. MASON,
August 7, 1866. Ex's of Wm. Stephenson.

"SAPPINGTON HOTEL,"
CHARLESTOWN, W. VA.,
FOR RENT.

THIS HOTEL, with an established reputation second to no other in the Valley of Virginia, is now offered for RENT, possession to be given at once.
It will be rented on the most reasonable terms for property combining its advantages for business and locality. The spacious and commodious structure—containing OVER TWENTY-FIVE WELL VENTILATED ROOMS—is now undergoing repair, and in a few weeks at most will be ready for occupancy, with a prospect of encouragement never more promising than at present. In the yard attached to the House is a most excellent CISTERN, large WOOD HOUSE, and a substantial STONE SMOKE HOUSE.
This HOTEL is so well known, and has heretofore been so kindly appreciated by the travelling public, that a more detailed description of its many advantages is not deemed necessary.
.... For Terms, &c., apply to N. S. WHITE, Esq. of Charlestown. E. M. RAUM.
July 24, 1866—tf.

BOWERS & LUCE,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
CHARLESTOWN, W. VA.,
SELL REAL ESTATE of all descriptions.—TERMS in proportion to services rendered, but moderate in all cases.
July 17, 1866—tN1.*

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
A. F. SMITH,
WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlestown and vicinity, that he has just completed a new Skylight Gallery on Main Street, opposite the Carter House, where he is prepared to execute
EVERY STYLE OF PICTURE
known to the art. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.
Old Daguerreotypes and other pictures copied and enlarged to any size desired, and finished in a manner to make them as good as if taken from life.
Rosewood and Gilt Frames made to order.
The public are cordially invited to call and examine specimens.
Charlestown, July 10, 1866—tf.

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.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

M. BEHREND, BROS. & CO. have this day dissolved Partnership. The business will from this day be conducted under the Firm of Behrend & Goldsmith.
All claims due to the old firm must be paid to the undersigned. And all debts will be settled by the same. BEHREND & GOLDSMITH.
Charlestown, July 23, 1866.

$90 A MONTH:—AGENTS wanted for *six entirely new articles* just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine.
June 5, 1866—1y.

TO LOVERS OF THE LEAF.
I HAVE just received a large supply of choice CHEWING TOBACCO, which I will sell at greatly reduced rates, varying from 20 to 60 cents per plug. Finest GRAVELY for 60 cents
July 31, 1866. J. H. HAINES.

TURNIP SEED.
RED Top and White Flat Turnip Seed, fresh and genuine, for sale by
July 24. RANSON & DUKE.

BACON.—1000 pounds of Bacon on consignment and for sale by RANSON & DUKE.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

MRS. S. MEIERHOF,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF ALL STYLES OF

HOOP SKIRTS.
NO. 37 NORTH HOWARD STREET,
BALTIMORE.
DOUBLE AND SINGLE GORE TRAIL,
QUAKER, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SKIRTS.
Orders from the Country will be promptly filled.
February 13, 1866—1y.

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.

JOHN N. BUCK.] [D. E. CONKLIN]
Buck & Conklin,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 90 Lombard Street,
Baltimore, Md.
WE respectfully solicit consignments of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Grass Seeds, Bacon, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Tobacco, Cotton, Wool, Lumber, Iron, Leather, Rags, Ginseng, Beeswax, Dried Fruits, Furs, &c., &c.
BUCK & CONKLIN.
☞ The subscriber would say to his friends that he is no longer connected with the house of Woodside, Griffith & Hoblitzel. JOHN N. BUCK.
July 31, 1866—3m.

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.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.
JOHN S. REESE & CO.
71 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE,
GEN'L AGENTS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.
For Sale by RANSON & DUKE,
July 31—3m. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

FLOUR OF RAW BONE.
THIS article is warranted perfectly pure, and free from adulteration, and is as fine as Flour.
JOHN S. REESE & CO., BALT., MD.
Agents for the Southern States.
For Sale by RANSON & DUKE,
July 31—3m. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

NEW YORK
UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY.
CHARTERED JANUARY, 1866.
WE are now prepared at our NEW FACTORY, corner of TENTH AVENUE and THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, to turn out 50 PIANOS per week from our Splendid New Scales—which are pronounced by the best Judges to be the most powerful Square Piano that has ever been brought before the public. There is no Piano made that will stand in Tune like them.

No. 3—7 Octave, front Round Corners, Plain Case, Octagon Legs,	$400 to $450
No. 4—7 Octave, front Round Corners, with Carved Legs,	$450 to $500
No. 5—7 Octave, four large Round Corners, with Carved Legs, &c.,	$500 to $600

The New York Union Piano Company, believing that the public want demands a
GOOD SUBSTANTIAL
7-Octave Piano-Forte,
Embracing all the Modern Improvements—such as
A Rosewood Case, French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Full Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, &c.,
AT PRICES WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL
Now offer such an Instrument at a price lower than any other reliable Manufactory.
These Pianos are made of the best materials, with great care, and by the most skillful WORKMEN, selected from the best Factories in this and the old countries, and fully warranted to stand in any climate, and to give as good satisfaction as any Pianos sold for One THOUSAND DOLLARS.
OUR TERMS ARE NET CASH, City Funds—for by adopting such terms are enabled to sell at low prices.
.... All Orders must be sent direct to the Factory, corner of 10th Avenue and 36th Street, as we sell all our Pianos direct from the Factory, and save our customers from paying for costly showy warerooms, which expense the purchaser always has to bear. We want 500 AGENTS and TEACHERS to introduce these SPLENDID NEW INSTRUMENTS in all parts of the United States.
NEW YORK UNION PIANO-FORTE CO.,
COR. 10TH AVENUE and 36TH STREET, N. Y.
SAMUEL FISK, Boston, President.
J. P. HALE, N. Y., Treas'r & Gen'l Agent.
June 12, 1866—1y.

Metropolitan Enterprise.
GREAT GIFT SALE
OF THE
NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
DEPOT, 197, BROADWAY.
AN immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.
CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.
On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.
Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known
Send 25 cents for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars, also, Terms to Agents.
Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO
Aug. 7, 1866—2m. 197 Broadway, N. Y.

PAGE'S CELEBRATED PLOUGH.
THIS is the best PLOUGH now in use. As the demand is great, Farmers had best send in their orders at once. Every Plough warranted.
RANSON & DUKE.
July 17, 1866—2m.

LATE ARRIVAL.
WE have just received a fresh supply of prime Canvas Hams; superior quality of Cheese; Canned Oysters; Sardines; Fried Beef; Sugar, and indeed every article in the GROCERY LINE, which will be sold at small profit. Call and examine. TRUSSELL & CO.
July 17, 1866.

GRAIN BAGS.
A LOT of superior GRAIN BAGS just received by RANSON & DUKE.
July 10.

Poetical.

A MIDNIGHT HYMN.

[The authorship of the following beautiful hymn of trust is unknown. It was found treasured up in an humble cottage in England:]

In the mid silence of the voiceless night,
When, chased by airy dreams, the slumbers flee,
Whom in the darkness doth my spirit seek,
O God! but thee?

And if there be a weight upon my breast—
Some vague impression of the day foregone—
Scarce knowing what it is I fly to thee
And lay it down,

Or if it be the heaviness that comes
In token of anticipated ill,
My bosom takes no heed of what it is,
Since 'tis Thy will.

For O! in spite of past and present care,
Or anything beside, how joyfully
Passes that almost solitary hour,
My God, with Thee!!

More tranquil than the stillness of the night
More peaceful than the silence of that hour,
More blest than anything, my bosom lies
Beneath Thy Power.

For what is there on earth that I desire,
Of all that it can give or take from me?
Of whom in Heaven doth my spirit seek,
O God! but Thee?

Miscellaneous.

Virginia a Vine Grower.

A correspondent of the New York *World* writes on this theme as follows:

There is scarcely a portion of Virginia that is not, more or less, adapted to the cultivation of the grape; but taking into consideration all the elements that tend to invite remunerative enterprise—whether as regards climate, moisture, soil, easy access to the great markets of the Atlantic coast, or location in old established and desirable neighborhoods—there is perhaps no portion in Virginia—it is not too much to say of the United States—which surpasses, if it can compare with what is so well known as the "Fruit Belt of the Blue Ridge," embracing not only most of what is known as the Blue Ridge Mountains, but also the Ridges and their valleys that run far down into the Piedmont, or "Redland" country on the east, and the spurs and water-sheds that, on the west, reach out into the great "Valley of Virginia." This region lies under a mean temperature of 72 degrees, for the four summer months of June, July, August, and September, and comes within the region of from eight to ten inches of summer rain in what, from its climate, has been called the "Catawba Section," the Catawba grape being indigenous to this region. And this degree of summer rain is the very best for grape culture, when combined—as it is through this whole region of Virginia—with a dry, porous, calcareous soil. But, as if these natural advantages were not already sufficient, a geographical accident comes in to give this highly favored region supremacy over all other competitors. The North Mountain, which is everywhere from 1,500 to 2,000 feet higher than the top of the Blue Ridge, is really, to the latter, nothing less than a high sheltering wall. It breaks the cold winds of the Northwest that come sweeping over the vast plain which stretches from the Arctic Ocean almost to the base of the Alleghany mountains; it, and the mountains west of it, condense the moisture of these winds and rob them of their snow. "Man never built such a wall to protect a vineyard," says Mr. Hotchkiss, enthusiastically, "to throw back upon it the accumulated warmth of a reflector, three hundred miles long and two thousand feet high."

There are tens of thousands of acres of land, being vainly offered for sale in Virginia to day, at prices ranging as low as $4 or $5 per acre, and even less. Taking $5 as the price per acre, allowing $60 per acre for the cost of cultivation, according to Mr. Nicholas Longworth's estimate—and assuming (as a very low figure indeed) that each acre, when the vines are in full bearing, will produce 3000 gallons—a skilfull agriculturist could purchase and cultivate a tract of 100 acres for $6,500, which would, in a very few years, yield him 30,000 gallons of wine, worth $2,50 per gallon, or $75,000! Indisputable as such facts may be, tempting as it may appear to the Northern agriculturists desirous of embarking upon a career of fortune, of course we can never again expect them to come among us so long as—according to the teachings of the New York *Tribune*—negroes are supposed to be hanging like strings of sausages upon the limbs of our forest trees, and our honest, good-hearted, hospitable farmers keep looded blunderbusses to blow out the brains of any Northerner who dares to come and look at valuable properties they are so eagerly offering for sale.

——The present time, says a cotemporary calls to mind the famous prophecy of Daniel Webster, uttered in Faneuil Hall in the spring of 1850:

If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country, and deluge it in blood.

——At a meeting of the colored "breddren" for prayer, one of their number offered the following petition: "Lord bress dese poor critters and dese yer sinners. Dey's surrounded by a great many blessings. Dey dont know how good you is. Dey's like de hog under de summon tree, eatin' de simmons, and don't know whar dey come frum Hab mercy on all de sinners, and on my Jim, 'cause he's a bad boy, Lord—badder than you know for! *He swars.* He swars drefful, Lord, when you don't know it. He swars more in de tent than he does outdoors! Now bres us all, and stand by me and I'll stand by you—*sartain!*"

——An invasion of musquitoes has just fallen upon the city of Bordeaux, France. They lie concealed in the house during the day, and at night, as soon as the lights are extinguished, issue forth and render sleep impossible. They inflict a sharp sting, which produces a pimple, and is followed by an intolerable itching. They are supposed to have been brought by some vessels from tropical regions, and all attempts to purge the apartments of them by fumigation or otherwise has been ineffectual.

A lad in a printing-office came upon the name of Hecate, occurring in a line like this:

"Shall reign the Hecate of the deepest hell."

The boy, thinking he had discovered an error, ran to the master printer and inquired eagerly whether there was an *e* in cat.—"Why, no, you blockhead," was the reply.—Away went the boy to the press-room and extracted the objectionable letter. But fancy the horror of both poet and publisher when the poem appeared with the line:

"Shall reign the He Cat of the deepest hell."

——A young lady in Alexandria, Va., last Sunday, stirring herself for church, spent some time while the bell was ringing in an unsuccessful search through trunks, bandboxes, &c., for her stylish microscopical bonnet, and at the last moment placed her hand upon her head, where she found the missing article, in its appropriate place—just above the waterfall.

TO TRAVELLERS.

WINCHESTER & POTOMAC RIVER LINE.

TIME TABLE.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

I eave Harpers-Ferry at 6 00 A. M. and 1 50 P. M.
Leave Shenandoah at 6 05 A M and 1 54 P M.
Leave Keyes' Switch 6 20 A M and 2 03 P M.
Leave Halltown at 6 30 A M and 2 09 P M.
Leave Charlestown at 6 50 A M and 2 21 P M.
Leave Cameron's at 7 10 A M and 2 33 P M.
Leave Summit Point at 7 30 A M and 2 45 P M.
Leave Wadesville at 7 55 A M and 3 00 P M.
Leave Opequon Bridge at 8 00 A M and 3 03 P M.
Arrive at Stephenson's 8 20 A M and 3 15 P M.
Arrive at Winchester 8 45 A M and 3 30 P M.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

I eave Winchester at 9 35 A M and 4 30 P M.
Leave Stephenson's at 9 50 A M and 4 55 P M
Leave Opequon Bridge 10 02 A M and 5 15 P M.
Leave Wadesville at 10 05 A M and 5 20 P M.
Leave Summit Point 10 20 A M and 5 45 P M.
Leave Cameron's at 10 32 A M and 6 05 P M.
Leave Charlestown at 10 44 A M and 6 25 P M.
Leave Halltown at 10 56 A M and 6 46 P M.
Leave Keyes' Switch at 11 02 and 6 55 P M.
Leave Shenandoah at 11 11 A M and 7 10 P M.
Arrive at Harpers Ferry 11 15 A M and 7 15 P M.

A. B. WOOD, AGENT.

Harpers-Ferry, June 26, 1866.

BALTIMORE & O. R. R. COMPANY.

SCHEDULE of Passenger Trains arriving and departing at the Harper's Ferry Station:

TRAINS BOUND EAST.

	ARRIVES.	DEPARTS
Mail Train,	11 41 A. M.	11 47 A. M.
Cincinnati Express,	3 28 A. M.	3 29 A. M.

TRAINS BOUND WEST.

	ARRIVES.	DEPARTS.
Mail Train,	1 09 P. M.	1 17 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	12 53 A. M.	12 53 A. M.

Office open at all hours for trains. Through Tickets sold to all the principal cities of the Union.

For further information inquire at the Office.

A. B. WOOD, AGENT.

Harpers Ferry, June 26, 1866.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD RE-OPENED.

THIS GREAT NATIONAL THOROUGHFARE is again open for

FREIGHTS AND TRAVEL.

The Cars and Machinery destroyed are being replaced by NEW RUNNING STOCK, with all recent improvements; and as the Bridges and Track are again in Substantial Condition, the well-earned reputation of this Road for

SPEED, SECURITY AND COMFORT,

will be more than sustained under the re organization of its business.

In addition to the unequalled attractions of natural scenery heretofore conceded to this route, the recent Troubles upon the Border, have associated numerous points on the Road, between the Ohio River and Harpers-Ferry, with painful but instructive interest.

CONNECTIONS

At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburg Central Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads; and, through them with the whole Railway System of the Northwest, Central West and Southwest. At Harpers-Ferry with the Winchester Road. At Washington Junction, with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the Lower Potomac. At Baltimore with seven daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets to Baltimore or the Northern Cities, give the *privilege of visiting* WASHINGTON CITY *en route*.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can procure *through Tickets and through Checks to* WASHINGTON CITY.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent Baltimore. } W. P. SMITH Master of Transportation, Baltimore.

June 5, 1866.

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.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to, or having unsettled accounts with the late firm of REDMAN & GIBSON, are respectfully notified that the accounts have been made out, and placed in the hands of Mr. E. W. Maxwell for settlement. He will attend at his office in Charlestown, on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday of each week, for that purpose. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are respectfully requested to come forward and close them up.

JOHN R A. REDMAN,
GEO. W. EICHELBERGER,
Adm'r of James D. Gibson, dec'd.

May 29, 1866

MR MAXWELL is also authorized to settle my individual accounts for TAILORING.

JOHN R A REDMAN.

P. S.—The unsettled matters of the estate of JAMES D. GIBSON, dec'd, connected with the Sheriffalty, have been placed in the hands of J. Peyton Brown, Esq., who is fully authorized to settle the same. GEO. W. EICHELBERGER,
Adm'r of James D. Gibson, dec'd.

May 29, 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HENRY SWIMLEY, dec'd, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to the estate of said deceased, will come forward and pay up without delay, as a speedy settlement of the estate is required.

JOHN W. SWIMLEY, Adm'r.

July 31, 1866—3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Keyes & Kearsley or Kearsley, Sheerer & Co., either by note or open account, are hereby respectfully notified that all claims due them will be put into the hands of a collector on the 1st of October next, if they are not paid or some satisfactory arrangement made prior to that date. KEYES & KEARSLEY,
July 31, '96. KEARSLEY, SHEERER & CO,

ENTLER HOTEL,

SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRG'IA.

J. P. A. ENTLER, Proprietor.

July 17, 1866—tf.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING AT HALLTOWN.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he is prepared at his SHOP AT HALLTOWN to execute all kinds of Work in the

SADDLE AND HARNESS LINE.

Intending to work nothing but the best STOCK he feels sure that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who can trust him with their work. He has also made arrangements for conducting the

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING Business.

and will at all times have a competent hand to attend to this branch of the business. Those who need anything in this line will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

WM. A. BANTZ.

Halltown June 5, 1866—6m.

HEALTH ORDINANCE.

WITH a view to preserve the health of the town the Trustees passed the following order—

All persons are hereby directed to remove from their premises all filth, and to lime all offensive places thereon, and to cut down the weeds in front of same, to the middle of the streets. This order must be complied with within ten days from publication.

The town Sergeant will examine every person's premises within the town once a week (until the 15th of September) before the hour of eight in the morning and after 5 o'clock in the evening, and all persons having offensive matter on their premises, allowing the same to remain after being notified by the sergeant of the same, will be subject to a fine of one dollar for every twenty-four hours it is suffered to remain after such notice (verbal.) The fine to be recovered before the Mayor, and will be enforced rigidly in every case.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
Aug. 7, 1866. President of the Board

N. B. The citizens generally are expected to give the Sergeant all the aid and information they can in carrying out the above order.

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.

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.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

BELIEVING that we have one of the largest and best selected assortments of this class of Goods ever in this Valley—and that we possess advantages which enable us to sell as low as the Wholesale Houses of Baltimore, we therefore respectfully solicit your orders, and hope, by diligent attention to the requirements of the Trade, to merit a continuance of your patronage. Our stock consists of

IMPORTED & AMERICAN CUTLERY,

Door Plate, Screw Cheat, Trunk and Pad Locks.—Strap, Hook, Butt, Shutter and T Hinges Screws; Screw Spring and Chain Bolts. Files, Rasps, Braces and Bitts, Augurs, Chisels, Levels, Planes, Bevels, Rules, Cross-Cut, Hand, Wood, Compass and Whip Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Adzes, Axes, Compasses, and Boring Machine Anvils, Sledges, Bellows, Screw Plates, Vises, Tire Benders, Screw Wrenches, Drawing Knives, Jack Screws, Forks, Shovels, Chains, Hames, Rakes, Briar and Grain Scythes, Mill Scoops, Mattocks, Picks, Hoes, Bridle Bits, Buckles, Rings, Pad Trees, Turrets, Post Hooks, Ornaments, Spurs, Curbs, Coffin Trimmings and Cabinet Hardware; Trowels, Pulleys, Tape Lines, Punches, Lasts and Shoe Findings; Nails, Spikes, Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; also Iron of all kinds; Brooms, Brushes and Cordage.

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

DAVID HUMPHREYS & CO.

April 3, 1866.

Shannondale Factory.

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

We exchange our manufactures according to the following schedule:

6 4 Drab Linsey, 1 yard for 4 and 4½ lbs. Wool.
6-4 Grey Linsey, 1 do. do. 4½ do. 5 do. do.
3-4 Cassimere, 1 do. do. 3½ do. 4 do. do.
4 4 Plaid Linsey, 1 do. do. 2½ do. 3 do. do.
4-4 Flannels, 1 do. do. 2½ do. 3 do. do.
Yarns, 1 lb. do. 2½ do. 4 do. do.

Highest Cash Price paid for Wool,

JAMES M JOHNSON & CO.

November 7, 1865.

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 toorder, 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.

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.

PORTABLE SEWING MACHINE.

THE undersigned has secured the Agency for Virginia, of the cheapest and best

PORTABLE SEWING MACHINE,

ever offered to the public. Its price is only $20, and after being tested for five years, it gives universal satisfaction to those who have been so fortunate as to secure its advantages. The most satisfactory references could be furnished were it deemed necessary, but as those wishing to purchase would doubtless prefer examining the Machine in person, can have opportunity of doing so, by calling at the residence of Mr. Beller, next door to the Presbyterian Church, Charlestown.

MRS. MARIA K. DANIEL.

July 24, 1866—tf.

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.

GENTLEMEN'S

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

April 10.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

I AM now receiving and opening, a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

of every variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Give me a call, if you want bargains.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

Charlestown, May 1, 1866.

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.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

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.

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.

QUEENSWARE.

GEORGE M. BOKEE,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER,

No. 41 HOWARD STREET,

Between Fayette and Lexington Streets,

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

February 6, 1866—1y.

WILLIAM BROWN & SON,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, *SILVER AND PLATED WARES,* DIAMONDS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

No. 227 Baltimore St., Corner of Charles, Baltimore.

February 6, 1866—6m.

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."

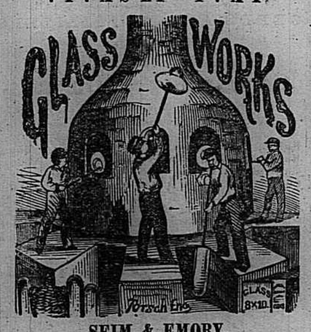
The fair one stepped up to his side;
And said, "Should I now be your bride,
You must promise here before us all,
To buy your clothes at MARBLE HALL.

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 special feature.

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

VIVAS ET IVAT.



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.

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.

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.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, prepared and sold by AISQUITH & BRO., Apothecaries

BALTIMORE CARDS.

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, Keaneysville.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

March 13, 1866—1y.

WALTER S. MOORE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE!

No. 4, Light Street, (Opposite Fountain Hotel,) Baltimore.

June 12, 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.

Pancatharticonized Old Rye Whiskey.

DEFECATED or Depurated for medical or social uses, by the "PANCATHARTICON," invented and patented June 17, 1862, 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.

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 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,
Jacenets, 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

May 22, 1866. HEISKELL & AISQUITH.

MOULD Boards, Trace Chains, Hames, Bull Rings, Oil Cans, Well Buckets and Well Rope for sale by RANSON & DUKE.

A FRESH and genuine article of FISH OIL for machine use. The attention of Farmers is called to this article.

July 10. HEISKELL & AISQUITH.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE prepared and for sale by CAMPBELL & MASON.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

J. H. HAINES, Manufacturer and Dealer 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
47 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,