

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA. Tuesday Morning, July 30, 1867.

Gerrit Smith and the Doctrine of Treason.

Gerrit Smith has issued a circular to which he takes issue with Chief Justice Chase, of the Supreme Court, upon questions of constitutional law. He denies that the late war was prosecuted under authority of the Constitution of the United States, but claims on the contrary, that it was carried on by Congress in accordance with the laws of war, and that the vanquished party is not in any sense legally chargeable with treason.

"How sad it is that our country, which claims to be the most liberal and advanced of all countries—the very Pharos of the world—is not yet humane enough to feel that the conquered party in a civil war has suffered enough! How disheartening to the Republicans of Europe is the prospect that, when they shall, now and then, be worsted in their endeavors to overthrow despots, these despots will be able to quote the authority of enlightened and liberal America to justify themselves in holding the conquered republicans to the responsibilities of traitors!"

"Our type of civilization is, indeed, still sadly low. It is, nevertheless, not so low as to leave it possible for a party to prosper, whose policy shall be looked upon to be the policy of treachery."

He gives a very satisfactory answer to a question of the Chief Justice in the following words: "The Chief Justice: 'On what sound principle then can we say judicially that the levying of war ceases to be treason when the war becomes formidable?'"

"We can give only one more extract: 'One reason why we should not call men traitors who are not legally and justly chargeable with treason, is that the traitor is looked upon as seeking personal and selfish ends, and as therefore worthy of our deep abhorrence—Stonewall Jackson, killing men to serve personal ends, and active in a rebellious movement condemned of the people, would have been an abhorred and detested man. But Stonewall Jackson, 'arm and soul' in a public cause—living, battling, dying for millions—is even in our eyes, who regard that cause as a bad one, a sublime being.'"

Abolitionists. The word "Abolitionist" is derived from the transitive verb abolish, which Webster defines as follows: "Abolish—1. To make void; to annul; to abrogate, applied chiefly and appropriately to established laws, contracts, rites, customs, and institutions. 2. To destroy." Now let us see what our Abolitionists have abolished, destroyed, annulled and made void.

They have abolished liberty. They have abolished the Union. They have abolished the Constitution. They have abolished trial by jury. They have abolished the laws and the courts.

They have abolished ten States. They have abolished a Republican form of government. They have abolished the peace and fraternity of the country. They have abolished all respect for a written Constitution.

They have abolished the sacredness of the church. They have abolished the freedom of speech. They have abolished the freedom of the press. They have abolished freedom of religion. They have abolished all that the late war was waged for.

They have abolished all that our forefathers fought for. They have abolished gold and silver. They have abolished equal rights to all. They have abolished equal taxation. They have abolished economy and honesty in the administration of the government. They have abolished low prices, cheap living, good times and the general prosperity. They have abolished the cotton-crop, and the millions of gold resulting from our exports.

They have abolished a million of lives. They have abolished from three to six thousand millions of treasure. They have abolished our Southern market. They have abolished our commerce upon the seas. They have abolished our independence of Eastern manufacturers and iron mongers. They have abolished representation as a corollary of taxation. They have abolished the United States Senate. They have abolished the United States House of Representatives. They have abolished the United States. With such a record and such achievements every man could tell that of "Abolitionists!"

The Virginia Pulpit Orator.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Index writing from Baltimore says: "But there was a pulpit prodigy here the same day, who is growing into such fame as bids fair to rival that of Spurgeon. His name is Munsey, and he is a member of the Baltimore Conference we believe, of the Methodist Episcopal Church—South. He has not been long at this calling, and was an unlettered man in humble life but comparatively a few months back, when his talent was revealed to a friend, who aided him to the short culture with which he is producing such wonderful effect. His power of oratory is said to be marvellous, and his reasoning faculties no less so. People here and in the Valley flock to hear him, and his influence is talked of and felt everywhere. I could not gain a seat in the church in which he held forth Sunday night. But several friends of mine, one of whom was a friend of mine, who had previously heard bested upon him fill far short of the real height of his powers—Certain it is, that hereafter he will be so famous as to cause interest even from this meagre notice of his ministerial beginning."

We find the above paragraph in several of our exchanges, and copy it for two reasons—first because it contains a merited compliment to Mr. Munsey; and secondly, for the purpose of correcting an error or two into which the writer has fallen. The writer is mistaken as to the length of time Mr. Munsey has been in the ministry. Instead of but a few months, he has been in it several years—a dozen at least. He was not an unlettered man when he entered upon his work, but a well taught, though self-taught boy, of some 16 or 17 years of age. He was not aided by a friend, but has made himself what he is by his own untiring efforts. He is not one of the mountain counties of this Congressional District—Tazewell, we believe—and was thrown upon his own resources when he was about 16, with a widowed mother, who is still living, and several sisters, thrown upon him for support and protection. He sustained them by the labor of his hands in winter, and by teaching school in winter.

Mr. Munsey is really a prodigy—a wonderful prodigy—and withal an unassuming, humble, conscientious Christian. He is certainly among the ablest theologians of the day, and as a pulpit orator has but few equals and few superiors.—Abingdon Virginian.

Personal Appearance of "Dignitaries." Forney, in a recent letter, gives the following description of the personal appearance of Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, the Sultan, &c. "The Emperor, looks well, though with the pallor of his Italian ancestry, and spoke like a man in capital health. His nose is very prominent, and his eyes, when lighted up, lose the glassiness of which so much is said. He is of medium height, brown hair, alert in his movements, and exceedingly graceful. Louis Napoleon will be sixty on the 20th of April next year, and as compared with Prince Napoleon, who is fourteen years younger, he looked as if destined to enjoy more of the coming time than his cousin, the son of Jerome. The Empress, who was forty-one on the 5th of May, is a very elegant woman, with a countenance eminently interesting and serene. She carries her age well. The Prince Imperial who was eleven on the 16th of March last, is what the girls would call a sweet little fellow, with the olive complexion and face of an Italian; black hair and black eyes, and very graceful in his movements.

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Gen. Lee's Report on School Discipline.

At the recent meeting of the Educational Association of Virginia, in Lynchburg, Gen. E. H. Smith read the following "Report on School Discipline," prepared by the Chairman, Gen. Robert E. Lee, who was unanimously absent—

The Committee appointed by the Educational Association of Virginia, on "School Discipline," beg leave to report that, in their opinion, it is impracticable to establish fixed rules for the Government of Schools. Public sentiment is so divided on the subject, and the methods of family training are so various, that no uniform system can be so adapted to meet the general requirement.

If the subject of Education could ever be of more importance at one period of our history than at another, that period is the present; and that it may be advanced to the highest state of proficiency, it is important that general co-operation should be enlisted in its support.

It is, therefore, considered more advantageous to recommend for attention some general principles, and leave their application to the judgment and discretion of teachers.

The selection of proper persons for the office of teacher is a matter of the first importance, and as his duties require long and comprehensive preparation it should be regarded as among the most honorable and important professions, and be committed to those whose beneficial influences and instruction shall embrace morals and religion, as well as the intellect. The teacher should be the example of the pupil. He should aim at the highest attainable proficiency, and not at a pleasing mediocrity. Unless he can teach these things, he should not be entrusted with the care of a school, and he should be no real teacher. He must study the character and disposition of his pupils, and adopt his course of discipline to their peculiarities. Above all, he must be uniform, consistent, firm, kind in his conduct, teach more by acts than words, and show the children under his charge that he has their true interests at heart. He should look upon them not only as the parents of a new generation, but also as heirs of immortality, and while preparing them for usefulness in this life, instill into their impressionable minds principles of piety and religion; for if it be true as taught by history that greatness depends upon virtue, it is equally true that religion is the support of virtue.

Should the daily business of the school be conducted in habits of obedience, reverence, and truthfulness, and be convinced that they are noble and lovely in themselves, and their practice manly and honorable, the main object of Education will have been attained.

In addition to these moral influences, a teacher should be clothed with all the authority of the parent in the discharge of his duties, and he should be so long as he may entrust his child to his care. That he may, kept constantly informed of the conduct of his child, weekly, quarterly, and yearly reports of his progress should be sent him by the teacher, in which should be stated his absence, late attendance and misbehavior. Certificates of advancement should likewise be given to those who excel in studies and conduct.

The system of punishments ought to be as simple and mild as they can be made effective, and when coercion has to be resorted to, it should be generally left to the parent. Should admonition, restriction of recreation, &c., fail to produce the desired effect, and the pupil obstinately resist the patient expostulation of the teacher, there will then be no other resource than to return him to his parent as an unworthy a place in the school.

In connection with this subject, and as an additional incentive for the faithful and conscientious discharge of parental duty, the committee refer to a statement which the present Lord Shaftsbury is said to have made at a recent public meeting in London, that he had ascertained by personal observation, that of adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had begun a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen, and that if a young man should pursue a virtuous life till he be twenty years old, there were forty-nine chances in favor and only one against his continuing an honest life thereafter. How great is the importance then of every parent's exercising the necessary control over his child until sixteen. By proper management this would not be difficult, and might be the means of saving him from crime, misery and remorse.

Respectfully submitted, R. E. LEE, S. MAPPIN, FRANCIS H. SMITH, Com'ee.

On motion the report was received and the committee discharged.

OLD AGE PROTECTED.—It is one of the painful possessions of extreme old age, said Chancellor Kent, in one of his earlier judgments, "that it ceases to excite interest, and is apt to be left solitary and neglected. The control which the law still gives to a man over the disposal of his property, is one of the most efficient means which he has, to protect his interests. The will of such an aged man ought to be regarded with great tenderness, when it appears not to have been procured by fraudulent acts, but contains those very dispositions which the circumstances of his situation, and the course of the natural affections dictated."

A large and fashionable audience was present at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, on the night of the 18th inst., to witness the representation of "The Trials," for the benefit of Southern Relief Fund. Jefferson Davis attended incognito, and between the first and second acts was recognized by the audience, who arose and cheered him loudly. Subsequently the orchestra played Dixie, and on the termination three cheers were again given, which Mr. Davis recognized by repeated bows. He was accompanied by several members of the How family.

Two horse thieves have been tried and convicted before a military court in Mississippi, under Gen. Ord's late order, and sentenced by him to five years in the Dry Tortugas.

It is said, that ten cents worth of Prussian blue, mixed with a little flour and sugar, laid on the floor where Roaches "most do congregate," will cause a stampede of the whole tribe.

In Frederick county the business of registration has been completed, and the books stand whites 1931 blacks 501; majority 1430.

POETICAL.

AN UNSUBPASSED HYMN.

[In the New Englander for August, 1850, Dr. Bacon pronounces the following epigram by an unnamed English or any other language, and adds that "perhaps it is as near perfection as any unprinted language can be." It is usually ascribed to Hillhouse, the poet, i. e., James A. Hillhouse, but according to Dr. Bacon, it was written by his younger brother, Augustus K. Hillhouse, who died near Paris in March, 1851.]

Trembling before thine awful throne, O Lord! in dust my sin lay low, Justice and mercy for my life, Contented Oh! smile and best the strife.

The Saviour smelt upon my soul New tides of hope tumultuous roll— His voice proclaims my pardon sound, Seraphic transport wings the soul.

Earth has a joy unknown in heaven— The new born peace of sin forgiven! Tears of such pure and deep delight, Ye angels! never dimmed your flight.

Ye saw of old on chaos rise His banquet-pillars of the skies, Ye know where mortals exult spring, And evening folds her drooping wings.

Bright heralds of the Eternal Will, Beyond the grave, the realms of bliss, Or heralds in floods of beauty day, Symphonious in his presence play.

Lord is the song—the heavenly plain I shun the choral strains— And thy ethereal, floating armies, Draw music from each cheering strain.

But I amid your choir shall shine, And all your knowledge shall be mine; Ye on your harps must learn to hear, A sacred chord that mine will bear.

MISCELLANEOUS. [From the Cultivator and Country Gentleman.] The Model Wife.

The Rev. Dr. Willets delivered one of the series of lectures before the Young Men's Association of this city, the past winter—A dinner party, some one of the friends of the large audience present. One of our daily papers furnishes the following abstract of the lecture:

The modesty of woman's nature causes us to overlook her influences on mankind, because they are silent, like the moisture which nourishes the flower and the tree. And how the world fails to see this. Mankind only looks at that which makes a noise and fuss in the world; and too few recognize the worth of a good woman. That sweet spirit presiding over the home, is an object of reverence. It is a significant fact that the most complete picture in the Bible, is the portrait of a model wife, which is beautifully portrayed in the Book of Proverbs. In that picture, there is no mention of idleness; she is industrious; she not only attends to her duties, but she sets the example of industry. A foolish and pernicious idea has crept into society that work should be done only by the common people. Now-a-days young ladies try to look like the lily; and like the lily, "they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like you."

In ancient times, the wives of Emperors brought to their husbands the productions wrought by their own hands. If our fair sisters would have their cheeks glowing with health, let them be industrious like the Emperors of classic times. I would say "Buy a loom; make yourself useful; make the bread, and be ready for the day of need. Taste and neatness should be practised. A neat wife will refine the roughest specimen of a man. All these shining faced fellows have their hands in their pockets, and all the lines around their mouths drawn down, have wives who did not come from the Lord, like the one mentioned in the Bible, but probably they came from the other place; such women arouse all of the asperities of a man's nature. Some persons may think that little matters of cleanliness and neatness, are trivial; but a neglect of them is like a canker upon the life. By this, I do not mean an extreme fastidiousness in household matters, and a superciliousness of dress, so that one is compelled to agree with the Yankee, who, on meeting one of our fashionably dressed belles in the street, exclaimed: "Wall, there may be some humanity in that article of dry goods; but it is mighty leetle! If men are gay deceiver, I'd like to know what the women are?"

There is such a thing as industry without neatness. The man who has a wife who is busy from morning to night, and yet fail in the essential elements of a well regulated household. A learned judge comprehended the idea of proper management in the kitchen, when he had inscribed on his wife's tombstone, "She was an excellent woman and a good cook." And the old deacon who attended a religious convention, caught the spirit of the same idea, for on being questioned as to what kind of time he had, he said, "Very good; and such puddings." I like to hear a man brag about the manner in which his wife can get up things for the table. It shows that she has the faculty of judgment, by which she can accomplish wonders. A woman may have all theologies, and music, and French, and if she has not judgment, she don't amount to much. A good wife sees that her household are producers; and her husband does not have to do a dishonorable thing to meet the expenses which accrue from her care

# Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, July 29, 1867.

## OUR BIG SHOW.

In consequence of necessary absence from home the last week, our "big show" is omitted in this issue. On the same account we also omit our notice as to the "red mark," as we shall require none to pay the next week from compulsion, but hope many will voluntarily come forth and "fork over," to cheer us in the unpleasant but necessary duty of exposing the "animals" to the execration of all honest men.

## THE COMING STRUGGLE.

The indications are unmistakable that we are on the eve of a contest whose shock will startle even those who felt the throes of the bloody revolution through which we have just passed. The forces on either side have for long years been marshaling themselves under defiant banners, and now, ripe for the battle, they are about to take the field. This collision, even before the late civil war, was portended, and with the precision of prophecy it was pointed out by some of the great calamity that would befall the institutions of government in America. We distinctly remember the alarming warning contained in a friendly letter of the great historian MACAULEY, who freely gave his views of the dangers which he believed surrounded the then happy republic of the United States.—Looking at the tendency of the people, as manifested in their history from the foundation of their government, to submit to the arbitrament of majorities, all questions arising in the administration of their affairs, he predicted that the ultimate result of this policy would be to cast into the arena of politics the rights of property, and place them at the mercy of the popular suffrage. The conduct of the nation that now rules the nation has been to precipitate the strife which must thus be inevitably engendered between wealth and numbers—capital and labor. In the recklessness of their mad career, and in that pursuit of plunder which has characterized their course, they have ignored the laws of justice and planted themselves on the bandits' maxim—

"Let him take who has the power, And let him keep who can."

The schemes of confiscation which now threaten the property of more than one-third of the people of the country are in consonance with the determined purpose expressed by Wade and other magnates of the anarchists who rule us, to equalize the rights of labor and capital. The principle which will lie at the foundation of the partition of the lands of the South will be, that as they were acquired by the toil of the slave, and were made the source of wealth in which he did not equitably participate, he shall now under the dispensation of the "man and brother" era, have not only indemnity for the past but ample security for the future. He is to be put in possession of the property of his former master, not as an avenger of treason, but because he was the chief instrument of its acquisition, and is therefore, entitled to enjoy it. But the principle here applied is equally applicable elsewhere. Under a system of labor more oppressive and less remunerative than that which distinguished African slavery in the South, colossal fortunes have been amassed by the capitalists of the North, to which, by a parity of reasoning equally as forcible, the factory operative is entitled in the same proportion as that which is about to be awarded to his luckier fellow-sufferer of the South.

The organizations of workmen throughout the country demanding higher rates of compensation and exemption from exactions oppressively imposed upon them, together with the restiveness of labor under the heavy levies of taxation upon his hard-earned fruits, are but the premonitions of the approaching storm. We repeat this contest is impending and it must come. What are to be the results, it is not for us to say. But that general disruption and anarchy are to be the first consequences we think all must believe to be inevitable. In such a condition of things the first impulse would be to seek personal safety, and that would be found only where the power of protection exists. Where that ability would reside it is easy to foresee. It must be in those military organizations to which colliding interests, without a common arbiter for their settlement, must in the nature of things give rise. That organization will be the much-dreaded and feared of all governmental devices—a military despotism. And if the American Republic, like that of Carthage, finally falls under "the rule of him who wears the sharpest sword," its own folly will be justly chargeable with the causes that naturally lead to such a lamentable result.

## A CORRECTION.

In our "big show" article of last week, in referring to Wm. Johnson, the most notorious and vindictive radical in this township, we stated that he was connected with a tanning establishment in this town, from which he drew his support. The establishment to which reference was had, was that of J. H. Easterday, with which the whole community believed that Johnson had a silent connection. We have been authorized by Mr. Easterday to state, however, that Johnson is no partner of his, and that he is in no way connected with his establishment.

The advertisement of Mr. Jacob B. Brown, announcing the receipt of a new stock of goods, is necessarily omitted this week, as our transient advertisers have favored us to an extent that we did not anticipate, and are scarcely able to fill, at the late hour at which they come to hand.

Proposals are being advertised for, to rebuild the bridge over the Potomac at Shepherdstown, destroyed during the war.

## PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

Lately, in the Democratic State Convention of Iowa, held in Des Moines, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric stands.

This resolution contains the very essence of the doctrine of States rights, and John C. Calhoun himself never claimed anything more. If the principles which it enunciates had been adhered to, and carried out in the administration of the government, we might to day have had a prosperous and happy country, instead of a chaotic mass, tending to anarchy and disorder. By the radical press of the country the Iowa Convention has been denounced for the passage of this resolution, and its members proclaimed "copper-heads," "rebel sympathizers," &c. Now this is a rich joke, which some waggish fellow of the Iowa Convention evidently designed to perpetrate upon the radical party and press of the country, for a reference to the platform of 1860, adopted by the republican convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, will show that this resolution was then and there passed, word for word, and sent forth to the country as an expression of the sentiment of the republican party.

This shows how unfamiliar the radicals are with their past professions, and how inattentively they have read the record of their own party. Only seven years ago its National Convention adopted a States rights resolution; now its representatives in the National Legislature favor the abolition of State lines, and enact laws for the abrogation of State governments. Truly, the age is progressive.

## PROTECTION TO LOYALTY.

The following pungent criticism from the Columbus (Ohio) Crisis, portrays in vivid colors the true understanding of what "protection to loyalty" consists in.—Pop-in-Jay Colfax, Speaker of the Jacobin Rump, in a serene speech eulogistic of the miserable faction over which he presides, uttered this impudent lie—"The key-note of the Congressional policy is protection to all, and the vindication and triumph of loyalty." What he means by "protection to all" is the support of an army of leeches in the South in their execrable and daring oppression and outrage of a helpless people. He means the disfranchisement of the whites, the confiscation of their property, and the incitement of the blacks to revolt and massacre. This is what Colfax means by protection to all. He plots the subjugation and butchery of the whites, and the success of a St. Domingo insurrection under the pretensions "protection to all." What he means by the triumph and vindication of loyalty, is more easily understood. Loyalty in his month means perjury by Congressmen in disregarding their oaths to maintain and obey the Constitution, robbery by the pimps of Congress in capturing spoons, stealing cotton and confiscating plantations. Loyalty in his vocabulary means the plundering of the treasury, the establishment of an aristocracy upon the labor of the people, the confiscation of the public lands for the benefit of the lobby, the oppression of the Southern people for purposes of profit, and the overthrow of republican government, to make way for a military despotism or the absolute rule of a faction of usurpers. This sort of loyalty finds its triumph in the hanging of an old woman, the admiration of Thad. Stevens, and in the recent reconstruction legislation of the Rump Congress, which is meaner and more despotic than the tyranny of the Czar of Russia over the Poles. The "vindication" of this loyalty will never be effected until some of its advocates have appeased justice and "vindicated" decency by being publicly tried and condemned for the notorious crimes they have committed.

## BOTTS ON THE FURF AGAIN.

This political charlatan, who has been an incubus on his State for the last twenty years—a dishonor to his name and disgrace to all parties—is out in another of his most remarkable productions, addressed to the negroes of Calpeper, who call upon him to know whether it will be congenial to his taste and in accordance with his sentiments, to become their candidate for the proposed Convention in Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer says, that he cooes like a turtle dove, in order to win the votes of the colored race, although he lately opposed allowing them suffrage at all.—When he comes to treat of his own race, he betrays a corresponding ferocity,—declaring, among other things, that "secession is not a blunder but simply a crime to be punished." He declares himself for "a liberal and enlarged system of education for all, at the public expense;" opposed to the introduction of foreign white laborers into the State, though in favor of encouraging "Northern negroes to settle among us" as property holders; and for perpetual proscription of all who spoke, wrote or preached in favor of the South. He praises the negroes for having united themselves in a distinct association, and yet, with his usual consistency and delicate truthfulness, charges the white with fomenting "a war of races."

Alas, poor Botts, "to what conditions do you come at last?"

SCHOOLS.—In addition to the notice of the advertisement of our Academy, which is to be seen elsewhere, we have that of the "Cool Spring School," near Wickliffe, Clarke county, under the direction of Major W. N. McDonald, so justly regarded as one of the most popular and efficient instructors in the Valley. This school has been most liberally patronized since its establishment, and will no doubt be so in the future. The advertisement, also, of Mr. Robt. W. North, proposing to open a "school for boys," in this town, the first Monday in September, will be found in our issue to-day. The character, experience and capacity of our young townsmen for the proper management of a school such as he proposes, needs no endorsement from us, and we have every reason to believe his effort will meet with entire success.

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COUNTY EXPENSES.—The following is an authentic exhibit of the County expenses for the year ending, June last. And the taxpayer may well ask where it has gone, and for what! We have no precise data as to the amount required in former times, but are inclined to think it was scarce more than half of what it is under radical rule:

1867.	In account with Jefferson County, W. Va.	
June 20, To balance due County on Levy of 1866,	\$18,477 84	\$ 193 73
" " Amount of Sheriff's reception Levy of 1866,	18,477 84	18,477 84
" " Balance due,		98 32
		\$19,959 89
1867.	Ca.	
June 20, By Commissions on \$18,477 84,	\$ 455 53	
" " County orders paid, 18,451 38	\$19,959 89	
		\$ 98 32

IMPORTANT SALE.—It is a matter of special congratulation to the people of Harper's Ferry, and of general concern to the county, the sale effected last week of the extensive property heretofore owned by Mr. A. H. HERR, on the Island of Virginia. The sale embraces the whole island properties, with all its valuable water rights and privileges. The price to be paid is \$75,000, and as we learn from A. Hunter, Esq., who prepared the papers, that the payments are to be as follows: \$5,000 payable in July 1870; the residue in equal annual payments of \$10,000 each, until the whole is paid. The whole bearing interest from day of sale; the interest, except as to the first year, is to be payable semi-annually. The purchasers were Messrs. Jonathan C. Child and John A. Greight, of Ohio, who are represented as gentlemen of extensive means and great public enterprise. Mr. Wm. H. Cochrane, a gentleman of high reputation in the department of engineering and mechanics, has an interest in the purchase, and will superintend the general direction of its contemplated improvements. The first which is designed, as we learn, is to convert the extensive brick building heretofore used as a cotton factory into a Merchant Mill, the capacity of which for the manufacture of flour will be put to the utmost extent that the improvement of machinery can suggest. Other important manufacturing and mechanical establishments are contemplated just so soon as practicable. We hope its valuable water power, (said to be scarcely second to Lowell,) may be developed in its utmost degree, and that soon again the busy hum of industry will assume the place of its now riddled and gloomy aspect.

LAND SALE.—On Friday last, Messrs. FAULKNER and WHITE, as special commissioners, sold in front of the Court House, at auction, the desirable farm of the late R. M. English, near Hallowton. It contained 155 acres, fair improvements, and the purchaser was H. R. Riddle, of Baltimore, formerly of this town, at \$91 per acre.

THE ONE-HALF of 130 acres of an undivided tract of land on Baulkline, in this county, formerly the property of Wm. McPherson, dec'd., was sold at auction on Saturday, by Messrs. Faulkner & Foulke, as special commissioners, for \$75.50 per acre. Messrs. Stouffer & Brennan purchasers, who already own the other interest.

LADIES FAIR.—We have heretofore noticed the fact that the Ladies connected with the Presbyterian Church of this town, designed to hold a fair for the improvement of their church, so soon after the harvest season as circumstances would permit. We learn that the particular time has been fixed upon, and its commencement will be on the 14th of August, at the spacious parlors of the "Sappington Hotel." Our neighbor very pertinently says, "the object contemplated in this effort of the Ladies—namely, the painting, &c., of the Church—is a laudable one, and as the recreation of an evening may be pleasantly as well as profitably spent, we doubt not the whole affair will prove a success, and would suggest to our readers in the town and county who are interested, that their co-operation and patronage will be gladly received."

KING AMONG BEES.—As good or bad Providence has made our friend Mr. Samuel H. Woody, of this town, chief among men as he claims to be, of a particular physique, so he aspires as "some" among bees. His aparies were mostly stolen and destroyed during the war, but since that time he has put himself to work and has now in healthy condition seventy five stands, and from all indications, experienced judges in such matters, estimate the yield at fifty pounds per hive.—Even at 20 cts. per pound this would net the neat little sum of \$750. This is doing pretty well, as all must admit, and an example worthy of imitation by those having more favorable localities for the propagation of this useful insect, and greatly more leisure to give attention which is requisite to success. Mr. W. expected to have received yesterday, a "king-bee" from Butler county, Ohio, of a rare species, and for which he had paid \$15.

TRAVEL.—The cars of the W. & P. Railroad, as they pass through our town, are frequently crowded to excess, with the denizens of the cities, who are seeking refuge in our mountain "Retreats" from the heat, dust and epidemics of their homes. The Stage from this point to Berryville, notwithstanding Messrs. Niswanger & Co. have a competing line from Berryville to Summit Point, is almost daily full. We hope it may continue, and justify the belief of many, that there is room for both lines, as the advantages to the public are obvious. By the way, as our own county is under Radical rule, where can the noble, generous and high-toned peoples of other days, find a more cordial welcome, congenial sympathy or pleasant home, than amid the hills and vales of noble little Clarke?

OF COURSE.—The suit hatched up by Keller, of Harper's Ferry, vs. Col. R. W. Bayler, for trespass during the war, and which claim was sustained in the court of this county, was taken up to the Court of Appeals at Wheeling, and by it has been reaffirmed, at the cost of Mr. Bayler. So we go!

BASE BALL.—A match game between the Virginia club of Martinsburg, and the Jefferson club of this town, was played on the grounds of the former, last Saturday afternoon, resulting in a victory for the Virginia club. The score stood 55 to 61.

FERTILIZERS.—Our lands are rich but inexhaustible—our farmers industrious and energetic, but not independent enough to disregard the laws of production and adaptation of chemical science. These advantages we have reason to believe have been secured in the Soluble Pacific Guano, furnished by Messrs. JOHN S. REESE & Co., No. 71, South Street, Baltimore, and for whom the firm of RANSON & DUKE, of the Agricultural Depot in this town, are the agents. Of the particular fertilizer advertised through our columns by Messrs. Reese & Co., Ranson & Duke furnished many of the most practical farmers of the county hundreds of dollars worth for the last wheat crop, on most reasonable terms, and its remunerating results are evidenced by the following certificates which are herewith appended, as well as others innumerable that are to follow:—

JEFFERSON COUNTY, July 15th, 1867.  
The undersigned, farmers of Jefferson county, Va., having purchased Soluble Pacific from Messrs. Ranson & Duke, last season, most cheerfully add their testimony in its favor. Basing their opinion upon experience and observation, they believe that it has been productive of from one-third to one-half more wheat, than would have been produced without its application. They esteem it a cheap and admirable fertilizer for wheat, corn and grass.

Wm. H. COCHRANE, JOHN SELDEN, FISHER A. LEWIS, JOHN SELDEN, CHAS. J. MANNING.

July 24th, 1867.  
We used the Pacific Guano as prepared by Messrs. Reese, mixing bone dust and plaster to make it fall through the tubes of the drill and saving seventy-five or eighty pounds to the acre. The result has been most satisfactory; improving the quality as well as quantity of grain; perhaps fifty per cent, judging from the handling of the sheaves. The crop has not yet been threshed.

LEAVELL & MORELAND.  
The result of this fertilizer on our corn crop we have no opportunity as yet of judging, but from its prolific growth and promise of abundant yield. As to the gardens of the town many can already attest, from the mammoth vegetables that are daily to be found on the table. Our main dependence, the wheat crop, will soon again be in readiness for the sower, "if he expects to reap," and if many are not wise beyond their day, or penny wise and pound foolish, they will govern themselves by the experience of others and the teachings of common sense.

OUR ACADEMY.—By reference to advertisement, it will be seen that its regular session is again to be opened on the first Monday in September. Its principal, Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL, has set forth, through circulars, many improvements designed in the school, and increased facilities proposed in the acquisition of knowledge. As a scholar, the principal of this institution ranks deservedly high, and he is assisted by Lt. CLEON MOORE, no less endeared to the community by his gentlemanly deportment and many virtues, than for scholastic attainments in the post assigned. The school is permanently established—its standard of excellence similar to any in the State—locality healthy and board and tuition moderate, and why should it not be patronized by all at home and attract many from abroad.

COME TO LIFE.—So far as the memory of man runneth to the contrary, a ragged looking adventurer perambulated our streets, designated as "Hard Times," and is said to have worked his way hither from the inhospitable clime of Santa Fe. He disappeared from view and was no longer the sport of the boys or the scare-crow to our dogs, but at length appeared again on Thursday last, groomed and caparisoned, in front of the Daguerren rooms of Mr. L. DINKLE, to secure the "shadow ere the substance faded" of his beautiful proportions. The artist, under the circumstances, was quite successful, and master, groom and donkey may yet long be perpetuated in the recollections and reminiscences of our people.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the friends of temperance reform, was held last night, the proceedings of which we have not learned. The movers in the matter seem to be in earnest on the subject, and for the love of order, the welfare of the community, and future hopes and welfare of the rising generation, it is to be hoped by all that their christian efforts may be eminently successful.

A PICNIC of the friends and children of the Catholic Sunday School of Harper's Ferry, came off at the beautiful grove near "Flowing Spring" on Tuesday last. The attendance was quite large, a special train of cars having been run from the Ferry on the occasion. The exercises of the day were varied, and everything is said to have passed off most pleasantly.

MEETING.—The woods meeting held at Rhinehart's school house, on Sunday, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Coe, of Shepherdstown, elicited much interest throughout the county and was attended by a vast concourse of people. The Rev. Mr. Baird, Presiding Elder of Winchester Circuit, preached in the morning and also in the afternoon.—We are pleased to hear that the utmost good order prevailed. We learn that a meeting of a similar kind will be held in the woods adjacent to Wiltshire's school house, commencing on Saturday, August 17th.

THE REV. F. FURR, of the M. E. Church, South, will preach at Leetown, on Sabbath morning next, at 11 o'clock, and at Wiltshire's school house at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTARY.—It may become a matter of business necessity for some of our readers to know, that SAMUEL RIDENOUR, Esq., of this place, has been appointed, by Gov. Boreman of West Virginia, a Notary Public.

BASE BALL.—A match game between the Virginia club of Martinsburg, and the Jefferson club of this town, was played on the grounds of the former, last Saturday afternoon, resulting in a victory for the Virginia club. The score stood 55 to 61.

TO BE REINSTATED.—But for the rash of yesterday morning, the foundation of an extensive Cabinet shop would have been commenced by Mr. Geo. W. Sadler, on the same site as that hitherto occupied by his large and unsightly structure that was razed to the ground during the war, to save it from the torch of the incendiary, as his dwelling, store-house and ware-room in the same lot had been previously destroyed.

NEW CROP.—Already has a considerable amount of new Wheat and Flour come to our Dept for shipment to Baltimore. Purchasers here have been paying, as they inform us, \$2.25, \$2.00 and \$1.90, according to quality.

[From our Special Correspondent.]  
Harper's Ferry.  
Spirit of Jefferson.  
I understand there is a corner in your paper at the disposal of the Ferry. Thank you—I own up. We are anxious, as others, to see ourselves in print, especially in print that is so much read as yours. We are at present engaged in organizing our township under the general township law. Hereafter, therefore, you will please to remember that we are a "body corporate." Even our dogs, whose name is legion, it worth nothing to any one else, will be worth fifty cents and a dollar—just as they happen to be ladies or gentlemen—to the township treasury. But are we to have a market-house? That is now the question. Every one has taken his side in the discussion, which seems to me, to have been narrowed down to this: Is an extra snore in the morning, worth the extra price you have to pay for butter, &c., in the stores, or shall we get up early and buy it in a market-house? A nice question, I tell you.

The Catholic Sunday School had a picnic at the Flowing Spring, on Tuesday. But it was so largely attended from all ends of the county, that to say that it was a complete success, and gave universal satisfaction to over a thousand ninth-loving people, would be a trifle told tale, by the time you go to press. The Rev. Mr. KANE, acted as policeman on the occasion, but he observes, that never in so large a crowd, was there so little occasion for an officer of the law.

There have been so many reports that Mr. Herr had sold his Island property, here, to capitalists, who were in less than no time, to revolutionize the Ferry in the direction of prosperity and success, that I am afraid to venture on anything of that sort. And yet, I believe that at last the sale is an accomplished fact—or next thing to it.

It is exceedingly warm—Tuesday and Wednesday; too warm to write. I therefore conclude with a question for young French ladies to puzzle out. What is the name of your correspondent? Is initials are, and are not E. N.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

From the telegraphic news in our City changes of Saturday, we compile the following:—

LONDON, July 25, P. M.—There is much caution shown by capitalists and business men here, the feeling having become general that war between France and Prussia is imminent. A private despatch from Berlin, received this evening, makes mention of the general opinion there that war is certain, and adds that Prussia is active in urging forward her preparations for such an event.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—By direction of the President a proclamation has been prepared, in accordance with the resolution of the House, warning filibusters that the penalties of the law will be visited upon them, etc. But unless there shall be more evident movements in the direction of Mexico by the filibusters, the proclamation will not be promulgated.

P. Plumb, the secretary of legislation to Mexico, is now in the United States, and it was deemed by the Secretary of State absolutely essential that our government should be at once represented at the Juarez government. Mr. Otterberg, being in Mexico, and acting as our minister, under commission which expired with the last day of the last session of Congress, it was deemed advisable to continue him as the representative of the United States by special order. This action of the State Department has been approved by the President and cabinet.

As yet the President has not designated an officer to take command of the fifth district, in place of General Sheridan, who, it is understood, will shortly be relieved from his present service and assigned to some other. About half a dozen names have been suggested, and the probability is that General Hancock may be appointed to the command.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—A special to the Banner reports a collision in Knoxville last night, resulting in the wounding of two negroes. Frank Blair was addressing a conservative meeting, and was frequently interrupted by negroes, who cheered Brownlow. Towards the close of his speech a fight commenced, in which several pistols shots were fired, resulting as stated.

On learning the news at the colored church, two hundred negroes formed in procession, and were proceeding to the scene of the disturbance, when they were met by the agent of the freedmen's Bureau and the police, who counselled them to desist, thus preventing a bloody riot.

GAINESVILLE, July 25.—A shocking case of mania occurred day before yesterday at Chillicothe, Ohio. A young man, named Hunter, was standing in front of a saloon with several companions, all very drunk, when Hunter's mother came to the party and implored her son to accompany her home. Suddenly he seemed seized with a frenzy, rushed into the street, and picking up a stone, threw it into the group. The fatal missile struck his mother on the temple. She sank to the earth and died in ten minutes. Hunter and his companions were all arrested.

RICHMOND, July 25.—The District Court commenced its session to-day. Judge Underwood, in his charge, said the grand jury would have a new class of cases before them in which illegal registration would be charged. He urged moderation, as many had registered upon the strength of the Attorney General's opinion and that of the district commander, and had not intended to commit perjury. If any were presented it should not be the ignorant, but the prominent men, who knew better.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—A tragedy occurred near Union city, in this county, on Monday. A negro man brought a bill in that town on the preceding Friday, and repairing to the residence of an aged and respectable widow lady named Chatham, outraged her person, and then fled.

Two sons of the injured woman followed the wretch to Hickman, Kentucky, arrested him, and taking him back to near the scene of the outrage shot him dead, and then severed his head from his body.

Large numbers of Brownlow's militia, white and black, are occasionally passing through Nashville on route for different points in Middle and West Tennessee. Although everything is quiet here now, the hardware stores are being extensively patronized, and firearms of every kind are being purchased by both whites and blacks.

## LAST DAYS OF THE RUMP.

Its Closing Scenes I.  
RECEPTION OF THE VETO MESSAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

"When the veto message was announced in the House on Friday, the galleries were well filled with spectators, and the members of the House were generally in their seats, such was the anxiety to hear what the President urged as objection to the bill. It was listened to with undivided attention by all parties. No marked demonstrations were made, though here and there the democratic members gave each other signs of approval.

Notwithstanding the general quiet, it became evident by what transpired afterwards, that the message had acted upon a portion of the members something akin to the effect of a red rag upon the bovine genus. The impetuous fairly foamed at the mouth, and there was more of fury in their manner than can be extracted from their matter. Their special complaint was that the President had dared to say that he can "never willingly surrender the trust reposed in the Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed." This the impeachers interpreted as meaning that Mr. Johnson will not execute the reconstruction acts.

The discussion lasted an hour, and provoked a severe retort from Mr. Wilson, chairman of the judiciary committee, who deprecated this "howling of members," as he characterized the behavior of the impeachers, for refusing to coincide with them in their schemes. The excitement during this debate was equal to the highest tension of any of the exciting scenes of the last session of Congress, and the speeches and maneuvers disclosed a very well-defined division of sentiment among the republican members on the subject of impeachment, the impeachers being decidedly in the minority.

The Reconstruction bill, however, was passed, over the President's veto, by a vote in the Senate of 30 to 6—absent or not voting 17; and in the House of Representatives by a vote of 100 to 22. Mr. Beverly Johnson, in the Senate, voted to sustain the Veto.

On Saturday, 20th inst., and the day of disbanding of the motley convolve, the Senate was taken up by a long and acrimonious personal discussion between Senators Fessenden and Chandler, originating from certain remarks made by the latter Senator referring to Mr. Fessenden of Maine, who in April last had so much confidence in the President as to believe that he would call Congress together if necessary. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution providing that when the Senate is sitting to try impeachment cases a judicial oath shall be taken by each member in addition to the oath already taken as Senator, and that before this oath shall be taken members shall be allowed to express their opinions openly in relation to said cases. It was laid on the table.

The President, among other nominations, sent into the Senate those of Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria; John A. McClernand as Minister to Mexico; C. O. Loomis as Minister to Hayti, and Horace Capron as Commissioner of Agriculture, all of which were referred to Committees, and consequently, went over until next session. At 4:20 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and at 4:30 adjourned until the 21st of next November.

The Judiciary Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers in the investigation referred to it, as to whether Kentucky and Delaware have governments republican in form; also to appoint sub-committees, with power to administer oaths. A resolution was passed directing the arrest of L. C. Baker for contempt of the House in refusing to appear before the Judiciary Committee to testify in reference to certain allegations against the President. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to report in relation to the House all the testimony taken in connection with the impeachment of the President. This, however, does not discharge the committee from the further consideration of that subject. The committee on Indian Affairs was instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing for the location of all the Indian tribes of the United States on a tract of land sufficient for their necessities, under the superintendence of some humane person, with a view to the education of such tribes and the protection of all their rights. A bill finally passed both branches of Congress in effect giving the colored people of the District of Columbia the right to hold office, sit as jurors, and in short, putting them upon a par with the white citizenry in all respects with the white citizenry. Mr. Eldridge stated that the chairman of the Judiciary Committee was ready to report, but before the report was received the hour of 4:30 P. M. arrived, and the House adjourned until the 21st day of November next.

SPEAKERS COLFAX'S SPEECH.—Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was serenaded by the Radicals in Washington, on Saturday night. He did not speak, but Gen. Farnsworth, Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, and Mr. Speaker Colfax did. We copy an extract from Mr. Colfax's speech, to show what the Radicals think, and what they intend:

"In 1856, when President Johnson turned his back on the party which elected him, traversed the country making speeches, to be read by millions, denouncing us—with his whole Cabinet against us, with but one honorable exception [Egyptian], and with 'Stanton' [?] with the whole power and patronage of the Government thrown in the scale of our enemies, we appealed again to the ballot-box, winning the most magnificent victory ever known in our political history. [Applause.] But this will be eclipsed by the coming victory in 1868, when we shall place in the offices of the Government those who will be faithful to liberty, justice and loyalty. We ask no more, and will accept no less.—And this victory will be swelled by the votes of the reconstructed South.

When they return, as they will, in accordance with the terms prescribed in our legislation, they will return with magnificent majorities for the right. [Applause.] They will come back, led as they must be, by those who have been faithful to the Union in its darkest hours. They will join with us of the North, under the inspiring influence of free labor and free men, in the march of power, prosperity and progress, and we will join with them in so legislating that hereafter, in this noble land, there shall be no man so poor, so humble, or so obscure that he cannot look up to the American flag as his unflinching protection, and with the ballot, which shall vindicate his rights, in his own right hand. [Applause.] And all the loyal people shall say amen and amen. [Loud applause.]"

BIRTH.—Among the birth notices in the London Times of the 10th, occurs the following: "On the 6th inst., at No. 1, Northwick terrace, Maid-hill, the wife of Thomas Lane Carter, esq., of Virginia, of a daughter." Mr. Carter is the son of Mr. Isaac N. Carter, esq., of this city, and has been residing in London since the termination of the war.

[Alexandria Gazette.]

JOHN ROBISON'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE to be in Winchester on Thursday, 8th of August.

## VALLEY ITEMS.

While four men were engaged in shoveling wheat near Short hill, at the head of Buffalo river, in Rockbridge county, on the 13th inst., a storm came up suddenly, during which they were all struck by lightning.—One of the men, named Sorrel, was killed instantly, and every bone in him seemed to be crushed. Another of the men, named Wilson, was so badly injured that he is not expected to recover. The other two were severely shocked, one of them having his shoes torn entirely off, but both fortunately escaping without much hurt.

The Rockingham Register is informed by Dr. S. A. Coffman, one of the directors, that there is no doubt of the speedy completion of the Manassas Gap railroad to Harrisonburg. The iron has been procured, and money sufficient for the purpose is at the command of the directors. About \$150,000 of the mortgage bonds, represented by Messrs. Branch, of Petersburg, and John R. Woods, of Albemarle, are still held back, but the company have determined to go on with the work.

New flour and grain are being crowded into Staunton at a rapid rate. The limited facilities of the Central Railroad for transportation compels a great deal of it to lie over before transhipment to Richmond. There were one day last week at least one hundred barrels of flour awaiting transhipment. The wheat and flour market at that point is consequently fluctuating and sometimes depressed. Last Saturday about 75 cents in the bushel, and flour about 50 cents in the barrel.

H. C. Chapman, of Franklin co., Va., in a card to the public, published in the Rocking Times, addresses "the man calling himself E. B. Lindsey, Abingdon, Va., who has been advertising Egyptian Corn for sale throughout this State, as an unmitigated scoundrel and swindler." Mr. C. says "he is a mean, low, contemptible wretch, and makes it a business to swindle every body he can, and should have been in the penitentiary ten years ago."

S. R. Sterling, esq., has furnished the Rockingham Register with the amount of internal revenue receipts for his district for the year ending 30th of June last, which makes a total of \$157,215, 68. This large amount of internal revenue tax, says that paper, has been collected for the support of the Federal government of the people of a district who have no representation in Congress.

The Maryland State relief Commissioners acknowledge the reception of the following from Winchester for the aid of the Southern sufferers:

"From Baker & Bros. 24 bushels of corn and 1 box of bacon; from T. D. McCann, 68 bushels corn and 1 box bacon; from 'A. Friend,' \$50; from Hon. R. Y. Conrad, Chairman of Relief Association, \$200."

Selma, late the property of Hon. Jas. M. Mason, of Winchester, (says the Mass of that town,) was recently sold by the commissioner, at \$170 an acre, the tract containing 92 acres. The buildings and fences were razed during the war, and the ground much deluged. Mr. Robert Steel was the purchaser. He will doubtless soon restore somewhat of its former beauty.

Friday, the 17th of August next, will be observed in all the Churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in accordance with the recommendation of the Bishops of the Church, in their late Pastoral Address.

The Woodstock Herald has taken pains to gather authentic information, in regard to the quantity and quality of the wheat crop just harvested in Shenandoah county, and estimates that the average crop of the county is double that of last year.

Samuel Motts, a colored man residing in Syracuse, one hundred and seventy years old, is about returning to his old home in Winchester, where he was formerly a slave. He wants to lay his bones on "de old plantation."

Rev. Mr. Walton has returned to Staunton from his trip to Texas, and brings encouraging reports of the success of his mission in soliciting subscriptions for the "Lodge Endowment Fund of Washington College."

The Valley Virginian states that "Oscar J. Fox, of Staunton, has recently made a trip through the Valley. He says 'the wheat stood so thick in Meem's bottom that they had to haul it to another field to shock it.'"

Capt. G. R. Chandler, for some time past on duty as chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in Frederick county, has been relieved and ordered to duty elsewhere. The vacancy has not yet been filled.

The Abingdon Virginian rejoiceth greatly over the introduction of two "brick machines" in Washington county. One turning out 6,000 bricks per day and the other 15,000.

The mountains are filled up. There are upwards of three hundred visitors at the White Sulphur, over one hundred and fifty at Capon, and an equal proportion at the other Springs.

The repairs on the Court House in Winchester, is progressing finely. The jail is also undergoing repairs, and begins to assume its appearance prior to the war.



POETICAL.

BLOWING BUBBLES. BY EDWARD H. MUNDAY. As I strolled through the village, I saw children at their play...

CRISPER COMA. Oh! she was beautiful and fair, With sunny eyes and radiant hair...

REPARATOR CAPILLI. How many a young man's hair, has faded and become thin...

REPARATOR CAPILLI. For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out)...

MISCELLANEOUS. VOLUNTEER DRILL FOR SINGLY MEN. Fall is now the season for the industrious woman...

ASTROLOGY. THE WORLD ASTONISHED. AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS MADE BY THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST, MADAME H. A. PERRIGO.

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MARBLE WORKS. CHARLESTOWN MARBLE WORKS, Main Street, Opposite the Carter House, CHARLESTOWN.

VIVAS ET VIVAT. THE ASSOCIATED ARTISTS. BROWN AND WHITE Sugar, Molasses and Syrup.

SEIN & EMORY. NO. 29, HANOVER STREET, BALTO. MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST WINDOW GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

U. M. S. SAMUEL H. WOODY, AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Carter House.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have entered into a Co-Partnership under the firm of STARKY & LOCK.

THE BALL OPEED! CLEAR THE TRACK! NOW is the time to buy your goods from the undersigned.

TO THE PUBLIC. I TENDER my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received during the last two years.

CALL AND BE SUPPLIED. JUST received at the New Store in Rippon, No. 1 Syrup and Molasses.

BEAUTY! Auburn, Golden, Flaxen & Silken Curls. PRODUCED by the use of Prof. Dr. B. B. FRIZZER'S OIL OYSTER.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. THE partnership heretofore existing in the mercantile business between the undersigned is this day dissolved.

GRADY & CO. COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. HALLTOWN, W. VA.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. THE undersigned have just received at their Store in Halltown, a fresh supply of

LADIES DRESS GOODS. GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &c., GROCERIES. Brown and White Sugar, Molasses and Syrup.

REMOVAL. I WOULD most respectfully announce to the citizens of Charleston, and surrounding country, that I have taken the room formerly occupied by the late Mr. Charles G. Stewart.

REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of all kinds, done at old prices at the Jewellery Store of L. DINKLE.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! THE undersigned informs the citizens of Charleston, and vicinity, that he has just fitted up his commodious

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! HENRY DUMM, ANNOUNCES to his old customers and the public generally, that he will hereafter have on hand

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M. S. BROWN. (SUCCESSOR TO J. H. HAINES.) MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

MANUFACTURES and will keep constantly on hand the following brands of Cigars, made of the finest foreign and domestic tobacco.

PRIDE OF THE SOUTH, GRAVELLY. GOLDEN TWIST, SOLIFORNA. GOLDEN CHOICE, GOLDEN LEAF.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! HENRY DUMM, ANNOUNCES to his old customers and the public generally, that he will hereafter have on hand

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BALTIMORE & O. R. R. COMPANY. SCHEDULE of Passenger Trains arriving and departing at Baltimore, Md.

WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC R. R. TIME TABLE. TRAINS GOING WEST. Leave Harper's Ferry at 6:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD RE-OPENED. THIS GREAT NATIONAL THROUGHFARE is again open for FREIGHT AND TRAVEL.

CONNECTIONS. At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Central Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroads.

SADDLES AND HARNESS. HARNESSES, SADDLES, AND BRIDLES, MANUFACTURED OR REPAIRED.

STOVES! STOVES!! TINWARE, STOVES, AND SHEET-IRON ESTABLISHMENT, ON MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN.

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