

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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J. P. A. ENTER, Proprietor, July 17, 1866-17.

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

To the Farmers, Millers and Others in the COUNTIES OF JEFFERSON & CLARKE.

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STARRY & LOCK, MUSHROOM CRACKERS, for sale by EUGENE WEST.

Spirit of Jefferson.

VOL. 20.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1867.

NO. 8.

Spirit of Jefferson.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, Three Insertions, \$1.50
Each Continuation, 50
One Square, One Month, 2.00
One Square, Three Months, 5.00
One Square, Six Months, 8.00
One Square, One Year, 15.00

Their Mother's Voice.

How a Woman Found Her Long Lost Child.

Since the prevailing Indian troubles commenced an Indian camp was captured together with a number of prisoners, including squaws and some half a dozen white captives, boys and girls, from five to twelve years of age.

Among the number who went hundreds of miles to the camp was a mother who lost two children—a boy and a girl, one three and the other five years of age—years ago.

Her mother's voice was the key that unlocked the door to her long lost children. She looked at them first from a distance—her anxious heart bounding in her bosom.

The Women of a Scottish Island.

A correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, who recently visited the island of Lewis, in the Hebrides, says "the women do all the heavy work."

Meaner for God Than the Devil.

A gentleman of wealth, who had been much addicted to frolic and sport, became converted and a member of one of our congregations.

Preserving Potatoes.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says that he has tried the following method of keeping potatoes for years with complete success.

A lady who has a great horror of tobacco got into the New Haven cars the other day and was compelled to take a seat next to a male passenger.

An ignoramus had been sick, and on recovering was told by the doctor that he might take a little animal food.

When whisky is easy Democracy is firm.—N. Y. Tribune.

Not so with Radicals, for when whisky is easy they stagger.—Boston Post.

Broadhead tells of one who, meeting his neighbor coming out of the church, asked him, "What! is the sermon done?"

In a family Bible, in Connecticut, this record is to be found: "Elizabeth Jones, born on the 20th of November, 1847, according to the best of her recollection."

If your mother's mother was my mother's aunt, what relation would your great-grandfather's nephew be to my eldest brother's son-in-law.

Briggs has a faculty for getting things cheap. The other day he had a beautiful set of teeth inserted for nothing.

It is more wise to prevent a quarrel beforehand than to revenge afterwards.

POETICAL.

[From the Episcopal Methodist.] HOMELESS.

Homeless wanderer, lone and weary, As you tread the streets of stone, Through the cold and rain so dreary, With no foot of land your own;

Strolling through the crowded city, Where the heartless thousands tread, Yearning for a look of pity, Begging for your daily bread.

Homeless wanderer, look above you, Far beyond the azure dome; Look through Faith's far-seeing vision, And behold a princely home!

See a mansion whose foundation Made and faced by the Great Builder, Perfect its vast proportions, Not the work of human hands.

Rising in its grand dimensions, High above the dizzy gaze; Garisons in its build and finish, Wrapt in splendor's dazzling blaze.

Feeling not the shock of ages, Which no human work defies; Made and faced by the Great Builder, Firm, eternal in the skies.

Look above, O homeless wanderer, And this stately mansion claim; For the title, stained with crimson, Bears the impress of thy name.

Cover not the rich man's dwelling, As all shelterless you roam; Turn out from the path that leads you To your own celestial home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the New York Mercury.] ABOMINABLE.

BY GEORGE MARTIAL.

I first observed Edith Lawton's preference at a picnic. She had been flirting with Jack West—shallow, but a taking fellow, you know.

I was looking at Jack and Miss Lawton, wondering what was the fun of a flirtation. "All of a sudden," Mr. Maples, said Edith, "will you give me your ear?"

I was astonished, but I thought nothing about it specially; I gave her my arm, of course. She leaned on it and looked up at my face.

"You have had a dull day, haven't you?" she said, and her manner was positively tender. "Why did you stand away there by yourself?"

I don't know what I said. An appalling thought had occurred to me. Girls do fancy men sometimes, you know, without any provocation, and then what can a fellow do?"

A woman can send a man off if she don't like him, but a man has got to be gallant and gentlemanly; and then girls are such nervous creatures and drown themselves. I declare, all the way down the hill, I was thinking how an account of an inquest on the body of Edith Lawton would read: "Found drowned—a beautiful young girl, age nineteen, black hair, large black eyes, splendid color—she, would't have any color—dressed in white, of course; wild with grief, for all I know; a paper pinned fast in her pocket, saying:—

"Whoever may find this is earnestly entreated to forward it to William Maples, No. 11, 11675 Twenty-third street, New York."

Inside it would read something like this:—"DEAREST!—In the awful presence of Death, conventionality must give way, and for the first and last time in my life, I address you by that endearing title, that I always gave you in my heart. Farewell!—Your indifference has made life worthless to me. On you rests all the blame of this rash act.

Pleasant subject of meditation, wasn't it? Just think of the responsibility; and the more I thought of it, the more I was convinced that Edith was just the kind of a girl to do such a thing! One of your girls that is afraid of nothing! A young lady once asked me if I did not find it inconvenient to be so very fascinating, and modestly prevented me from replying; but here I can state the truth and declare that I have often wished that I had been as ugly and uninteresting as some of my girls. When we were in the boat, Miss Lawton would have me put the shawl about her; then I had not folded it right; then I put it on roughly, and I must take it off and learn to do better. Somehow my stern resolution to cure Edith of her folly by pitiless coldness vanished. What is a man to do, with a handsome laughing face looking up in his, and two little white hands ever and anon touching his own, but smile? Edith was not exactly my style, but she was a good, pretty girl; and, after all, what right had a fellow to be so very critical?

On our way home, Edith asked me to go with her that evening to see Mary Ellis, and I consented, though I might easily have pleaded a previous engagement. It was not altogether disagreeable, and then I had a feeling of resignation about it.

At Miss Ellis's house we found Jack West, looking gloomy. He had no lady with him and he nodded at us very oddly. Turning to speak to Edith, I discovered that she was very pale.

She was a little faint, she said. I ran, of course, for water and smelling-bottle; and it struck me that Edith had never been so charming. Helpless lowliness had always been my ideal. I began to be more than grateful to this sweet girl who so artlessly manifested her preference for me.

Jack brought her some water, but she said she did not even pretend to see him. "Mr. Maples, that glass, if you please," she said, with her sweetest smile.

Miss Lawton recovered from her fainting fit and was as gay as ever; but for me, I began to consider my position serious. Of course, I must propose. Custom would not allow Edith, though I am sure she would have been cooler about it than I could be; and as I hate to have anything hanging over my head, I concluded that I might as well have it over that evening. With that intention I proposed a walk in the conservatory, but Edith suspecting took the alarm from something in my tone, and she wouldn't go. She hated conservatories, and she wanted to go and talk to Bella; and she did go and talk to Bella. I watched her, for of course, I must find a chance to speak with her privately. By-and-by, with a shy glance around her, seeing that everybody was talking very fast, Miss Lawton quietly left her seat and slipped into the conservatory that she detested. She never once glanced toward me; but of course I understood the stratagem, and smiling at her feminine craft, I went around and entered the conservatory by another door. She was sitting with her back toward me and near her stood Jack West. I stood still at first in sheer annoyance, and thinking how I could get Jack out of the way; and then, hearing my own name mentioned, I listened to know what they had to say. I believe this is called ungentlemanly, but when a man proposes to make a lady his wife, I think he is justified in learning all that he can about her. Edith sat with her hands clasped in her lap, and when Jack presented himself, she started visibly, as though he was the last person that she expected.

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A Large Farm in Minnesota.

A correspondent of the St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer, who has recently visited the farm of Oliver Dalrymple, Esq., in Washington county, in that State, writes as follows concerning it:

The land owned by Mr. Dalrymple, consists of two thousand acres, of which seventeen hundred acres are in wheat, and divided into three farms under the following designations; The Grant farm, the Sherman farm and the Sheridan farm. The first of these is a farm of a thousand acres, seven hundred and twenty of which are in one field, inclosed with a neat and substantial board fence.

On one side of this field stands the well-ripened grain thickly covering the ground, on the other for a mile in extent the grain is gathered in the sheaf, presenting to one scope of the eye thousands of sheaves put up in regular rows. On this farm seven reapers are at work, each drawn by four horses, which follow each other in regular order, and side by side through the heavy grain, cutting an aggregate swath of forty-nine feet.

Edith, how long is this? I asked Jack. "I am sure I am miserable enough to satisfy you, and I don't think you look very happy."

"Think of that! And Edith manifestly listening with pleasure, though she pretended to pout.

"Dear Edith," murmured Jack, taking her hand, "let us be friends."

"I thought that you intended to show me that, whatever it cost, you could live without me!"

"Well, haven't I?"

"Yes, I think you have," said Edith, very spitefully. "I don't see but you got on very well without me."

"And you, too," said Jack, sily, "with Mr. Maples!"

"Mr. Maples!" Edith burst into a laugh. "A musical laugh, I suppose; but I must say that I think it is very vulgar in a lady to laugh aloud."

"Jack," said Edith, "you don't deserve forgiveness. Such things as I have had to suffer with that man."

"Worse than my tyranny?" inquired Jack. "But seriously, Jack, you know I was very angry with you."

"Yes, I know," kissing the little hand that he held in his.

"And if Mr. Maples had been possessed of a spark of wit, I would have punished you finally. If he had not been such a stick, how would we have fared?"

"As if I would have cared?"

"You would; you did care! Confess now, it worried you to see us together."

"Only in this way. I thought if I let you go too long, you might marry him in despair; as a sort of modern way of drowning yourself."

"But you won't let me tell you about Mr. Maples?"

"I am sure, I am listening."

"Well, then, you know I was very sweet on him, after our quarrel; and he was actually scared at first. He thought that I was in love with him."

"I don't wonder then."

"Now, Jack, you are trying to vex me—I should think it was enough to have had a man behave toward you as if you were somebody else's wife, or a strange baby left on his hands; and that was your fault, you know, if you had behaved—"

"My dear Edith, once for all, I behaved like a monster, a scoundrel, and a heartless villain. Now go on, and tell me about Mr. Maples. I think he is funny."

"Funny! Disgusting! I suppose he resigned himself to his fate. While he was distant, he was endurable, but when he became amiable, he was intolerable. I would have kept up our quarrel six weeks longer if he had not been so unbearable."

"Why didn't you try some one else?"

"Why, you know," answered Edith, "that Mr. Maples is a flat; but it wouldn't do to impose on some man—don't you see?"

I saw, whether Mr. West was enlightened or not, and waited to hear no further, but left the conservatory without waiting to hear any more. But just to think, that I had nearly asked that woman to become my wife! To what dangers are right-minded young men exposed in this world!

KEEPING CABRAGES.—Cabbages in the spring are a great rarity; yet there is no reason that they should not be as in the fall. Only a little care is necessary. We have generally kept them fresh and crisp through the winter, and the plan we adopted was this. We dug a trench out of doors, about three feet deep, and boxed it all around with loose boards. In this we put the cabbages, standing them on end with the roots downwards, not allowing the heads to touch. The whole was then covered with boards, placing them close enough together to keep out the wet; the earth was then heaped upon the top, forming, of course a mound of about two feet in height. In this state cabbages kept all winter long in most excellent condition. No frost reached them and they were as fresh in the spring as when first put away.—Fredericktown Farmer.

Bunsby lucidly explains the present system of raising revenue as follows:—"Now, you see, in the first place they get the amount of a fellow's business. That is taxed. Then they find out how much he earns every month, and that's taxed. Then they find out all about his profits, and on that they lay their tax. Then they manage to get some tax on what he owes. Next comes that which call income, and that's taxed. Then, if anything is left the preacher calls round and gets it to sustain the church and convert the heathen."

A lost life. A lost life. A lost life.

Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

In the little village of Pembroke, during the progress of a protracted meeting, one hopeful and exceedingly liberal convert-prayer in behalf of the man who had ranged themselves on the "anxious seat" that the Lord would "convert them at once."

"Come down now, Lord—right off; right down through the roof; I'll pay for the shingles!"

—Good-bye, Benjamin Wade!

The Discipline of the French Army.

The non-commissioned officers in the French army are not often reduced to the ranks, although the colonel of the regiment has power to do so. They are generally punished by confinement to barracks, or arrest in their own quarters, or, if on active service, in the tents which serve as the guard-house.

For offences against honesty, or for insubordination, they are always tried by a court-martial. The commissioned officers, in like manner, are punished by from three to thirty days' arrest in their own quarters, for any omission in matters of duty, or on account of any folly for which their youth may plead with the colonel not to be too hard upon them.

Sometimes an officer who has misbehaved is exchanged into another regiment, and occasionally, but rarely, is placed on the inactive list, which is equivalent to temporary half-pay.

The latter punishment is resorted to sometimes when officers have run very deeply into debt, and it is thought better that they should retire for a time from their regiment, until they can make some arrangement with their creditors. It is true that a latter cannot arrest them; but still indebtedness in the French army is considered a disgrace and a dishonor of those who wear the uniform.

With them officers have no excuse for being behind the world. The State takes great care that they shall have no excuse for extravagance. The trades, tradesmen, workmen, and officers of a French regiment are of themselves something to see and to study. The men painted by these innovations. An anecdote is handed down of a farmer who had been to the Lowlands and learned worldly wisdom. On returning to the native parish he had need of a sum of money, and made bold to ask a loan of a gentleman of means, named Stewart. This was cheerfully granted, and Mr. Stewart counted out the gold on his library table. This done, the farmer took a pen and wrote a receipt, and offered it to the gentleman.

"What is this, man?" cried Mr. Stewart, sternly eyeing the slip of paper.

"It is a receipt, sir, binding me to give ye back yer gold at the right time," replied Sandy.

"Binding ye? Well, my man, if ye canna trust yerself I'm sure I'll na trust ye! Ye canna ha' my gold!" and gathering it up he put it back in his desk and turned his key on the door.

"But, sir, I might die," replied the canny Scotchman, bringing up an argument in favor of his new wisdom, "and my sons might refuse it to ye. But this bit o' paper wad compel them."

"Compel them to sustain a dead father's honor!" cried the high-minded Scot. "They'll need compelling to do right if this is the road yer leading them; I'll neither trust ye nor them. Be ye gane elsewhere for money."

"But ye'll find na' more faith in a bit o' paper than in a neighbor's word o' honor and his fear o' God!"

The Young Prussian. Frederick, King of Prussia, one day rang his bell—and no answer; he opened his door, and found his page fast asleep in his elbow-chair. He advanced toward him, and was about to awaken him, when he perceived a letter hanging out of his pocket.

Curiosity prompted him to know what it was—he took it out and read it. It was a letter from the young man's mother, in which she thanked him for having sent her part of his money to relieve her misery—and telling him that God would reward him for his filial affection. The King, after reading it, went back softly to his chamber, took out a purse full of ducats and slipped it into the letter in the page's pocket. Returning to his chamber, he rung the bell so loudly that it awoke the page, who instantly made his appearance.

"You have had a sound sleep," said the King.

The page was at a loss how to excuse himself—and putting his hand in his pocket he found a purse full of ducats. He took it out, turned it pale, and looking at the King, shed a torrent of tears, without being able to utter a word.

"What is that," said the King, "what is the matter?"

"Ah, sir!" said the young man throwing himself on his knees, "some one seeks my ruin! I know nothing of this money which I have just found in my pocket!"

"My young friend," said Frederick, "God often does great things for us even in our sleep. Send that to your mother; salute her on my part, and assure her I will take care of both her and you."

—Good-bye, Benjamin Wade!

Honor the Strongest Bond.

Two centuries ago it was thought an insult in the Highlands of Scotland to ask a note from a debtor. It was considered the same as saying, "I doubt your honor." If parties had small business matters to transact together, they stepped out into open air, fixed their eyes upon the heavens and each repeated his obligation with no mortal witness to mark what was then carved in some rock or tree nearby to be a remembrance of the compact.

Such a thing as a breach of contract, we are told, was then very rarely met with, so highly did the people regard their honor, and so truly did they fear Him beneath whose eye they performed such acts.

When the march of improvement brought the new mode of doing business, they were often pained by these innovations. An anecdote is handed down of a farmer who had been to the Lowlands and learned worldly wisdom. On returning to the native parish he had need of a sum of money, and made bold to ask a loan of a gentleman of means, named Stewart. This was cheerfully granted, and Mr. Stewart counted out the gold on his library table. This done, the farmer took a pen and wrote a receipt, and offered it to the gentleman.

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The Wrecked Life.

To my boyhood home there came from a city embowered among the hills of Scotland, some years ago, a young man of more than ordinary talents, who had made a business as a merchant, and soon became a general favorite. Patronage poured in until there had been built up an extensive trade. He was on the road to fortune. A marriage alliance formed lifted him up another step, and made his fortune look as sunny as any man's who walked our streets. A passion for politics, however, at this point, led him into the turbulent arena of the partisan. There he met the lowest class of men, and he grew so fearful that he never did it a second time. There was a visible descent day by day. Before he touched bottom that noble Christian woman whom God gave him, sank into the grave under the burdens of grief and shame. Then the very last link that held him back seemed snapped. His property fell under the sheriff's hammer. As he walked out from the establishment that was his no more, he hoarsely murmured to a friend words so horrible to the ears of the former, that he never dared to repeat the substance of which was that he meant to reach the landing-place of the drunkard soon. He kept that promise. The end came quick. It was a night or two before Christmas—one of those sharp zero nights when everything without snags, that staggering down to his lodging-place, at a late hour, he fell or lay down near

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, October 22, 1867.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES.

The conservative party of this county and Berkeley, determined to oppose the election of Joe Chapline, have selected Mr. JAMES T. REED as their candidate, and will cast the vote of the party for him on Thursday. Mr. R. is a good man, and we should be rejoiced to chronicle his election. He is at present Supervisor of Harper's Ferry township.

As heretofore stated, Mr. E. WILLIS WILSON, is a candidate for the House of Delegates from this county.

THE ELECTION.

The election, so-called, for this county and the bogus State of West Virginia, will take place on Thursday next. It is a matter of small concern, but we deem it best to keep our readers advised as to the coming events in the "womb of time." The election, in this county at least, is for a State Senator from Berkeley and Jefferson, two members of the House of Delegates and a Superintendent of Public Schools. The Conservatives manifest some fight, but the cards are all packed, we presume, to suit the occasion, and Chapline and his adherents will have it all their own way. At the recent registration for this township, six names were recorded, every one of which has been stricken from the list, without notice to registrar or voters here, but simply upon the *ipse dixit* of that iniquitous Board of Registration at Shepherdstown. Let the glorious thirteen be up and doing on Thursday, for unless they throw around our township theegis of their protection, our condition is truly lamentable!

CONFISCATION DEFUNCT.

It is now generally admitted, even by those who have heretofore been most afflicted by the grim apparition of confiscation by Congress, says the *Richmond Enquirer*, that the monster which their timidity clothed with so many terrors, is dead. That measure was borne in front of the Radical party, as the Chinese, when advancing upon their enemies, make their front rank hideous with paintings of the most horrible monsters; but there was no fight in it, and the scare-crowd perished at the first shock of the opposing forces.

The plunder and pillage of the treasury—the robbery of honest men by official rogues—the detouring of our property by iniquitous taxation—a general scramble, grab, and raid by mongrels and negro officials, are the forms of confiscation which we now have to prevent and punish. The sooner the white majority in this State teaches the faction, whose objective point is wholesale robbery, that their proposed brigandage cannot be successful, it matters not in what shape or under what guise it is attempted, the better for the State. The speedier these men are brought to understand that no organic or statute law ever was framed by a minority by means of which rascals could pillage with impunity the men of property of a State, the sooner will they either find honesty the best policy, or—old-fashioned larceny the shortest and most certain road to the penitentiary.

ATTEMPT TO INDICT.

An attempt was made last week by the grand jury of this county, to indict the *Spirit of Jefferson*, because of its exposures of the thieving propensities of Joe Chapline and his associates. The attempt did not succeed, very much to our regret, as we should have hailed the opportunity of proving before a Court the meanness and trickery of the radical leaders of this county. They knew better than to let these matters come before the public in an official form. So far as the charges we have made are concerned, we court an investigation.

IMPEACHMENT.—The *Washington Chronicle* of Saturday states that a letter has been received in that city from Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, chairman of the judiciary committee, relative to the statement of Judge Lawrence in the matter of impeachment.—Mr. Wilson says, according to this authority, that he has expressed no opinion on the subject of impeachment outside of the committee-room. It is known that he has not been in Washington since the adjournment of Congress when the committee refused to present articles of impeachment upon the ground of insufficiency of evidence, and therefore, it is fairly inferred that Mr. Wilson is not responsible for the position in which he has been placed of now favoring impeachment.

BARBOUR COUNTY.—The *Clarksburg Conservative* is informed that Maj. Nicodemus who is in charge of the detachment of soldiers sent to Barbour county, is very much disgusted at the course that has been pursued by the Radical Board of Registration there, and sent out word through the various townships for those gentlemen who have been notified by the Board to come in and he will see that justice is done them—that he has been sent there to do some good and he intends to do it.

The *Conservative* is also informed that he refused to contract for more than one week's supply of beef at a time, as he did not think his command would be required there long.

—Years ago the abolition papers called a certain Illinois politician, "dirty-work Logan," because of the service he was said to render the Democratic party. In aiding the defeat of Radicalism in Ohio, he has proven his title to his name.

—A year since the Radical triumphs reminded the "loyal" that they had "heaven to thank." This year they are reminded, in the words of one of our organs, that "h—l is to pay." If they pay in full what will come of Stanton and Wade?

OVER ON THE BORDER.

Last week the Circuit Court, or more properly speaking, the transplanted judiciary of Jefferson county, commenced its operations at the county-seat, so-called. Wishing to make ourselves agreeable to our radical friends, we visited Shepherdstown on Tuesday, where we spent nearly three days profitably, if not pleasantly. With a laudable desire to transmit to posterity at least a disconnected history of the present remarkable era, in our county, under the regime of West Virginia, and her enlightened officials, we propose to speak in brief of some of the sights we saw, and to note partially a few of the impressions made upon us. In the performance of this most onerous task, we shall strive to divest our undertaking of that bitterness which the subjects of whom we treat so eminently deserve, and will, for the time at least, endeavor to think of them as a portion of Adam's progeny, in an advanced stage of civilization, and under a reign of peculiar beneficence—so far as they are concerned.

If comparisons are odious, as has been alleged by some one whose authority we have no right to question, then to contrast the present with the past of this county, would be abominable, and must unquestionably cause the crimson to tinge the cheek of every individual who feels a spark of affection for the home of his nativity—the land of his birth. We won't make the comparison, but will only give our ink sketches of the present, and let the imagination of our readers fill up the picture. We therefore proceed, and first introduce

THE COURT.

The judge, or "May it Please your Honor," as he is sycophantically called by an admiring bar, is an individual of respectable dimensions, and is a hearty eater. He was born in the hill-country of Marion, near a river village or railroad station known as Fairmont. The exact date of his birth we are not at present able to chronicle, but think it likely it was somewhere about the beginning of the first year of his life. His age though not extreme, must have passed the point of maturity, as the capillary substance which once adorned his pericranium has ceased to vegetate, and his brain-holder is now covered by a mulatto-colored wig, which naturally leads to the belief that his Honor is an advocate of colored suffrage, not having yet fully digested the result of the election in Ohio. Whether the wig aforesaid overshadows a greater amount of brain in its present position than it did where it originally sprouted, is a question which philologists have not yet determined, and perhaps never will. The early years of the subject of our sketch were spent, like those of young Norval, on the Grampian hills, where his father fed his flocks, and it was not until man's estate was reached, that the beauties of the law, with all their untold fascinations, fastened themselves upon his mind. Coke and Blackstone, were then made the objects of his adoration, and at the mature age of twenty-eight, the present judge became a practising attorney in his native county, where he would have remained to the present day, but for the fact that the radicals of this district had no material out of which to manufacture a judge suited to their tastes, and felt it necessary to go beyond the bounds of the district to obtain one. During the first year after his birth he was christened "Ephraim Bee," after an eccentric individual who bore the same cognomen in Doddridge county, and who, at the time of which we write, held a commission from the Emperor of China as "Grand Hote-Tote of the ancient order of E. Clampus Vitae." From the prominence which the "B" holds in the judge's name, some have supposed him to be a descendant of Shakespeare's "To Be, or not to Be," but this supposition is refuted by the fact that the poet used but one e whilst the Bee in the judge's name is spelled with two e's. There is one connection, however, which he may hold to the parties referred to—and that is "not to be" judge of this district after the Supreme Court of the United States decides that the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley are no part of the State of West Virginia, which it is likely soon to do.

The next prominent figure in the transplanted judiciary, is a character without a character, named Chapline. If our readers have carefully read the *Spirit* for the last few months, they may have heard of this individual before. Indiscreet persons have slandered the county of Jefferson by alleging this as the place of his nativity, but we have never been satisfied that there was not some mistake in the allegation. If he was born here, he must have had his "broughten up" in some other quarter. One thing is certain, it is not customary for Jefferson to turn out such characters, and if she did it in this instance, she did it through mistake.—Chapline has been very prominent in this county since its transfer to West Virginia, and with all his meanness has been indolized by his party, who worship him with an intense devotion. It is their purpose, we learn, to have his body embalmed after death, and to use it as a figure-head for the ferry boat now running between the shores of Maryland and Virginia, to perpetuate his repeated crossings of the Potomac during the late rebellion, in which he only figured as a refugee and whiskey smuggler.

After these more prominent figures, which constitute the central orbits of radicalism in the transplanted judiciary, follow a number of lesser lights, such as Hoke, Stubbs, Ingles, & Co., none of whom are of sufficient importance to require a separate paragraph, and scarcely prominent enough to be noticed at all, except for their connection with the court.

—Some of the Radical papers are attributing their late calamities to the general apathy of the party. The "loyal" people were generally indifferent to the result. After the "Bladenburg races" in the last war with Great Britain, one of the Maryland militia, who retired so vigorously on that occasion, was asked the cause of the inglorious frustration. "Plaintiff thing in the world," he replied, "our people didn't seem to take no interest."

Moral of the Late Elections.

The *National Intelligencer* holds that Congress is bound, by the expression given at the late elections, to reverse its action respecting Reconstruction and adapt it to the sense of the nation which has been so clearly pronounced. It considers that body bound to "abandon negro supremacy in the South," and submit a plan of reconstruction based upon the existing constitutions of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. The principles of the Sherman-Shellbarger bill are repudiated in the very State which sent those gentlemen to Congress, and it is difficult to perceive how, with any consistency, they can longer adhere to a policy that their own constituents reject by a majority of fifty thousand.

But Radicalism long since drifted from the line of safe precedent, and it may still ignore the old doctrine of the right of instruction electing, to play out its desperate game to the bitter end.

We subjoin the remarks of the *Intelligencer*: "Congress stands condemned. The vote just taken is a vote of a want of confidence in the Congress and the Republican leaders generally. The people asked for bread, and they gave them a stone. The people wanted the Union restored, and they have kept it dissolved by expedients for carrying the next Presidential election. Already they boast, that by the rotten negro boroughs they have manufactured a majority in the Northern Conservative masses. Let them beware how they make such boasts, for the people are in no mood to be cheated or trifled with.

"The whole system of military government for the South, despotism, the corrupt political agency of the Freedmen's Bureau, martial law, military commissions, fraudulent registration, and all the accompaniments of their system, stand condemned by the popular voice, and they must be surrendered by the Congress. If that body refuses obstinately to listen to the popular fiat, so much the worse for the Congress.

"And still more emphatically does the scheme of negro suffrage for the South stand condemned. In New York and Pennsylvania, as the Anti-Slavery Standard remarks, the Republicans have 'mealy dodged' the issue; but in Ohio they thought themselves strong enough to face the music, and that is fifty thousand majority against them. This is decisive as to Northern sentiment. If Ohio thus votes, it is fair to assume that New York and Pennsylvania, would each give a hundred thousand majority against the scheme of putting the negro on a political equality with the white man. Let the plan be submitted to the entire North, and not less than five hundred thousand majority would be cast against it. But if the North thus decides, it is obvious that the total outrage cannot be inflicted upon the South. No party or necessity can stand up against the logic of this vote. *Negro supremacy in the South must be abandoned*, and Congress must respect the voice of the people by making this its first work when it meets. All that can fairly be demanded of the Southern States is, that their constitutions shall conform, in substance, upon the question of Suffrage, emancipation, and equality before the law, to those now actually in force in Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. Let this principle be assumed—and to do this is simply to obey the popular verdict—and the work of restoration will be simple and speedy. All the complications and delay hitherto have resulted from the efforts of the Radicals to gain a party advantage in the elections of 1868; but this will no longer be endured.

"Congress meets soon in this city. We urge them to address themselves promptly and without delay to the business of restoration withdrawing at once the hateful rule of the sword, and demanding only those constitutional tests which the people of Ohio and New York are willing to sanction for themselves. Discarding passion and party ends, they have work before them. They have a painful and mortifying task to go through in undoing their own mischief; but the sooner they do it, and the better grace they put upon it, the better for themselves and all concerned."

The Ohio Elections.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis* in referring to the result of the recent elections in that State, says that an analysis of the vote shows that eleven of the sixteen Abolition members of the Rump Congress have been re-elected by their constituents. These districts are:

- The Second, in which Mr. Cary, a Republican in favor of paying off the debt in greenbacks, is elected over Smith, the regular Abolition nominee.
- The Third District, now represented by Schenck, has gone Democratic.
- The Fourth District, represented by Lawrence, is Democratic.
- The Sixth District, now represented by Clark, is Democratic.
- The Seventh, now represented by Shellbarger, is Democratic.
- The Ninth District, now represented by Buckland, is Democratic by over 1500.
- The Tenth District, now represented by imbecile Ober Ashley, is Democratic.
- The Eleventh District, represented by Wilson, is Democratic.
- The Fourteenth District now represented by Welker is Democratic.
- The Fifteenth District, now represented by Plants, is decidedly Democratic.
- The Sixteenth District, now represented by Mrs. Surratt Bingham, is now Democratic.
- The Fifth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts, now represented by Col. Mungen, Judge Van Trump and Gen. Morgan, all Democrats, have largely increased their Democratic majorities, and nobly sustained those gallant and faithful representatives of the people. They are the only members of Congress who do represent the people, except the members from the Reserve, which seems hopelessly besotted with the nigger infatuation.

In addition to these gains, we have beaten Mr. Benjamin F. Wade, who misrepresents the State in the Senate. It is sufficient to say that his epithet has been written, and that he will never again disgrace the Senate of the United States.

—A negro riot occurred in the Pickens District of South Carolina, Saturday before last, near Perryville. A number of armed negroes, in pursuit of a white man named Smith, whom they alleged had interfered with a meeting of the Loyal League, attacked a debating society of young white men which was holding a meeting in the place, fired on them, and killed one of the members, named Humpcutt. The others escaped without serious injuries.

—Ben Wade told the people of Ohio "You've got to have it." "I'll want negro suffrage. But they didn't want to have it." Bullying people into measures is about played out.

Already by the Ears.

We have published various utterance going to show that many leading Republicans do not intend to go any further in advocacy of negro supremacy. Greeley, however, has come to the rescue of Sambo. He declares that Chase is the most fitting man for the presidency; and as to General Grant, he expresses his feelings by telling the following anecdote:

"A day or two after Governor Seward's inauguration (January 1, 1859), we were sitting with the Hon. Francis Granger in the editor's room of the *Albany Evening Journal*, when a young gentleman just appointed something or other on the Governor's staff walked into the room in all the bravery of bran-new uniforms and epaulettes, took several turns athwart the room, and walked out again.—Mr. Granger watched him stride admiringly, and when he had departed, turned to us with a merry twinkle in his eyes as he amiably remarked, 'There! I have wondered for what I have been toiling, sweating, and worrying in political strife these twenty years; but now I see. It was to make that young man feel as well as he does to-day.'"

But this does not satisfy him. He declares that the next President shall be a Democrat or a Radical—none of your Conservative Republicans. Hear him:

"If ever a Southern State re-appears in Congress with a constitution which gives her white supremacy over her blacks, it will be a Democratic majority which secures and votes her such admission. And if our next President shall favor such admission he will be chosen by the Democratic, not the Republican party. His name, his vocation, his past history (so that he prove him honest and patriotic) are immaterial, or at best, of secondary consequence; but there will be no Republican chosen President who favors the sham Democratic doctrine that black men, because they are black, shall, in the lately rebel States, have such rights only as the whites of those States may see fit to accord them."

The *Baltimore American* publishes the following dispatch from Chicago, Oct. 8, to the *Missouri Democrat*, the republican organ in St. Louis:—

An authentic report says that the representative of the Lincoln estate found on deposit in one of the Departments at Washington the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in government securities to the credit of the martyred President. When Mr. Lincoln left Springfield for Washington, he informed his intimate friends that his Springfield property was worth sixteen thousand dollars. As twenty-five thousand dollars was voted to Mrs. Lincoln by Congress, it is safe to say that she had over one hundred thousand dollars two years ago. Her conduct has greatly distressed her intimate friends and relatives in this city, and the most charitable construction that they can put upon her strange course is that she is insane, which I fear is the case.

The *New York Herald* has opened a subscription for the benefit of Mrs. Lincoln, and enumerates the following:—
Man and wife, one dollar.
G. S. Bond, three cents.
Benedict one cent postage stamp.
Elbert A. Wood, three cents.
Sunday School teacher, one cent.
Mudsil, two cent revenue stamp.
O. W. G., ten cents.
Omega, one cent nickel.
U. B. D., twenty cents.

LET NEGRO SUFFRAGE ALOPE.—"A *Veteran Observer*" gives in the *New York Times* some good advice to his Radical friends. He says:

"The best thing the Republican party can have now is to understand clearly its own blunders. It must leave negro suffrage alone. Let larger things be done. It must take up the financial question, and treat it honestly and fairly. It must equalize taxation. Then it can nominate any fair man for the Presidency in 1868, and elect him triumphantly; and this, I believe, will be done."

The *New York Times* has the impudence to say:

"We are inclined to think that the northern States will not surrender their own rights quite so complacently as they have consented to the overthrow of the South."

Thus admitting that its party has overthrown the rights of the South, and confessing its own infamy.

The *Philadelphia Morning Post*—the new branch of the *New York Tribune*—has the following dispatch from Washington, dated the 9th instant:—

"The man who used to hold the position of gardener at the White House during the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and who now keeps a whiskey mill here, has been paid a large sum of money to give an account of what he knows about Mrs. Lincoln's private affairs. He used to be her favorite servant, and pretended to have letters from her asking him to commit forgery and perjury for the purpose of getting money out of the Government.—His account will be printed soon in a *New York Copperhead* paper."

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The last *Philadelphia Sunday Mercury* contains this notice:—
"For sale, cheap, the transparencies, fireworks and Salt River tickets, prepared in advance of the election on Tuesday last, by the proprietor of the *Press*, to celebrate the victory predicted by him, after canvassing the State and receiving reliable letters from reliable Republicans from every county. They will be sold cheap, for cash or Government bonds."

—Mrs. Harper, the negro, made a speech in Philadelphia a few days ago, in which she said the negroes would not amalgamate with the poor whites. We quote from the *Press*:—
"I do not regard our people's condition as the saddest in the South—far sadder is the condition of the poor white people. They have all the ignorance of the slave, with all the pride of the master. They do not appear to belong to any race. Too proud to allow their children to go to the same school with children of our race, I have yet seen them begging from the people they affected to despise. We see our people willing to amalgamate with them, there might be some hope for them; but as it is, I see none."

Baltimore Markets.

SATURDAY October 19, 1867.
FLOUR.—The market generally dull. We quote: Super 9.00 to 10.50, Extra 10.50 to 11.50, Family 13.00 to 14.00. Rye Flour, 6.50 to 8.00. Corn Meal, 37.50.
GRAIN.—Wheat.—The market closed heavy and fully 5 cents lower. We quote: White 2.50 to 2.90, Red 2.15 to 2.80. Corn—White 1.42 to 1.44, and yellow 1.40 to 1.44, according to quality. Oats—65 to 75 cents.—Rye—\$1.60.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

OUR LOCAL COLUMN.—To enable us to give an epitome of such events as are occurring in the county, that would be of general interest to the public, we have to request that our friends will furnish us the facts of any local incidents in their immediate neighborhood, and we will gladly prepare them for publication. Our own immediate community being a "law and order" abiding people, and but few rumors even arising to afford a "sensational" item, we are restricted to merely noting the general progress of our people, and the occurring changes among our business public.—Religious notices, marriages and deaths, when not exceeding five lines, we publish gratuitously, and as our journal visits some household in every part of the county, no better means is afforded of giving publicity to these occurrences.

STOCK.—Within the last week or two we have noticed some of the finest cattle passing through our town, that we have seen since the war. Greenbrier has generally furnished the best specimens. A fine lot of sheep from Giles county were driven to Duffield's on Tuesday, for shipment to Baltimore. The owner informed us that he had been thirty-six days in reaching this point, having left Giles on the 9th of September. He also informed us that he had left 300 stock sheep and 135 stock cattle, at the farm of Mr. Thos. E. Gold, in Clarke county, which he would sell on very reasonable terms.

STOVE HOUSE.—The induration of the weather, has caused us to fail to invite the attention of our readers to the large and varied assortment of Stoves offered by Messrs. MILLER & SMITH the present season. The stock is so ample, and prices so reasonable for the times, that those in want of anything in the stove line, need but call and examine in order to be suited. These gentlemen having so successfully introduced the "Diamond Parlor," has procured the "Oriental," so as to save the economists of labor the trouble of making but one fire for the winter. Of cooking or ordinary wood and coal stoves, an endless variety on hand.

PERSONAL.—Brig. Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON, so well and favorably known to the people of the Confederate States, for gallant conduct and heroic courage during our recent struggle, is now on a visit to his native home, and receives a warm and cordial greeting from his numerous friends in our midst.

THE IMPROVEMENTS now in progress at the Presbyterian Church are being pushed as rapidly to completion as circumstances will permit, and all things will be fully in readiness by the meeting of Synod on the 6th of next month. The painting has been fully gotten through with, and the frescoing is now in progress under the direction of Messrs. Dehring, of Frederick City, Md., and from the reputation of these gentlemen in this department of work, a substantial and handsome finish may be expected. The carpeting for the whole of the interior of the church has come to hand, and the ladies, we learn, hope to be able to put it in place this week.

THE SEASON for the last ten days or a fortnight has been remarkable. It has appeared more like mid-summer, than those dreary days of autumn of which the poet speaks as the "saddest of the year." Some are inclined to believe we are having our Indian summer, but this suggestion we think will soon vanish before a continued rain and cold north-easters. The present is most auspicious weather for out-door labor, and the prudent will use it to the most advantage.

OUR MARKET indicates a steady rise in all kinds of produce, and there is but little hope to the buyer of any diminution for the winter. We have heard of sales of new corn at \$3.00; corn-meal is retailing \$1.40; flour, (by the "poor man's barrel," 7 cts.; potatoes, 50 cts. to \$1.00, as to quality; butter 25 cts.; eggs 15; beef 14 for roast and 15 for steak; sausage 20, and pudding 15 cts.

HOG CHOLERA.—We hear of this fatal disease to our swine still pervading different portions of the county, and in many instances with most fatal results. In this town, Mr. Bishop lost a few days ago two of his brag lot of "porkers," either of which would have weighed over 250 pounds.

ARRIVAL.—Frank Aglionby, eldest son of Mr. Charles Aglionby, of this county, has arrived safely in England, and writes home, as we learn, a graphic and interesting account of his first impressions as to the manners and customs of "Merry England."

WINCHESTER PRESBYTERY, of the Presbyterian Church, meets in Martinsburg the next week, and is expected to be largely attended.

OUR BUILDING MECHANICS were never more busy than at present, and we hope it may continue. Out-door laborers are also in demand, and at liberal wages.

SEEDING, as a general thing, has been gotten through with by our farmers, and the wheat is coming up very well, though apprehensions are felt as to the fly should the present warm weather continue much longer.

WILEY, the man who was so seriously stabbed by Bushrod Hooff, in a drunken fracas on the mountain a few weeks since, is, we learn, recovering. His bowels were entirely laid open, and were replaced by Dr. J. Stocker, with his accustomed skill, an additional incision being necessary to the performing of the operation.

—We respectfully call the attention of the ladies to the advertisement of Miss REBECCA WALTERS, which will be found in another column. She has just received the latest fashions for fall and winter, and is prepared to execute, with neatness and despatch, all work in the mantua-making line entrusted to her. Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The *Register* of Saturday last, presents the following synopsis of the doings of the Circuit Court of Jefferson, now in session at Shepherdstown:

The Grand Jury of which John E. Schley was chosen foreman was called, and charged by the Court. The usual instructions were given, but the Court particularly endeavored to impress upon the minds of the jury, the necessity of giving due attention to the condition of our roads, throughout the County—and the penalty of this neglect of the Road Supervisor's; also to the illegal sale, and especially, retailing of spirituous liquors, which is the cause of so much crime and disturbance in our community. Being reminded of their obligations to use due diligence in ferreting out violators of the laws—they retired to discharge their duties.

A number of motions were disposed of and continuance granted.

LEATHER S. SLIFER vs. BARNEY OTT. Appeal. This case arose from a suit for damages for false warranty, in sale of a horse, by Slifer to Ott. Damages being awarded against Slifer in Magistrate's Court, he appealed. Verdict in favor of Slifer. Andrews and Foulke for appellee, Kennedy and Blackburn for appellant.

WM. C. RAMEY vs. WM. GREEN (colored). Appeal. The result of a horse and mule sale. Verdict in favor of Ramey. Kennedy and Blackburn for appellant, Andrews and Foulke for appellee.

State vs. GEORGE WASHINGTON. Grand Larceny. Plead guilty. Verdict fixing time of imprisonment at one year and one month, in the State Penitentiary.

The grand jury returned a number of indictments, and were discharged on Tuesday evening.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—A telegram reached this city to-day stating that in a Washington correspondence sent hence last night, it is asserted that the President informed the correspondent that Gen. Sherman would be appointed Secretary of War, and that the latter would soon return here to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. The President has not authorized such a statement, and such is not his intention. Gen. Sherman left here with the understanding that after transacting certain business at St. Louis he would return to this city prepared to report upon affairs in his department for submission to Congress. His probable future duties were talked over but no positive designation was agreed upon. Nevertheless I can state positively it was not, and is not proposed to appoint General Sherman Secretary of War. The successor to General Grant has not been determined upon, but there is good ground for saying the appointee for that office will be a civilian, though he may have heretofore been in military service. The assertion that General Sherman would accept the position of Secretary of War is improbable, as it is not likely that he would resign the lieutenant generalship for a possibly brief and uncertain tenure of service in the War Department.

The testimony before the congressional committee as to whether Maryland has a republican form of government to-day does not sustain the charge that the military of Maryland is hostile to the federal government.—The evidence thus far given is irrelevant to the subject of inquiry, as indicated by the House resolution creating the committee.

The committee on the sale of government rolling stock of the Southern railroads have entered upon an inquiry into the origin of the resolution appointing the committee, and in consequence of the charge that the President had corruptly and wantonly sold property at mere nominal prices to rebel purchasers, &c. It is known, however, positively that Mr. Stanton testified before the impeachment committee that he is responsible for the sale of property; that he advised the disposition of it in the manner it was sold, and that he did this for the best interests of the country, as the railroads were then costing the government over a million dollars per month.

A Large Bill.

By the census of 1860, the total valuation of all property in the United States real and personal was \$16,150,616,068. Since the Radicals came into power, they have expended \$14,500,000,000, or an amount nearly equal to the whole property of the people of the United States. The interest on the bonded debt of the general Government is about \$200,000,000 per annum, which is payable one-half every six months. This amount, at compound interest, in eight years and a half, would amount to \$2,248,177,056, or more than the present bonded interest bearing debt of the United States. Thus, it will be seen, under the Radical system of continuing the interest bearing debt of the nation, the people will pay, in the form of interest, over eight and a half years, an amount equal to the entire bonded debt, while the debt itself remains unpaid. These facts are worthy of consideration by the people.

A FREE COUNTRY.—The northern Democrats will read the following with amazement, and will, we hope, use it against the Radicals: In a discussion at Liberty Bedford county, last Thursday, between a Radical and a Conservative, Mr. Thurman, the Conservative, was proceeding to close the discussion, when soon after he had begun, while stating who had elected Johnson, President in language more vigorous than chaste, he was interrupted by Captain Haun, of the Freedmen's Bureau and Military Commissioner, with the announcement that such language would not be permitted. Mr. Thurman at once admitted his power to stop him, and called upon the audience to take note that he had been stopped. Captain Haun then desired him to go on, that he did not intend to stop him; to which Mr. Thurman replied that he did not intend to speak with a bit in his mouth, that if he could not speak what he thought he would not speak at all; and again calling attention to the fact that he had been stopped, left the stand; and here the discussion ended.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire railroad on Tuesday night by which the locomotive Manning, formerly of the Potomac and Annapolis, was killed on this side of Lee's Switch, and rolled down an embankment, which at that point is about twelve or fourteen feet deep. Lee's Switch is within two miles of Leesburg, and the injured engine was on its way to this city with the regular passenger train, when two cows obstructed the track, and running over them caused the accident. The baggage and passengers were fortunately remained on the track, and no one on them was hurt. James Crockett, the engineer, had his hand and arm burnt and his leg cut, but his injuries are very slight. Mr. James Peacock, proprietor of a line of stages connecting with the road, was riding on the engine, and was slightly hurt, as was also Mr. W. H. Carlin, the conductor of the train.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

(From the *Bolling Green Democrat*, 5th.)
Two Children Bitten by a Rattlesnake and a third Drowned in the Same Hour.

Never in our experience as journalists has it been our duty to chronicle an occurrence more horrid in details than the one we are about to relate.

The sad affair that left a widowed mother childless, and for the time being almost bereft of reason, happened about the 16th ult., in the adjoining county of Allen, a short distance from the Warren county line, and in the vicinity of Anthony's mill. The heartrending details, as related to us by persons of unquestionable veracity, are about these:

Some two months since Mrs. Blankenship, a lady of respectability, lost her husband from disease, and was left with three children, two interesting boys and a little infant girl, just large enough to walk alone and beguile the lonely hours of the mother with its innocent prattle. On the 16th, the mother, Mrs. Blankenship, for the purpose of washing clothes, repaired to the branch near the house in the locality referred to, taking her three children with her, the house dog following behind. She had been engaged in washing, but a short time when the dog was heard barking incessantly on the hill near by.—Thinking that the dog had possibly found a raccoon or had a rabbit at bay, the little boys proposed going at once to secure the game. With the mother's consent the little fellows started off in high glee. Alas! better had they never been born. On reaching the spot where the dog was barking they saw a short distance from the dog a large object coiled at the foot of a stump, in a hostile attitude, keeping the dog at bay. They looked at a moment's longer only to capture the supposed game, and then thinking of the serpent, not knowing the nature of the prey, they approached the hideous monster that in fatality of attack "outvenomed all the worms of the Nile." The oldest of the two boys approached first, with his little hands outstretched and his little face aglow with the prospect of his prize, he said, "I'll get him brother." One step more and he rushed to a death more terrible and speedy than were the tortures of Laocoon. With one dart of his forked tongue, with one death-rattle of his tail, the little rattle snake—for it was nothing less—drew back his scaly folds and with one dart forward planted his venomous fangs into the flesh of the boy, and left the deadly poison coursing through his young veins. Again and again was the boy bitten by the fatal reptile till he fell exhausted in the coils of the monster.

The other little fellow rushed forward to the relief of his little brother, and he also received the deadly fangs of the serpent in several places. The screams of the boys alarmed the mother, who was still washing at the branch, and leaving her baby girl she ran frantically to the spot. What a sight there met her gaze! Patriot with poison, swollen and black, and bitten in many places, one of her boys already dead, and the other dying from the same cause. The snake had crawled away, and the living boy lived just long enough to tell the circumstances of their death. Overwhelmed with an intense agony which mothers alone can feel, she remained at the fatal spot a short time when she thought her of her little girl at the branch and hurried back.

On reaching the spot, horrible as it may seem, she found that the little girl had walked to the wash-tub, into which she had fallen, head foremost and was drowned, "and it too was gone." The mother's cup of misery was full, not one drop could be added. The parents of children, and of almost all reason, she sank under the accumulated horrors of the hour. Assistance was procured and the heart-crushed woman and the remains of her nestlings were taken charge of and cared for.—A short time after a large rattle-snake, with thirteen rattles, was killed near the spot where the boys were bitten.

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POETICAL. (From Fraser's Magazine.) FAR AWAY, 'Tis land that is very far off—See, xxviii. 17. Upon the shore Of Evermore We sport like children at his play, And gather shells Where stinks and swells The mighty sea, from far away. Upon that beach Nor voice nor speech Doth things intelligible say, But through our souls A whisper rolls That comes to us from far away. Into our ears The following words Con, a deeper, deeper, day by day, We stop to hear As it draws near, and how far away. At what it tells We drop the shells No fall of yesterday, But through our souls Upon that shore Doth dream of brighter day. And over that tide, For out and wide, The yearnings of our souls do stray; We long to go, We do not know Where it may be, but far away. The mighty deep Doth lowly creep Upon the rocks as it did play; The very sand Where we did stand A moment since, is far away. Our playmates all Beyond our call, Are passing hence as we soon may, Into the unknown Of Evermore, Beyond the boundless far away. We'll trust the wave, And him to save, Beneath whose feet the billows lay The rolling deep; For he can keep Our souls in his dim far away.

MISCELLANEOUS. A New Story of Artemus Ward.

This letter was written on the backs of envelopes in various places. I make it a rule to have no method except the rule whenever I go travelling. Did you ever hear of the late Artemus Ward's experience of traveling without method? He left New York by a night boat. Directly a man spoke to him, saying, "Going West, sir?" "Said Artemus, I suppose so." Then said the man, "As I'm from the West, we'll go drink." "Do you drink brandy?" said the man. "I suppose so," said Charley. "Where in the devil be you going?" said the man. "Well, I'm going anywhere for a month—Just as other people lead me. I traveled with a purpose till I'm sick. A purpose is worse than baggage. I'm going on; that's all I know." The man said he was in with Brown till death. He had never done anything a purpose. So he said, "Suppose you go to my state room and try a hand at poker." They played poker till daylight, when Brown was very tight. He had lost four or five hundred dollars. A second man joined them at Albany. So you two be travelling by chance, as you may say? Well! I'm with you to the death. They got off the boat and a hack driver said: "Where do you want to go, gentlemen?" "Anywhere, go on!" He drove to a bar room with much alacrity. There they made so much noise that the proprietor cried, "Where be you going men?" "Don't care," then he said, "They met a policeman on the sidewalk. 'Where are you bound?' 'Anywhere.' 'Then I suppose the station house will suit.' Charley Brown was pulled up before the Judge, next day; and he gravely gave the name of Gerrit Smith, and Gerrit was fined for drunkenness. "Where now?" cried the three pursuers. "They were a sign—[He then said]—and they went to Florida. There a stage driver hailed them. 'Where be you going?' 'Anywhere!' So they started for Trenton Falls. The third day of lolling there they took a pony ride up into the wilderness, permitting the nags to take their own route. Suddenly the original man produced a pistol. "Hand over your money!" he cried very sternly to Brown. Brown complied with the greatest complacency. "We brought you out here to rob you!" said the second man. "Then," said Brown, "you're deuced swindlers. We were to travel without method, and you've had a method all along. I don't care a nonpareil whether you shoot or me not; but I won't have the traveling contract broken." "We said," cried the first man, cold bloodedly, "that we'd travel you to the death. You're not to that point now, party close." "I object to nothing," said Brown; "I said I would travel anywhere. You stunked me! Put up your irons; we'll spend all this money together anyway." The two thieves laughed. "You're cool enough!" they said; "what are you by name and occupation?" "I'm Artemus Ward!" "Did you write the visit to the Shakers?" "Yes." "Well, Bill, put up your gun. I thought his was Artemus! We'll spend his money instead of his blood." But Charley Brown grew methodical on the homeward road, and steered for New York alone.—George Alfred Townsend's Correspondence Boston Post.

HUMOROUS. How "Sut" Does His Dog.

When I was a boy, and my legs no longer than John Wentworth's, dad fetched home a durned wurtless, mangy, fle-bitten, gray old fox houn, good for nothing but to swell up what orter lined the bowels of his brats.—Well, I naturally took a distaste to him, and had a sort of hanker arter hurtin his feelings and discomfartin ov him every time dad's back was turned. This sorter keep a big-skaler arter his eyes, and a orful yell ready to pour out the fust mush he see me make. So be larnt to swaller things as he run, and allers kept his legs well oter himself, for he never knowd how soon he might want to use em in totin his infurnal carcass beyond the reach of a flyin' rock. He knowd the whiz of a rock in motion well, and he never stoppt to see who flung it, but just let his head fly open to gin a howl, room to cum, and set his legs a gwin the way his nose happened to be a pinton. He'd shy round every rock he seed in the road, for he looked upon it as calamity to cum arter him sum day. I tell you, Georgy, that rumm an the greatest inveshun on yearth, when used keurfully. Whar'd I a bu by this time if I hadn't relted on these ere legs? Dy'e see em? Don't they mtd you ov a pair of cum, passen made to divide a mile into quarters? They'll do.

MISCELLANEOUS. Advice for Both Sides.

A countryman walked into the office of a lawyer one day, and began his application. "Sir, I have come to get your advice in a case that is giving me much trouble." "Well, what's the matter?" "Suppose, now," said the client, "that a man had one spring of water on his land, and his neighbor living below should build a dam across the creek through both farms, and it was to back the water up into the other man's spring, what ought to be done?" "Sue him, sir, sue him, by all means," said the lawyer, who always became excited in proportion to the magnitude of his clients' cases. "You can recover heavy damages, sir, and the law will make him pay well for it. Just give me the case, and I'll bring the money from him." "But stop," cried the terrified applicant for legal advice. "It's I that have built the dam, and it's neighbor Jones that owns the spring, and he threatens to sue me." The keen lawyer hesitated a moment before he tackled his ship and kept on. "Ah! well, sir, you say you built a dam across that creek. What sort of a dam was it, sir?" "It was a mill-dam." "A mill-dam for grinding grain, was it?" "Yes, it was just that." "And it is a good neighboring mill, is it?" "So it is, sir, and you may well say so." "And your neighbors bring their grain to be ground, do they?" "Yes, sir, all but Jones." "Then it's all a great public convenience, is it not?" "To be sure it is. I would not have built it but for that. It is so far superior to any other mill, sir." "And now," said the old lawyer, "you tell me that Jones is complaining just because the water from the dam happens to put back into his little spring, and he is now threatening to sue you. Well, all I have got to say is, let him sue, and he'll rue the day as sure as my name is Barns."

Thomas Corwin.

It will be remembered that Corwin, in the Senate in 1846 or 1849, argued seriously against the morality of the projected war against Mexico, permitted his appreciation of broad runner to lead him into the extravagant expression: "If I were a Mexican, as I am an American, I would welcome you with bloody hands to hospitable graves." A few years after, when his expression had been quoted by the newspapers until it had become familiar with us as "household words," Mr. Corwin was retained as counsel for a man charged with murder, and who is claimed, acted in self-defense. In his closing speech to the jury Corwin pictured the condition of his client as endeavoring to avoid the difficulty, portrayed the murdered man as forcing it upon him, dogging his steps, denouncing him, and warding, and at last threatening to strike him. "What," he exclaimed, "would any sane man do in such an emergency? What, sir," turning to the prosecuting attorney, "would you have done?" "Done!" replied the attorney, with great gravity—"done! I would have welcomed him with bloody hands to a hospitable grave!" The jury was convulsed with laughter, and Corwin lost his case.

Whimsical Extracts of Wills.

From the Will of General Bracket, Governor of Plymouth, proved 1782. "Where do you live?" "At about twelve miles from this, sir." "No," said the man, coloring, "but you must go with me." "Thank you—I will cheerfully." After that time the minister was no more troubled about his dinner. A lady making a morning call discovers her married female acquaintance making tremendous lings with a broomstick under the bed. Conversation breaks forth: "Good morning, madam. Ah, you have a troublesome cat under the bed?" "Troublesome cat no ma'am, it's that sneaking husband of mine, and I'll have him out or break every bone in his body." "You will, will," said a faint voice under the bed. "Now, my dear, you may as well and pound and rave, I'll not come out from under this bed while I've got the spirit of a man about me." "Ma," said an inquisitive little girl, "will rich and poor folks live together when they go to heaven?" "Yes, my dear, they will be alike there." "Then, ma, why don't rich and poor Christians associate together here." The mother did not answer. The Radicals raise campaign money easily. Every "nig" contributes a cent.

STONEBRAKER'S MEDICINES. RATS COME OUT OF THEIR HOLES TO DIE.

Great Destruction of Rats! It is past, and used on bread. Every box warranted a dead shot. No one can risk anything in trying it. IT WILL DESTROY ALL YOUR RATS, MICE, ROACHES AND ANTS, OR you can have your money refunded.

STONEBRAKER'S BED BUG EXTERMINATOR. It is a liquid and used with a brush. Every bottle warranted a dead shot. Try them and rid yourselves of these Noxious Vermin.

STONEBRAKER'S ROACH EXTERMINATOR. Warranted to clear your premises of ROACHES promptly and effectually.

The Best Pills in Use are Stonebraker's VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. A SAFE AND SURE CATHARTIC AND ALTERNATIVE.

STONEBRAKER'S BALSM OR PAIN KILLER. As a sure cure for Sore Throat or Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the throat, and also an infallible remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Sick Headache, Scurvy, and Colic, and is also a valuable and safe remedy for Cramp Colic and all Pains in the Stomach and Bowels.

STONEBRAKER'S FINE STOCK OF DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS. Perfumery, Soaps and Preparations for the Toilet, Hair Dressing, Hair Brushes, Combs, Hair Pins, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combs, Hair Pins, etc.

CAMPBELL & MASON, Druggists and Apothecaries, CHARLESTOWN, VA.

"KING OF THE WEST." A FINE STOCK OF DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, & C. Complete. Any book that is wanted will be furnished at the lowest price.

SHANNONDALE DISTILLERY. RICHARD B. WASHINGTON, Special, and JOHN AVIS, General Partners, having erected a Distillery at "River View," (Vanvaeter's), and have furnished it with entirely new fixtures, and employed a competent and experienced Distiller, are prepared to manufacture

Whiskey. We will be prepared at all times to purchase GRAIN for said purposes, and will also pay liberal prices for the same.

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MARBLE WORKS. CHARLESTOWN MARBLE WORKS.

Main Street, Opposite the Carter House, CHARLESTOWN. DUFFIELD'S TRADE. [Wm. M. DUFFIELD.] [ADAM LINE.] SNYDER & LINK. DUFFIELDS. JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VA.

Will keep on hand and order all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as REAPERS, MOWERS, RAKES, DRILLS, HORSE RAKES, HAY HOISTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS, both hand and power.

THE OLD STAND! DUFFIELD'S STILL IN THE FIELD! THE undersigned takes great pleasure in informing the people of Jefferson County, that they are prepared to sell GOODS as low as they have ever been offered even at this stand, so celebrated for low prices.

MECHANICAL. ARNALL'S COCKLE GARLIC AND SMUT SEPARATOR. [PATENTED JUNE 26, 1866.]

TO THE CITIZENS OF UNIONVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY. HAVING come in possession of the Unionville Store house property, I fully expect to open a 20x30 ft. store, to open at Unionville an entirely new and complete

STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, embracing everything usually found in a country store. I hope to purchase my goods entirely for the cash, thus enabling me to sell upon the most favorable terms and to give the most liberal and prompt attention to all orders.

DAVID H. COCKRILL, ARCHT. AND BUILDER, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., Virginia.

FOR the very liberal patronage extended to me since my release from imprisonment at the "Old Capitol," I have been enabled to open a CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINING BUSINESS, and now in command of a corps of competent workmen; and having on hand a supply of valuable building materials, I am prepared to execute all work entrusted to me, speedily, in the best manner, and to the entire satisfaction of all who patronize me.

DAVID H. COCKRILL, November 13, 1866-7.

JULIUS C. HOLMES. HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER. DRYING, MATING AND IRONING. CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINING SHOP.

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CAMPBELL & MASON, Druggists and Apothecaries, CHARLESTOWN, VA.

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DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, & C., all of which are warranted to be fresh and perfectly reliable.

A FINE STOCK OF DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS. Perfumery, Soaps and Preparations for the Toilet, Hair Dressing, Hair Brushes, Combs, Hair Pins, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Dressing and Fine Combs, Hair Pins, etc.

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CIGARS AND TOBACCO. M. S. BROWN.

(SUCCESSOR TO J. H. HAINES.) MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS, (Next door to Atiquah & Bro.) MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN, VA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

HAVANA REGALIA, LA NICOLINI, LAKEVIEW, CEMENT, JEFFERSON, EL VICTORIA, LONONA, BANANA, MAGNOLIA, NAPOLEON, GRIPPE, &c.

Will also keep on hand the most brands of Cheating Tobacco in market, and raises in part the following:

PRIDE OF THE SOUTH, GRATELY, GOLDEN TWIST, SOLFORINA, PEOPLE'S CHOICE, GOLDEN LEAF, GENTS CO. MARIANA, NAVY, & C.

Among his brands of Smoking Tobacco may be found ZEPHYR PUFF, CORAL, GOLDEN LEAF, QUEEN, NAVY, and other fine brands of pure Lynchburg Tobacco.

SCOTCH, RAPEE and OTHER SMUTTA. Will always have on hand an extensive assortment of Plain and Fancy PIPES, from a MEERSMITH to POWHATAN.

Persons calling on my line will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. June 11, 1867. M. S. BROWN.

TO THE PUBLIC. HALLTOWN TRADE. THE undersigned has just returned from Baltimore with a new and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, & C., which is now offered to the public at reduced prices, as they were bought at the lowest market rates.

HO FOR HALLTOWN! THE undersigned, having taken the shop of L. S. HO FOR HALLTOWN! in all its branches. None but the very best material used, and all work guaranteed to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. N. B.—Terms positively CASH. October 1, 1867.

HALLTOWN MILL. HAVING leased the HALLTOWN MILL for a term of years, the undersigned will keep on hand a large stock of FLOUR, FAMILY AND EXTRA FLOUR, to exchange for a good article of Wheat, or for cash on reasonable terms. GEORGE W. JOHNSON, August 27, 1867-3m.

THOMAS & ADAMS. PHENIX CARRIAGE WORKS, BERRYVILLE, CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA. RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have discontinued carriage-making in Washington, D. C., and have removed to the city of Baltimore, Md., where they will continue to manufacture and repair all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, and other vehicles, and will also repair and refit the shop, they are prepared to carry on

CARRIAGE MAKING. In all its branches, and will keep on hand to order, Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Spring Wagons, Germantown Wagons, Sulkeys, &c.

Imported and Domestic. In fact all kinds of work done in a first-class establishment, having had considerable experience in the business. They are determined to employ none but first-class mechanics, and use none but the very best material in the manufacture of their work, and will furnish work on as advantageous terms as any other shop in the State. Particular attention paid to repairing and will guarantee satisfaction in all cases. All new work warranted for twelve months, and old Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, &c. taken in exchange for new ones, or repaired. Having entirely removed and refitted the shop, they are prepared to carry on

CARRIAGE MAKING. In all its branches, and will keep on hand to order, Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Spring Wagons, Germantown Wagons, Sulkeys, &c.

THOMAS & ADAMS. PHENIX CARRIAGE WORKS, BERRYVILLE, CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA. RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have discontinued carriage-making in Washington, D. C., and have removed to the city of Baltimore, Md., where they will continue to manufacture and repair all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, and other vehicles, and will also repair and refit the shop, they are prepared to carry on

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TO TRAVELLERS. BALTIMORE & O. R. R. COMPANY.

SCHEDULE of Passenger Trains arriving and departing at Harper's Ferry Station. TRAINS BOOTH WEST. MAIL TRAIN, 12:31 P. M. EXPRESS TRAIN, 12:37 P. M. EAST TRAIN, 12:37 P. M. WEST TRAIN, 12:37 P. M.

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MARRIED.

On Thursday, October 17th, 1877, by Rev. J. W. Tongue, at the residence in this town, Mr. J. H. WELLS—both of this county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING. EVERYTHING IN FAVOR OF THE BUYER! COME AND SEE! I have a large and varied assortment of CLOTHES, CASSIMERE, VESTINGS, AND OVER COATINGS.

NOTICES.

HAVING been appointed Township Treasurer of Harper's Ferry Township, by the Board of Supervisors, and having received the Assessor's books, I hereby give notice that on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th of OCTOBER next, at the Court House, in Harper's Ferry, Md., I shall receive the tax levied for School and Building purposes.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ANDREW HUNTER, SOLICITOR IN MATTERS OF BANKRUPTCY. I have been specially prepared for the business; and not being excluded from the United States Courts, will prosecute, diligently, all applications for the benefit of the late Bankrupt law, committed to me by the Court.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, PORK, BACON, LARD, COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, PEAS, BEANS, WOOD, FEATHERS, ROSIN, TAR, TURPENTINE, GINSENG, BUTTER, EGGS, &c. &c.

EDUCATIONAL.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO YOUNG MEN. EVERY YOUNG MAN Desirous of obtaining a thorough PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION, should attend the OLD ESTABLISHED PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

DIED.

After a brief illness of Typhoid Fever, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. T. M. Laidley, of Oakland, Texas, on the 26th of September, Miss MOLLIE R. BEALL, in the 22nd year of her age, youngest daughter of John and Martha E. Beall, formerly of this county.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT MYERS-TOWN!

THE undersigned takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the stock of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of everything usually found in a Retail Store.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The curriculum of study and practice in this Institution in the result of many years of experience, and the best combined talents to be found in the country. It embraces BOOK-KEEPING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS AND APPLICATIONS.

ISAAC FOLKE.

Attorney at Law, Jefferson County, West Va. Practices in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan Counties, W. Virginia, and in those of Loudoun, Frederick and Clark Counties, Virginia; also in the United States District Court in cases of Bankruptcy.

LEWIS SNELLBLEN.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Hosiery and Millinery Goods.

JEFFERSON INSTITUTE.

THE next Session of my School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of SEPTEMBER, 1877, and close the last THURSDAY in JUNE, 1878.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

E. V. WILSON will be supported at the next county election for one of the Delegates to the West Virginia Legislature, from Jefferson County. This nomination, subject to the action of the Convention of the County.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!

THE undersigned takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the stock of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of everything usually found in a Retail Store.

THE CELEBRATED PAYSON DUNTON & SCRIBNER'S STEEL PENS.

Officially adopted and used in our Institution, and UNPARALLELED BY ANY IN THE MARKET. Can enter at any time, as there are no vacations—Special individual instruction to all students.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are now offering for sale all kinds of Merchandise at reduced prices, either for Cash or Produce.

WM. H. TRAYLOR.

Attorney at Law, Jefferson County, Virginia. Will practice in the District Courts of the United States in the District of West Virginia.

THOS. H. HANSON.

Furniture, Chair, and Desk Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 South Calvert Street, Corner Lovey Lane, Baltimore, Md.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who will send him the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a long affection and that dreadful disease Consumption.

CALL EXAMINE AND PRICE!

IN addition to the fresh, large and varied stock of goods on hand, I have just received at my store, in the corner of the Bank building, a large and general assortment of HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, GLOVES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

SMALL HORSE.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at Harper's Ferry, on Monday evening September 30th, a small sorrel horse, about 12 hands high, with a white blaze on his face, and walks very well.

INSURANCE.

E. M. ASQUITH, LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE AGENT, Charles and Jefferson Counties, W. Va. Will attend promptly calls by letter to any part of the county.

DR. J. V. SIMMONS.

BEING permanently located in Charleston, Va., offers his services in every branch of his profession. Charges very moderate.

RESTAURANT.

49 GERMAN STREET, Between Second and Third Streets, Second Door, from Commercial and Exchange Banks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, 1877, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Duffield's Depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Jefferson County, West Virginia, a very VALUABLE FARM, containing 191 ACRES.

HARPER'S FERRY DRUG STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased the Drug Store formerly conducted by Mr. W. L. WILSON & GIBBS, on the corner of the Bank building, Harper's Ferry, respectfully informs the public that he has secured the exclusive care and attention to its proper management.

GET THE BEST!

THE very best Sewing Machine now in use is the WILCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE, which by its rapid motion, saves time, and by its noiseless operation does not shock the nerves.

ATTENTION.

I will keep constantly on hand, in season, at my store in Loudoun County, Va., FACTORY GOODS, which will be sold at Factory prices. Wool taken in exchange for goods.

DR. W. A. MCCORMICK.

DR. W. A. MCCORMICK, Dentist, Will attend to all cases of Dental Surgery, and all kinds of Oral Surgery.

PREPARE FOR WINTER!

ASSORTMENT GENERAL AND PRICES MODERATE. MILLER & SMITH respectfully inform the public that they have received at their warehouse in Charleston, one of the largest and best selected assortments of STOVES, that the Baltimore or Wheeling factories could produce.

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TERMS OF SALE.

An amount in cash sufficient to pay the costs of executing the Trust and the debts secured thereby, with interest thereon, to be paid in cash, or by twelve monthly payments of the residue of the purchase money in three equal annual installments, with interest thereon.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having returned to Charleston, W. Va., with the view of locating in his native county, he hereby gives notice that he will give his prompt attention to the execution of all legal business entrusted to him.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AS I have just returned from Baltimore with the largest, best selected and cheapest stock of goods ever offered in this county, I would like an examination of the same by the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charleston and vicinity.

VALUABLE FARM.

THE undersigned offers at private sale, his valuable Farm near Kearneysville, Jefferson County, West Virginia, containing 273 Acres.

PREPARE FOR WINTER!

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NOTICE.

THE Board of Education of Charlestown Town, has extended the time for the collection of School and Building Taxes for their respective wards, until the 20th of November next.

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. KENNEDY has removed his Law Office to the room formerly occupied by the Parlor of the Sapington Hotel.

NOTICE.

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NEW CASH STORE.

I have just opened, and offer for sale, cash, at the old stand of A. W. Cramer, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, SHOES & HATS, WOODEN WARE, and many other articles usually kept in retail stores.

PUBLIC SALE.

VALUABLE STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, AND HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. WILL BE SOLD at my farm adjoining Rippon, on Wednesday, October 23rd, 1877.

STOVES.

I HAVE as cheap as the market outside of Baltimore or Wheeling will allow, a very large and complete assortment of COOK AND HEATING STOVES, with the appliances complete for each.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.

MRS. A. C. MITCHELL & CO. GRATEFUL for the liberality with which they have been sustained, notify the public that they are in receipt of the following goods:

NEW AND RICH MILLINERY.

consisting of BONNETS of the latest patterns, HATS of the most improved style, and a rich stock of TRIMMINGS, and tricolor in Charleston, Va.

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