

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE: For One Year, \$3.00; For Six Months, 1.75; For Three Months, 1.00.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

WM. KNABE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO.

THESE instruments have been before the public for the past thirty years, have upon their excellence, attained an UNPARALLELED PRE-EMINENCE that pronounces these unequalled.

TOUCH: is pleasant and elastic, and is entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos, which causes the performer to so easily tire.

WORKMANSHIP: they cannot be excelled. The structure is constructed with a care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest mechanism.

"NOT FOR A YEAR—BUT FOREVER." All our Square Pianos have our new Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Trade.

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, 6 1/2 and 7 octaves among them the celebrated factory of

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

A number of second-hand PIANOS are on hand, from \$150 to \$300, both for cash and credit.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS for all instruments. MELODIONS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, STRINGS of all kinds, &c. &c.

CHARLES M. STIEFF, MANUFACTURER OF FIRST PREMIUM GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, always on hand—\$90 to \$300. MELODIONS and PARLOR ORGANS from the Grand Square & Co. factory.

WILLIAM H. FORD, Merchant Tailor, 23 North Howard Street, BALTIMORE.

CHARLES A. O'HARA, FARMERS & PLANTERS' AGENT, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILLIAM H. FORD, Merchant Tailor, 23 North Howard Street, BALTIMORE.

PAPER HANGINGS, Fire Screens, Trussings, Gilt, Lines and Paper Window Shades, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, &c.

FRANK L. MORLING, Florist, Seedsman & Nurseyman, Store No. 2, N. Eutaw St., BALTIMORE.

CHARLES STEWART, CHAIR MAKER, No. 24 North Howard Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

ENTLER HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

HALE'S MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS; Perry's Patent Sausage Stuffer, for sale by D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

LADIES GLOVE CALF BOOTS for sale by October 5. TRUSSELL & CO.

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

Spirit of Jefferson.

VOL. 19. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1867. NO. 27.

Spirit of Jefferson

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with advertising rates: One Square, Three Insertions, \$1.50; Each Continuance, .50; One Square, One Month, 3.00; One Square, Three Months, 5.00; One Square, Six Months, 8.00; One Square, One Year, 15.00.



STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

"Time hath a wallet at his back wherein he puts aims for oblivion; Those scraps are good deeds part; which are de-voured as fast as they are made, forgot as soon as done."

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, forgetting their history, and regardless of the lesson that physical geography should teach them, even if experience had done so, have arrayed themselves side by side with the New England States in the effort to bring ruin upon the Southern States.

A Year after year the North increased in strength, and when at last she felt that she had a giant's power, she was at it, like one. The South watched and waited long, in the hope that after a while the voice of justice would be heard; but this hope, always deferred, always growing dimmer, at last made her sick, and believing the Constitution already overthrown—

The underlined having purchased of the original proprietors their entire interest in the above valuable receipt, take pleasure in presenting to the reader the articles which now stand close to none for the relief of the diseases for which they are recommended.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

NORTHERN CIVILIZATION.

For the past few weeks we have given through our columns several chapters illustrative of Northern progressive civilization. The heart sickens at such details, and we therefore instead of giving a chapter in extenso, give this week a few of the headings, among many, which can be culled weekly from our exchanges.

Blackmailing a Sweetheart—Charge of Indecent Assault by a Lady Against Her Lover, in New York—Disgraceful Threats to Libel the Lady—The Suit of a Disappointed Lover—He Demands a Thousand Dollars.

A Late Brutal Murder in Indiana—Confession of One of the Murderers—A Magistrate Implicated.

Some weeks ago we published an account of the horrible ravishment, murder and robbery of a widow lady named Maria Cutter, near Clear Spring, Jackson county, Ind., and the arrest on Suspicion, of one John Brooks, of Washington county.

How they Feed People in an Indiana State Prison.

On the seventh day of the seventh month a holy observance was obtained to the children of Israel, who fasted seven days and remained seven days in tents.

What the plaid is to the Highlander the grey is to the Southern heart. It is the sacred color of the South.

How Much is Peabody Worth? The question has been frequently asked "How much is Mr. Peabody worth?"

JUST received at my yard, one hundred thousand feet of superior Shenandoah Yellow Pine lumber, consisting of 2 inch, 2 1/2 inch, 3 inch and 4 inch.

State Legislation.

Our readers, some of them at least, are doubtless surprised that we do not devote more space to the proceedings of our State Legislature; and in view of this fact, we wish to say a few words.

In the first place, although we have carefully scanned the proceedings of that august body, day after day, we have been utterly unable to find a single measure introduced, tending to the welfare of the people of the State.

All works of internal improvement, the location of the State buildings, the Geological Survey, the code of laws, everything is laid aside, to allow time to perfect measures, to keep up the bitter feelings among our citizens, which should long since have passed away.

On the seventh day of the seventh month a holy observance was obtained to the children of Israel, who fasted seven days and remained seven days in tents.

What the plaid is to the Highlander the grey is to the Southern heart. It is the sacred color of the South.

How Much is Peabody Worth? The question has been frequently asked "How much is Mr. Peabody worth?"

JUST received at my yard, one hundred thousand feet of superior Shenandoah Yellow Pine lumber, consisting of 2 inch, 2 1/2 inch, 3 inch and 4 inch.

JUST received at my yard, one hundred thousand feet of superior Shenandoah Yellow Pine lumber, consisting of 2 inch, 2 1/2 inch, 3 inch and 4 inch.

JUST received at my yard, one hundred thousand feet of superior Shenandoah Yellow Pine lumber, consisting of 2 inch, 2 1/2 inch, 3 inch and 4 inch.

POETICAL.

Oh, Cedar Lawn! I love thee well, With all thy trees and flowers, For never can my heart be true, Without the shade of thee.

Oh, Cedar Lawn! I love thee well, With all thy trees and flowers, For never can my heart be true, Without the shade of thee.

Oh, Cedar Lawn! I love thee well, With all thy trees and flowers, For never can my heart be true, Without the shade of thee.

Oh, Cedar Lawn! I love thee well, With all thy trees and flowers, For never can my heart be true, Without the shade of thee.

Oh, Cedar Lawn! I love thee well, With all thy trees and flowers, For never can my heart be true, Without the shade of thee.

Oh, Cedar Lawn! I love thee well, With all thy trees and flowers, For never can my heart be true, Without the shade of thee.

Oh, Cedar Lawn! I love thee well, With all thy trees and flowers, For never can my heart be true, Without the shade of thee.

Oh, Cedar Lawn! I love thee well, With all thy trees and flowers, For never can my heart be true, Without the shade of thee.

Oh, Cedar Lawn! I love thee well, With all thy trees and flowers, For never can my heart be true, Without the shade of thee.

Oh, Cedar Lawn! I love thee well, With all thy trees and flowers, For never can my heart be true, Without the shade of thee.

The Last of the Samaritans.

In that same valley of Palestine where Abraham and his grandson Jacob built their altars to Jehovah, and where some sixteen centuries later the Saviour talked with the women of Samaria by "Jacob's Well," the last remnant of the sect of Samaritans, numbering only about forty families, is now rapidly dwindling away.

The Richmond Dispatch in its review of the Sherman-Shallenger bill answers the inquiry thus: As we read the third section, any man may be elected to the Legislature.

Who are Disqualified from Voting.

The Richmond Dispatch in its review of the Sherman-Shallenger bill answers the inquiry thus: As we read the third section, any man may be elected to the Legislature.

Who are Disqualified from Voting.

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BRALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, March 5, 1867.

TWO VETOES.

The President sent to Congress a message last Saturday, announcing his veto of the "Military Reconstruction Bill," and also one giving his reasons for disapproval of the "Tenure of Office Bill." These messages are of such length that we are unable to publish them this week. From the hasty reading which we have given them, we find them to be, like all of Mr. Johnson's messages, of great power, and sound statesmanship, in their reasonings—that of the military bill particularly so. But the strong arguments of the President avail nothing with this Congress. The House immediately passed the military bill over the veto by a vote of 138 to 45; and the Senate did the like with the Tenure of Office Bill by a vote of 35 to 11. Each bill will, of course, have passed each house yesterday, and radical misrule is still triumphant in the land.

OUR CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Our readers have already been advised of the fact that, soon after the meeting of the Supreme Court in its annual session in December last, a bill was filed by the State of Virginia against the State of West Virginia, setting forth the claims of the former to the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, and that on motion of the Attorney General of Virginia, process was at that time ordered by the Court to be issued against the defendants, who was directed to appear by the 20th of February last. This process, in due time, under the personal superintendence of one of the counsel for the State of Virginia, was served and returned. On the return day (20th of February) it was expected that there would have been an appearance or answer on the part of West Virginia, but instead of that course it has signified its intention to demur, and has agreed, by its counsel, that the demurrer shall be argued and disposed of on the first Monday in May next.

What the grounds of the demurrer will be we are uninformated as they are yet to be stated. We are gratified to learn that everything possible is being done by the distinguished counsel, who are to argue the cause on the part of Virginia, to press the subject to an early and desirable conclusion.

With a view to take part in the conduct of this case, Andrew Hunter, Esq., was, on motion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, admitted last month to the bar of the Supreme Court.

NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

During our late civil war the democratic party at the North, with some few honorable exceptions, joined the abolition crusade against the South, that the Union might be preserved. They even out Herod Herod in their devotion to the "old flag," and those of the United States army officers who treated most cruelly the people of the South, were known as active members of the democratic party before the war. Now again, however, by the action of the present Radical Congress, division is about being surely accomplished, as well as the Constitution trampled under foot, and the liberties of the people abridged, but it does not seem to rouse them from their lethargic stupor. Having aided the real enemies of the Union in overrunning the South, and thus crushing out the best stand point of liberty and law in this country, they are content to rest upon their laurels and see accomplished what the South only attempted in self-defence. Some few of the public men, and as many of the democratic newspapers, are making feeble protests against the outrages of the radical Congress, and are counselling advice to the Southern people as to what they ought to do in certain contingencies, but we hear of no public demonstrations against the proposed practical dissolution of the Union. The case being altered alters the case, and among these democratic Union devotees, it depends altogether by whom the ox is gored, to excite their ebullitions of loyalty. We begin to think with the Richmond Whig, that we had better be looking in another direction and give in our adhesion to a Republican Empire. One thing is sure, we have lost all confidence in the Northern democracy. They deceived us fearfully once, but they can never do it again.

CHARTER TAKEN AWAY.

A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature of West Virginia, revoking the charter of the town of Harper's Ferry. We suppose this ancient town has incurred the wrath of the radical Legislature on account of its adherence to conservatism, and its repeated rebukes to the aspirations of George Kooze. Upon any other grounds we are at a loss to account for the revocation of its charter. It is a wonder Charlestown was not put under the ban, and turned loose without municipal government. We suggest that Hard-Scrabble and Letowm file their claims, and obtain charter privileges. Ex-Judge Balch would make an excellent mayor of the latter town, provided he could be elected.

PIERPOINT.

The present ex-cite Governor of Virginia, addressed an informal meeting of the Legislature last week, in reference to the Congressional Military Bill. He gave it as his opinion that the present State government was a nullity, and advised acquiescence at once in the provisions of the Military Bill. As his term of office expires the first of January next, and as he is likely to descend after that to his proper level, his advice is very disinterested! We have no doubt he would willingly accept the post of "Brigadier" over the people he has foisted himself upon as Governor.

Major John S. Calvert, State Treasurer, has been summoned to Washington to appear before the Judiciary Committee, and let Richmond for that city a day or two ago.

IMPIOUS MOCKERY.

On the 22d of February—a day revered as the anniversary of the birth of the patriot Washington—there was exhibited a spectacle in the Hall of the House of Delegates of the so-called State of West Virginia, which, for vile mockery and unwholesome inappropriateness, has no parallel in history, ancient or modern. On that day, in accordance with previous arrangement, the two houses of the General Assembly met in the hall aforementioned, and commenced performances by the reading of the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, by a radical delegate named Craeford from Kanawha county.

What singular emotions the reading of this celebrated document must have created in the breasts of these political pirates, as they nestled around the reader to hear the sage admonitions of him "who was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen!"

On the left, in the group of Senators, we see our own distinguished representative, the notorious Chapline, evidently tortured at listening to a document which has so much of patriotism and so little of political rascality in its composition. It does not accord with his progressive notions, and he is ready to write the author down as an "old fogy." In the same group is Farnsworth, who has no very clear record for morality, having once been found in close proximity to a neighbor's pig-sty, and upon him rests the suspicion that his motives were not the purest and most disinterested.

On the right hand, among the members of the House, we behold the worthy couple from the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley, and that on motion of the Attorney General of Virginia, process was at that time ordered by the Court to be issued against the defendants, who was directed to appear by the 20th of February last. This process, in due time, under the personal superintendence of one of the counsel for the State of Virginia, was served and returned. On the return day (20th of February) it was expected that there would have been an appearance or answer on the part of West Virginia, but instead of that course it has signified its intention to demur, and has agreed, by its counsel, that the demurrer shall be argued and disposed of on the first Monday in May next.

We are gratified to learn that everything possible is being done by the distinguished counsel, who are to argue the cause on the part of Virginia, to press the subject to an early and desirable conclusion. With a view to take part in the conduct of this case, Andrew Hunter, Esq., was, on motion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, admitted last month to the bar of the Supreme Court.

During our late civil war the democratic party at the North, with some few honorable exceptions, joined the abolition crusade against the South, that the Union might be preserved. They even out Herod Herod in their devotion to the "old flag," and those of the United States army officers who treated most cruelly the people of the South, were known as active members of the democratic party before the war. Now again, however, by the action of the present Radical Congress, division is about being surely accomplished, as well as the Constitution trampled under foot, and the liberties of the people abridged, but it does not seem to rouse them from their lethargic stupor. Having aided the real enemies of the Union in overrunning the South, and thus crushing out the best stand point of liberty and law in this country, they are content to rest upon their laurels and see accomplished what the South only attempted in self-defence. Some few of the public men, and as many of the democratic newspapers, are making feeble protests against the outrages of the radical Congress, and are counselling advice to the Southern people as to what they ought to do in certain contingencies, but we hear of no public demonstrations against the proposed practical dissolution of the Union. The case being altered alters the case, and among these democratic Union devotees, it depends altogether by whom the ox is gored, to excite their ebullitions of loyalty. We begin to think with the Richmond Whig, that we had better be looking in another direction and give in our adhesion to a Republican Empire. One thing is sure, we have lost all confidence in the Northern democracy. They deceived us fearfully once, but they can never do it again.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW.

The new Registry Law, known as McWhorter's substitute for Fergusson's bill, passed both houses of the West Virginia Legislature on Monday last. We published an analysis of the original bill by Mr. Lamb of Wheeling, several weeks ago. Of the substitute the Wheeling Register says:

"It may be truthfully said that many powers which the Boards of Registration have heretofore usurped, are now given them by legislative enactment, and that others which even the most corrupt among them never claimed have been vested in them to meet the imperious necessities of the dominant party. The Governor remains as heretofore, the autocrat of suffrage in West Virginia, and for whatever liberties he permits us still to enjoy, we must thank the imbecility of his intellect rather than the generosity of his heart. If any vestige of Democratic rights and privileges shall survive his future efforts for their destruction, it will be due to the benignant providence which in giving him the disposition to execute, denied him the ability to devise the measures necessary for the total annihilation of our freedom."

CONFISCATION.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Richmond Examiner, of Wednesday, says: "A Confiscation bill has been prepared, and is being handed around among the Radicals. It will be presented early next session, and will command more votes than would seem possible in a Christian country."

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LYCEUM.

Monday night next, the 11th inst., the following question will be discussed before the Christian Association Lyceum:

"Ought the Southern States to accept of the terms of reconstruction, prescribed in the late act of Congress, establishing military governments in the Southern States?"

Affirmative. Negative.

W. H. FRAYSER, AND HUNTER.

REV. MR. SHREVE, AND E. KENNEDY.

REV. MR. HOPKINS, AND H. H. LEE.

Major John Esten Cooke, the popular Virginia author, has a new work in press entitled, "Wearing of the Gray," which is said to surpass all of his former efforts. It is a series of graphic pictures of Confederate times, embracing especially descriptions of characters and incidents of the Army of Northern Virginia.

—We want WOOD—bring us a load.

Read the Advertisements.

It is the habit of a great many who read newspapers, to lay them down after they have perused the reading matter, forgetting that there are frequently advertisements in which there are deeply interested. These advertisements plainly indicate where bargains may be had, and in the particular branches of business of which they give notice; they point out the places where, and the parties of whom the best bargains are to be obtained. The man who does not advertise freely, that the public may be advised of his business, is either too penurious to sell liberally, or is indifferent about transacting business. When you find a man ready to advertise freely, and to pay promptly for it, you may set down as a certainty that you have found one who is prepared to offer you bargains in his particular line, and that he is alive to the public interests, as well as to his own. Our columns, from week to week, point the public to this class of men as unerringly as the finger-board directs the uncertain traveller the road he shall travel to reach his destination. Read for yourselves and deal with those who advertise.—

The New Enterprise, advertised by Messrs. Bantz & Wacker, of Frederick city, is worthy of attention. They are practical men, and what they offer the public, they are prepared to recommend. Besides, their business, though advertised as a new enterprise, is but an enlargement of an old, established business in which they have been engaged for years. In branching out, they offer to the public superior inducements, with the determination that their house shall cope, in the extent and variety of its stock, and the reasonableness of its charges, with any house in the eastern cities. Our people should patronize them.

The Marble Yard of Messrs. Diehl & Bro. recently opened in our town, will afford our people an opportunity of procuring monuments or tomb stones for their departed friends, without sending abroad for them.—We are assured that they can supply any demand that may be made upon them in their line of business.

Mr. W. A. Bantz, has removed his shop from Hallowtown—where he has been located for the last eighteen months—to Harper's Ferry, where he will hereafter conduct the Saddle and Harness, as well as the Shoemaking business, in all their various branches. See his card in our advertising columns.

—During the present month a large amount of personal property will be disposed of in this county. We call attention to the following:—

Sale of Personal Property of late Daniel Heffelberg, will be offered to-day. The catalogue of articles is lengthy.

On Thursday, Mr. A. J. W. Snyder, will offer, at Leetown, a large lot of Personal Property.

On Monday, the 18th of March, Mr. David Ogden will sell his personal effects, at his present residence, one mile west of Middleway.

On Wednesday, the 20th of March, John H. Campbell, will offer at public sale, his stock, farming implements, &c.

On Thursday, March 14th, Hendley Milled will offer for sale, at his residence on the "Gatton Farm," his stock, farming implements, &c.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., Mr. James W. Milton will offer for sale, at Shannondale, his personal property consisting of horses, cattle, farming implements, &c.

A FINE PIANO FOR SALE.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of a Chickering Piano by Mrs. MARGARET G. DOUGLAS. This instrument for its volume and richness of tone, is unsurpassed by any Piano in this community. Any one wishing to purchase a superior instrument, would do well to examine this.

CARRIAGES.—Major Hawks advertises a new supply of superior carriages. Give him a call at his shop.

GOOD SEED.—If you want good seed for the ensuing gardening season, call at the Agricultural Store of Ranson & Duke. Their supply is most extensive, and includes all the different varieties.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. MEARS preached his introductory sermon, Sunday last, in the Episcopal church of this town. His discourse was appropriate and impressive. We hope that his ministry will be fruitful of good work among the members of his new congregation—one of the largest in the Valley.

In our estimation the distinguishing value of the Episcopal worship is the beautiful and solemn form of service of the prayer book—a service which ought not to be slighted or mutilated except upon occasions of imperative necessity. When well read its eloquence appeals so earnestly to our hearts that it is impossible for it to fail in its teachings. In other words, it is as valuable as the most powerful sermon in awakening sinners to the necessity of repentance. Of late years a large portion of the clergymen of the Church in Virginia have seemed to disregard the importance of this service, much to the regret, we are sure, of a great majority of the laity.

A CONSIDERABLE DROP.—On Wednesday evening last, a man named Whittington, who resides near Summit Point, in this county, fell through the culvert on the Winchester & Potomac Railroad, just above town. He had been in town during the day, and is said to have partaken rather freely of the ardent, to which, in a great measure, is attributed his mishap. The extent of his injuries from the fall, we have not learned, as he was at once sent to his home by Mr. John Buross who went to his relief as soon as he heard of the accident.

CONFERENCE.—The Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church South will assemble in Baltimore to-morrow. Next week we hope to have some news of its proceedings.

Facts and Speculations.

—Mr. Westworth, from the select committee appointed on his motion, to inquire into certain charges of "corrupt bargains" between the President and some members of Congress, has reported that the whole story was derived from observations made by reporters in the gallery, and conjectural inferences drawn therefrom. There was no testimony given reflecting, in the least, on the integrity of members of Congress; but the bare knowledge obtained by the committee about the reported proposition for reconciliation between the President and members; nor had the committee any reliable expectation of obtaining such knowledge. Under these circumstances the committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The reading of the report—particularly of those parts of it showing the inability of the committee to discover anything improper—caused much amusement on both sides of the House.

—The Special Committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the subject of alleged "trauds of persons concerned in the manufacture of distilled spirits, tobacco, cigars, &c., and the complicity of revenue officers in these frauds," report that they are satisfied from the testimony taken, that in the manufacture and sale of tobacco, cigars, and the like, the most enormous frauds are practiced against the Government in the collection of its revenue. Indeed, it is believed that at least seven-eighths of the entire amount of spirits manufactured under the present law have escaped taxation. The committee feel warranted in the assertion that few, if any, of the large distilleries in the United States now in operation, are doing a legitimate business.

—The Tax Bill has passed the House of Representatives. The income tax has been altered so as to be five per cent, on net income over \$1,000, with allowance for household. The tax on whiskey is unchanged at \$2 per gallon. Cigars are taxed uniformly at \$5 per thousand. Though the tax on cotton was taken off in committee, it was restored in the House. The bill has yet to receive the action of the Senate.

—It is certain that all the arguments, and all the reason, and all the justice, and all the Constitution, are in opposition to the measures of the dominant party in Congress—and yet, by the force of party discipline applied to numbers, these measures are carried—and acquiesced in. We begin to perceive the principle of fear exerting some influence at the North. They quail there under the "terror" of the Radicals. This is one of the worst signs of the times.

—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette affirms that it is "publicly known" in Washington, that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, has urged the President to sign the bill which has recently passed the House of Representatives. We are still incredulous.

—A dispatch from Richmond dated Feb. 22, says: "The Senate held a secret session today on the subject of calling a State Convention. No result was made known."

—The National Intelligencer contends that the new government to be established in the South, will be the end of freedom in the North.

—The House of Representatives by a vote of 104 to 35 has refused to take steps to remove the Naval Academy from Annapolis.

Exciting Night Session of the Senate

—The Pay of Southern Treasury Officers.—Abuse of Mr. McCulloch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Quite an exciting debate occurred in the Senate tonight on the amendment of the finance committee to the civil appropriation bill, providing for the payment of the assistant assessors of the internal revenue, appointed in the Southern States by Secretary McCulloch, and who were unable to take the test oath.

Mr. Sumner who has a personal pique against the Secretary, led off in the attack, and charged that official with uttering a falsehood in stating that loyal men could not be found capable of filling these positions. Congress was too patriotic with the Secretary, he declared, and should secure him in the strongest manner. Mr. Sherman, in advocating the amendment, he said, was covering up a crime committed by the Secretary in his madness, and to carry out the insane reconstruction policy of the Secretary. Mr. Sherman passionately retorted that the language of the Senator was neither parliamentary nor gentlemanly, but it was false.

Mr. Chandler who has been rather quiet since his great impeachment speech, seized the opportunity to pour forth his wrath, and, echoing the charge of crime against Mr. McCulloch, insisted that he ought to be brought before the Senate with all the people of that section to produce evidence in fact as to the truth of the charge. With the Southern fields under improved culture, and with the additional stimulus counted on from free labor, we should be getting back into our place as a cotton growing country; the crops would fall for vessels to transport them to the North and to Europe; Northern manufacturers would be increased and increasing demand throughout the Southern States; Northern importers would find a large and ready market for the goods that are now piled up in their warehouses for customers who do not come; our coastwise trade would revive with magical rapidity; the great West would find a natural outlet for its furs and pork to the South, and in turn enable it to be a much better customer of the East; and in brief, the complete circuit established by the laws of production and exchange, domestic and foreign, would be traversed again. This agriculture, mining, commerce, manufactures—all would return to a state of health, if the obstacles to restoration were but removed.

Now what hinders this most desirable consummation? Who are responsible for this long delay, which threatens the nation with ultimate bankruptcy? All candid men of intelligence have the answer ready. The whole trouble proceeds from the unwillingness of the Radicals in keeping the South unreconstructed and the Union practically paralyzed.—One whole section of the country is paralyzed in its industry and power of production. On its property the other sections are provisionally paid as dependent as it is upon them.—It is not possible to keep that section poor, in a condition of semi-barbarism, under the iron heel of military rule, without in due time feeling the reaction fatally upon ourselves.—And this is what now threatens to come of it. Business is destroyed, the revenues are shorted, the current expenses of the Government are difficult to meet, and bankruptcy threaten is ominous shadows across the National landscape.

Bill to Consolidate the National Debt.

Mr. Sherman introduced in the Senate Monday, a bill to consolidate the national debt and provide for its payment. By the bill the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds under the act of March 3, 1865, is so extended as to authorize the Secretary to issue bonds of the character and denomination described in the act, payable in principal and interest, in coin, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to be known as the consolidated debt, of the United States; the proceeds of the bonds to be applied solely to the purchase or payment of existing indebtedness of the United States. The bonds thus issued shall be subject to an annual tax, by the United States not exceeding one per cent. in lieu of all other taxation upon said bonds or the income therefrom, to be known as the tax on the redemption of the public debt. The Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States are constituted commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue bonds of the United States to an amount equal to \$500,000,000, bearing interest at the rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable twenty years from date, the principal and interest payable in the coin of the country where payable.—Said bonds to be disposed of only in exchange for six per cent. interest bearing bonds of the United States held in Europe.

Secret Sessions of the Senate and the Communications with Washington.

The Richmond Dispatch publishes the following in regard to the recent secret sessions of the Virginia Senate and the telegraphic communications with Washington, through the Governor, about which a great deal of interest is felt by the people:

"The Senate has already had it (the Sherman bill) under consultation in secret session. The occasion for the holding of this secret deliberation was the receipt of several telegraphic messages from members of Congress in reply to one sent to them by Governor Pierpoint propounding the question, whether, if Virginia now adopted the constitutional amendment, she would be relieved of the Sherman bill. They were Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Fessenden of the Senate, and Messrs. Spaulding and Bingham of the House. All save Mr. Bingham replied by telegraph, and he wrote a letter. All save Mr. Johnson responded in the negative. Mr. Spaulding said it was 'too late.' Mr. Johnson was in doubt, but thought the adoption of the amendment would do a great deal of good." Mr. Bingham wrote a very earnest letter, urging the earliest action upon the Sherman bill, the adoption of all the constitutional amendments required by it, and giving the most earnest assurance that when the vote was cast, Virginia would be welcomed back to the Union by the Congress and the northern people, who were anxious to see her restored to her place among the States.

"The Senate did not go into secret session for the purpose of immediate action, but merely to interchange views in reference to the general welfare in the event of certain contingencies. Their deliberations were there for merely of the nature of consultation; action being deferred until the proper time for it."

"The Governor is understood to have sent the message at the request of prominent gentlemen; but the Legislature was not a party to the correspondence in any sense. Indeed, few members knew anything of it. The Governor was acting as he has a perfect right to do, and in a spirit of accommodation; as well as a desire to do all he could to save Virginia from trouble; but it is proper that the Legislature should not be understood as having made this inquiry, simply because they did not. Had Governor Pierpoint, however, gotten a different answer, and one that was concurred in by the Radical party, we do not say that the Legislature would have promptly adopted the amendment."

The Supreme Court.

Those persons who still labor under the delusion that the Supreme Court is a power in the land, are invited to read and ponder the following remarks of the intelligent Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette:

"The overshadowing inquiry of the military bill as it finally passed Congress has obscured many of the subsequent enormities.—A bill was passed by the House last night by a strict party vote, which not only indemnifies every Federal officer, military or civil, against responsibility for all the outrages, robberies, and cruelties of whatever character, perpetrated during or since the war, but stops the execution of the judgment of the Supreme Court in respect to military tribunals."

"In reply to a question by Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, distinctly declared that the bill would prohibit civil courts from reviewing the proceedings of military courts in the past, and that it was intended to prevent just such action as the Supreme Court had just taken in the Milligan case. The other decision of the court—that in reference to the test oath—appears to be disregarded on all sides; so it may be set down as settled that the judicial branch of the Government has been substantially overthrown, not only as a co-ordinate and independent department of the Government, but as an exponent of ordinary law. The bill alluded to will doubtless receive the sanction of the Senate."

"The Washington Chronicle copies the article of the New York Financial Chronicle giving a very unfavorable view of the business of the country, and adds:

"This does not tell the tenth part of the story of the depression of American industry. The business of the whole country is on the edge of bankruptcy."

"People naturally ask what is the cause of the present dullness in trade. It is because the channels of trade and commerce are damaged by Radical policies. The entire South ought to day be earnestly at work rebuilding its shattered fortresses. Every inducement possible should be held out to the people of that vast section to produce cotton, as fast as the teeming earth will bear the snowy crop.—With the Southern fields under improved culture, and with the additional stimulus counted on from free labor, we should be getting back into our place as a cotton growing country; the crops would fall for vessels to transport them to the North and to Europe; Northern manufacturers would be increased and increasing demand throughout the Southern States; Northern importers would find a large and ready market for the goods that are now piled up in their warehouses for customers who do not come; our coastwise trade would revive with magical rapidity; the great West would find a natural outlet for its furs and pork to the South, and in turn enable it to be a much better customer of the East; and in brief, the complete circuit established by the laws of production and exchange, domestic and foreign, would be traversed again. This agriculture, mining, commerce, manufactures—all would return to a state of health, if the obstacles to restoration were but removed."

"Where is Chief Justice Chase?—Mr. Chase, as a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, presided the Pierpoint Government to be the true constitutional government of West Virginia. The question arose in this wise: West Virginia claimed to have been formed with the consent of Virginia. That consent had been given by the Pierpoint Government, inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States required the consent of the real government; Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and Congress also, had to decide the question. They did so under four conditions to support that Constitution. Under the sanction of the same oath, Congress now declares that it is not the true Government of Virginia. If Virginia has no constitutional existence, West Virginia has no constitutional existence.—Richmond Examiner.

"Consolidation.—There is but one title in the screw of oppression left for us, we believe and that is 'consolidation.' It may be doubted whether this measure of preservation can be carried out. But the mere effects of its decision—the threat to impose this added measure of vindictiveness upon this helpless people—will be almost as bad as the thing itself. At once all confidence will be at an end; all enterprise be checked; all industry disorganized and all energy paralyzed.—Rich. Dispatch.

"MAKING RAILWAY BY MACHINERY.—Recent California papers chronicle the invention, in that State, of a machine for laying railway iron. They claim that it smoothes the ground after the hand grading, drops the ties in their places, stamps them firmly into the ground by a weight like a pile-driver, cuts their surfaces to the required level, drops the rails and spikes it down. The machinery is driven by bolts from the car wheel, and is said to build road at the rate of a quarter of a mile per hour."

"DEATH OF REV. J. L. FRARY.—We are pained to announce the death of Rev. J. L. Frary, which took place on Wednesday morning last, at his residence in this place, after a brief and painful illness of Typhoid Pneumonia. The funeral services, which were very largely attended, were held on Thursday afternoon in the Presbyterian Church; the sermon was preached by Rev. Silas Billings, from the text, 'What I do, thou lovest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.'—[Shepherdstown Register.

"The U. S. authorities have declined to return the 'Davis' mansion to the city of Richmond, and as the 'Southern Orphans Association' is thereby prevented from complying with the contract made with the holders of certificates in their proposed gift enterprise, the agents have been notified to discontinue the sale of certificates till further ordered, and to refund the money for those already sold."

Gov. Pierpoint's Speech to the General Assembly on the Late Action of Congress.

An informal meeting of the members of the General Assembly was held in the Senate chamber on Saturday, which was addressed by Governor Pierpoint, who was invited to be present. He said he did not intend to make a speech, but that he had his views on the subject of the late act of Congress, and was willing to express them. He did not consider that a public man had a right to conceal his opinions from the public. They had all seen the act spoken of. It carefully abstracted from intending any mode by which a convention should be organized to make a constitution. It gave the military no authority to organize one. It was logical, because the complaint was that the governments in other States South were organized under military surveillance. It did not entrust the movement to the provisional governments now existing, because they might fold their arms and refuse to act, and thereby defeat the object of the bill. The military was clothed with ample power to keep the peace, and even suppress the existing civil governments.

Some parties were relying on the Supreme Court to declare the act unconstitutional.—This was illusory. The Supreme Court had, some forty days ago, delivered an opinion in the Milligan case, and had gone out of the question, and declared that Congress had no authority to authorize military commissions to try supposed offenders. Congress had never authorized a military commission by law, but now, while the words of this decision were fresh in the mouths of the judges, the Congress has passed the act authorizing the commissions, which was as much as to say, now we have authorized what you have said is unconstitutional; set it aside, if you dare, and the Supreme Court has considered discretion the better part of valor, and has passed a resolution for the present not to interfere with political questions.

He said there were two ways to make the constitution under this act of Congress. The first is for all who desire to enter into the Union, to hold their primary meetings in each county, and elect delegates to a central convention, where they will fix the number of delegates and appoint their commissioners to super intend the election of delegates to the convention to make a constitution under the provisions of the act.

The other mode was for this Legislature to promptly pass an act providing for holding a convention under the restrictions of this act of Congress. This course was proposed by some; and it was proposed for them to fold their arms in indifference, and take no action in the premises. He was in favor of calling the convention in the mode last indicated, because it would be done under the forms of law, and he thought would be more likely to secure an acceptable constitution with the people in the body politic, who were to participate in the election and government of the State. If the constitution was left to be made under the mode first indicated they might get a good constitution, or they might get a very unacceptable one. He supposed under the act of Congress there was not more than five per cent. of the white voters excluded perhaps less. The great body of the people held their lands, families and debts, which they could not leave; and it was not, in his opinion, wise to say, because some of us cannot participate, none of us will. He had determined long since, when he could not get all he wanted, to get the next best he could. In conclusion, he assured them if they did not provide for making a constitution, one would be made for them.—Richmond Examiner.

"The Richmond Times of Friday says, that upon the passage of the Military Force Bill over the veto, it is the intention of Gov. Pierpoint, unless the Legislature, to-day or Saturday, calls a Convention, to convene the Legislature in extra session. Two days being manifestly inadequate for the proper consideration of so important a measure as calling a State Convention, the extra session may be regarded as certain. While the Governor was making up his mind on this subject, a paper has been signed by a majority of the members of the Legislature requesting him to call them together in extra session."

"Where is Chief Justice Chase?—Mr. Chase, as a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, presided the Pierpoint Government to be the true constitutional government of West Virginia. The question arose in this wise: West Virginia claimed to have been formed with the consent of Virginia. That consent had been given by the Pierpoint Government, inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States required the consent of the real government; Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and Congress also, had to decide the question. They did so under four conditions to support that Constitution. Under the sanction of the same oath, Congress now declares that it is not the true Government of Virginia. If Virginia has no constitutional existence, West Virginia has no constitutional existence.—Richmond Dispatch.

"Consolidation.—There is but one title in the screw of oppression left for us, we believe and that is 'consolidation.' It may be doubted whether this measure of preservation can be carried out. But the mere effects of its decision—the threat to impose this added measure of vindictiveness upon this helpless people—will be almost as bad as the thing itself. At once all confidence will be at an end; all enterprise be checked; all industry disorganized and all energy paralyzed.—Rich. Dispatch.

"MAKING RAILWAY BY MACHINERY.—Recent California papers chronicle the invention, in that State, of a machine for laying railway iron. They claim that it smoothes the ground after the hand grading, drops the ties in their places, stamps them firmly into the ground by a weight like a pile-driver, cuts their surfaces to the required level, drops the rails and spikes it down. The machinery is driven by bolts from the car wheel, and is said to build road at the rate of a quarter of a mile per hour."

"DEATH OF REV. J. L. FRARY.—We are pained to announce the death of Rev. J. L. Frary, which took place on Wednesday morning last, at his residence in this place, after a brief and painful illness of Typhoid Pneumonia. The funeral services, which were very largely attended, were held on Thursday afternoon in the Presbyterian Church; the sermon was preached by Rev. Silas Billings, from the text, 'What I do, thou lovest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.'—[Shepherdstown Register.

"The U. S. authorities have declined to return the 'Davis' mansion to the city of Richmond, and as the 'Southern Orphans Association' is thereby prevented from complying with the contract made with the holders of certificates in their proposed gift enterprise, the agents have been notified to discontinue the sale of certificates till further ordered, and to refund the money for those already sold."

"The Richmond Times of Friday says, that upon the passage of the Military Force Bill over the veto, it is the intention of Gov. Pierpoint, unless the Legislature, to-day or Saturday, calls a Convention, to convene the Legislature in extra session. Two days being manifestly inadequate for the proper consideration of so important a measure as calling a State Convention, the extra session may be regarded as certain. While the Governor was making up his mind on this subject, a paper has been signed by a majority of the members of the Legislature requesting him to call them together in extra session."

"Where is Chief Justice Chase?—Mr. Chase, as a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, presided the Pierpoint Government to be the true constitutional government of West Virginia. The question arose in this wise: West Virginia claimed to have been formed with the consent of Virginia. That consent had been given by the Pierpoint Government, inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States required the consent of the real government; Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and Congress also, had to decide the question. They did so under four conditions to support that Constitution. Under the sanction of the same oath, Congress now declares that it is not the true Government of Virginia. If Virginia has no constitutional existence, West Virginia has no constitutional existence.—Richmond Dispatch.

"Consolidation.—There is but one title in the screw of oppression left for us, we believe and that is 'consolidation.' It may be doubted whether this measure of preservation can be carried out. But the mere effects of its decision—the threat to impose this added measure of vindictiveness upon this helpless people—will be almost as bad as the thing itself. At once all confidence will be at an end; all enterprise be checked; all industry disorganized and all energy paralyzed.—Rich. Dispatch.

"MAKING RAILWAY BY MACHINERY.—Recent California papers chronicle the invention, in that State, of a machine for laying railway iron. They claim that it smoothes the ground after the hand grading, drops the ties in their places, stamps them firmly into the ground by a weight like a pile-driver, cuts their surfaces to the required level, drops the rails and spikes it down. The machinery

CONGRESSIONAL USURPATION.

The printing of all departments of this Government is done at the Government Printing Office...

The wheat crops in this portion of the Valley is looking very encouraging...

It is affirmed in delence of the military bill that it is but temporary in its operation...

The sudden and astounding support given by Reverdy Johnson to Sherman's bill is at last explained...

There may be men cast in unusual and heroic mould, designed by God to play the part of martyrs...

The South has been scourged terribly enough for all sane men to pray that cessation...

The National Intelligencer says: "Gov. Fenton of New York made a requisition on the authorities of North Carolina for an individual charged with fraud..."

The sorghum enterprise is becoming greatly extended, particularly in the West...

The Richmond Enquirer says: "It is understood that telegrams received here from Washington, in answer to inquiries, stated that nothing which would modify the measures now pending relating to the South..."

THE PRINTING OF ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THIS GOVERNMENT IS DONE AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE...

THE WHEAT CROPS IN THIS PORTION OF THE VALLEY IS LOOKING VERY ENCOURAGING...

IT IS AFFIRMED IN DELENCE OF THE MILITARY BILL THAT IT IS BUT TEMPORARY IN ITS OPERATION...

THE SUDDEN AND ASTONISHING SUPPORT GIVEN BY REVERDY JOHNSON TO SHERMAN'S BILL IS AT LAST EXPLAINED...

THERE MAY BE MEN CAST IN UNUSUAL AND HEROIC MOULD, DESIGNED BY GOD TO PLAY THE PART OF MARTYRS...

THE SOUTH HAS BEEN SCOURGED TERRIBLY ENOUGH FOR ALL SANE MEN TO PRAY THAT CESSATION...

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER SAYS: "GOV. FENTON OF NEW YORK MADE A REQUISITION ON THE AUTHORITIES OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR AN INDIVIDUAL CHARGED WITH FRAUD..."

THE SORGHUM ENTERPRISE IS BECOMING GREATLY EXTENDED, PARTICULARLY IN THE WEST...

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER SAYS: "IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT TELEGRAMS RECEIVED HERE FROM WASHINGTON, IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES, STATED THAT NOTHING WHICH WOULD MODIFY THE MEASURES NOW PENDING RELATING TO THE SOUTH..."

EVERY BODY SHOULD USE BOHNER'S EXPECTORAL-WILD CHERRY TONIC, AS A HOOD PARAFFIN IT HAS NO EQUAL...

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy...

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the other symptoms of youthful indiscretion...

STRANGE, BUT TRUE! Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can have something very much to their advantage...

GREAT DISTRIBUTION BY THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' JEWELRY ASSOCIATION...

THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JEWELRY ASSOCIATION. Calls your attention to the fact of its being the largest and most profitable in the United States...

THE UNDERWRITER WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867, at Shannondale, Va. the following property viz:

PUBLIC SALE. Having decided to quit farming, I will sell at Public Sale, at my residence 3 miles south of Middleway...

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. NOTICE is hereby given that T. W. POTTER, field collector of the County of Loudoun...

DISMISSAL OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of Bowers & Luce, Real Estate Agents, is this day (23d January, 1867) dissolved...

NOTICE. I have furnished many Fruit Trees in this neighborhood for the last few years, many of which are now in bearing...

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY. WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, about 15 miles south of Martinsburg...

WILLOW-GROVE MILLS. This property is situated on the Occoquan Creek, and contains NINETY EIGHT ACRES OF LAND...

PEAS AND BEANS. TOM THOMPSON, Marjory Peas, Deane Sugar Peas, Deane Blue Peas, etc.

SPRING GOODS. D. HOWELL has just received his first installment of Spring Goods...

FRESH WATER AND SOFT CRACKERS, AND PRIME CHEESE, just received by D. HOWELL.

A NEW ENTERPRISE. SHOE-FINDINGS AND LEATHER, BANTZ & WAGNER.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING AT Harper's Ferry.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. NOTICE is hereby given that T. W. POTTER, field collector of the County of Loudoun...

DISMISSAL OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of Bowers & Luce, Real Estate Agents, is this day (23d January, 1867) dissolved...

NOTICE. I have furnished many Fruit Trees in this neighborhood for the last few years, many of which are now in bearing...

NOTICE. I have furnished many Fruit Trees in this neighborhood for the last few years, many of which are now in bearing...

PUBLIC SALES. PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. WILL be sold at the late residence of Daniel Howell, deceased, near Rippon, Jefferson County, West Virginia...

ROUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. As follows: 4 Feather Beds and 4 Chamber Beds for same, 6 Bedsteads, 4 Bureaus...

THE UNDERSIGNED, having determined to quit farming, will offer for sale, at his residence, at Leetown, Va. the following property...

PUBLIC SALE. THE undersigned, having determined to quit farming, will offer for sale, at his residence, at Leetown, Va. the following property...

PUBLIC SALE. THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867, at his residence on the "Galford Farm"...

PUBLIC SALE. THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867, at his residence on the "Galford Farm"...

NOTICE. I have furnished many Fruit Trees in this neighborhood for the last few years, many of which are now in bearing...

NOTICE. I have furnished many Fruit Trees in this neighborhood for the last few years, many of which are now in bearing...

NOTICE. I have furnished many Fruit Trees in this neighborhood for the last few years, many of which are now in bearing...

NOTICE. I have furnished many Fruit Trees in this neighborhood for the last few years, many of which are now in bearing...

NOTICE. I have furnished many Fruit Trees in this neighborhood for the last few years, many of which are now in bearing...

SOUTHERN ORPHAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE ASSOCIATION has been organized by a few Southern citizens for the purpose of relieving the destitute and orphaned children...

THE ASSOCIATION has been organized by a few Southern citizens for the purpose of relieving the destitute and orphaned children...

THE ASSOCIATION has been organized by a few Southern citizens for the purpose of relieving the destitute and orphaned children...

THE ASSOCIATION has been organized by a few Southern citizens for the purpose of relieving the destitute and orphaned children...

THE ASSOCIATION has been organized by a few Southern citizens for the purpose of relieving the destitute and orphaned children...

THE ASSOCIATION has been organized by a few Southern citizens for the purpose of relieving the destitute and orphaned children...

THE ASSOCIATION has been organized by a few Southern citizens for the purpose of relieving the destitute and orphaned children...

THE ASSOCIATION has been organized by a few Southern citizens for the purpose of relieving the destitute and orphaned children...

THE ASSOCIATION has been organized by a few Southern citizens for the purpose of relieving the destitute and orphaned children...

THE ASSOCIATION has been organized by a few Southern citizens for the purpose of relieving the destitute and orphaned children...

VALUABLE LAND IN Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE. OFFER at private sale, my Land near Shepherds...

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY. OFFER at private sale, my Land near Shepherds...

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT. OFFER at private sale, my Land near Shepherds...

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT. OFFER at private sale, my Land near Shepherds...

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT. OFFER at private sale, my Land near Shepherds...

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT. OFFER at private sale, my Land near Shepherds...

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT. OFFER at private sale, my Land near Shepherds...

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT. OFFER at private sale, my Land near Shepherds...

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT. OFFER at private sale, my Land near Shepherds...

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT. OFFER at private sale, my Land near Shepherds...

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT. OFFER at private sale, my Land near Shepherds...

