

# VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

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## VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

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### POETICAL.

#### "One Vacant Chair."

DEDICATED TO THE DEPARTED.

There is no home—no earthly home—  
How can bright and fair,  
But has some aching, hearting home,  
It is one vacant chair.  
And seldom is a table spread  
With costly viands,  
But tearful eyes will sadly gaze  
Upon one vacant chair.

Once there were hearts which gladly beat,  
All free from pain and care;  
Now crushed, oppressed, they sadly gaze  
Upon a vacant chair.  
Once hopes were bright, and fortune smiled,  
Upon a happy pair;  
A noble boy—an only child—  
Now filled that little chair.

Reported 'mid the wild wood flowers,  
And culled each bud most rare;  
But evening found him at his books,  
Within his little chair.  
Ah! Death had marked him for his own,  
That sad boy so fair,  
And left deserted one to gaze  
Upon his vacant chair.

Pond fountains are crushed, the world a blank,  
Hearts filled with gloom, despair,  
As fearful eyes are fastened on  
That angel's vacant chair.  
But Heaven is filled with changed joys,  
Yes, banished every care,  
Crushed, bleeding hearts not there'll be found,  
For there's no vacant chair.

#### "But My Word Shall Not Pass Away."

A single-hearted, simple man  
Stood by a river side,  
And waited that the roaring flood  
Might pour away its tide.

An eager-hearted, earnest child  
Keen by the stream of truth,  
And wondered how that stream had run  
Since time was in its youth.

The river rolled, and wasted not;  
The traveller turned aside,  
The child became a thoughtful man,  
And still he knelt, and cried,  
"Thy past—and where the billow broke,  
A field is sown, and  
Yet still that silent stream of truth  
Is flowing forth from God."

### MISCELLANY.

#### SOPHIA,

#### OR THE

#### GIRL OF THE PINE WOODS.

##### CHAPTER I.

"Hollo, the house!" said a well-dressed gentleman, on horseback, as he approached a log hut in the centre of a large pine forest. "What do you want, sir?" said a beautiful girl about sixteen, as she came to the door with a countenance smiling, and sweet as an angel. "Can you direct me the way to the red mills, madam, on Fish Creek?" "Yes, sir; but the road is very intricate, and much farther to go round than it is to go through the fields. By letting down the bars yonder, and keeping the foot-path, until you come to a swing-gate, you can shorten the distance two miles. As it would require you to dismount, permit me, sir, to open the bars for you; so saying, she laid by a book which she held in her hand, upon a neat little sun-bonnet, and tripped along the weedy path before the horse and his rider, writhing her elegant form, and showing her white stockings, as she kept her clothes above the wet grass, until she laid her snowy hands and arms upon the rails—Letting them gently fall one upon another, she turned to the stranger, who was just spurring his horse to pass, when he screamed out, "a rattle-snake! a snake mile, in the grass—spring and save yourself!" She sprung with the agility of a frightened fawn, at the very instant the huge serpent unciled himself and made a dart at his fair prey, who cleared herself from his fangs, and fell full her sun-bonnet upon the snake, as she leaped from his reach. The gentleman dismounting soon dispatched the wily foe with his loaded whip, while Sophia was so much frightened, that she seemed unable to return to her hut without help. He fastened his horse at the bars, and offered her his arm, which she did not refuse, and he led her back to the cottage, pale and trembling.

Coming to the door, she let go his arm, dropped a courtesy, and said "I am much obliged to you, sir, and were I not alone, I would ask you to walk in and eat some of my strawberries." "Alone! miss, so much the better; with your permission, I will walk in a moment, for you appear too feeble, from your fright, to be alone in this dreary place." "My father and mother have gone to the village about two miles off, and my mother will soon be back," and your father, too, will he not?" said the stranger as he stooped in at the door, and took his seat on a bench.

"My father, sir, has been unfortunate, and I know not that he will ever have his liberty again. He was once a merchant in Broadway, New York, where I was brought up until about four years ago—when my father removed into the village about two miles from this, as said before, which I suppose you passed in coming here. He has done every thing in his power to satisfy his creditors—turned out all his property, not reserving even his furniture; but there is one creditor who will not be appeased, do all he can, and as his demands amount to more than one fourth of all the rest, he has it in his power to keep my father confined, they tell me, forever."

"Where does this creditor live?" In William-st, New York." "What is his name?" "Jackson." "What is your father's name?" "Thompson." The stranger blushed and looked confused. "Did your father ever apply to Mr. Jackson himself, and make known his situation?" "No, sir, I believe not; but he has an attorney who lives about fifteen miles from here, to whom he sent his notes against my father, ordering him, as he says, to show no leniency to him my father has applied repeatedly, and left letters in his charge, to Mr. Jackson; but all to no purpose. Mr. Jackson says he can show no mercy—he has lost enough by such soundrels, already. Here, sir, take a few of these strawberries—we used to get them of the market-women, in New York; but here I gather them myself, and sometimes am obliged to carry them to market myself, too, to get a few cents in order to keep my poor father from starving."

Here she turned away her head, but her neat white apron up to her eyes, and he saw her frame convulsed as if weeping.

"Did you ever have any acquaintance with this lawyer, madam?" "Yes, sir, he has been here frequently, on purpose to distress us with terms insulting and cruel." "Is he a married man?" "No, sir; and so much the worse. A man who had a family of his own would not be so unfeeling as he is to the man who has one." "May I ask what his terms are?" "Sophia blushed—hesitated—"Nay, Miss, do not be ashamed to tell—perhaps I can do your father some service in this business." "Why, sir, there is a little property willed to me when I come of age, or am married, and the hint, sir, I presume will be sufficient for you to form a conjecture. He is old, ugly, disgusting in person, and we removed into this dreary spot much to avoid him, as to curtail our expenses of living. His age might be dispensed with, for the mind never grows old, and the person who possesses all that is estimable should never be neglected, but rather more highly esteemed for the maturity of years. But when insolence and vanity appear with a grey head, they become doubly offensive."

"How old is your lawyer, madam?" "He is not my lawyer, nor my lover, sir—but I should take him to be about forty, and still a dandy—vain, illiterate, except in the technicals of his profession."

At this moment the little dog that lay on the chips before the door, rose up and gave a faint bark, and then wriggled his tail. Sophia flew to the window without glass, and cried, "My mother is coming, sir, make yourself easy for a few moments"—for the stranger was about departing. The mother shortly entered the door, quite abashed to see a gentleman there alone with her daughter. She was a woman of about forty, elegant in her manners, though clad in faded attire, yet neat and tidy. She passed the compliments due to a stranger in genteel habits, took off her black bonnet, seated herself in an old shattered arm chair, gave a deep sigh, and asked her daughter for a little cool water. Her countenance was pale and sad, and her eyes swollen with weeping.

"How is father?" said Sophia, as she handed her mother some water in a white earthen bowl, trembling as she spoke. "Your father, my dear, is some better—his fever is turned, and the doctor thinks him out of danger." "O Heavens!" said Sophia, and sunk on a rush chair—"has he then been sick, and we did not know it?" "Your father has been very sick, child. But thank Heaven, he is better—much better. Mr. Tivingham, the lawyer, has been to see him again, and keeps urging his suit. I am somewhat fearful that he has discovered the way to our retreat; for they told me that he was in town, and I thought I saw him looking after me as I ascended the hill and entered the woods. You may think strange, sir, said she addressing the stranger—"but we have been so harassed—so completely undone, by a wretch who calls himself a gentleman, that we fear him as much as we should a highwayman."

"Your daughter, madam, has been telling me something of your situation," said the gentleman, rising to go. "As he stood by the door, the old lady eyed him quite closely, and thought she had seen him before. There was something in his look, in his manner, and in all about him, that bespoke the man of benevolence, and inspired confidence. He was about thirty; neither tall nor slender—but he was handsome-faced, and when he smiled, showed a beautiful set of white even teeth, and two large dimples in his cheeks, which were full, and tinged a little with the flush of health. His large black beard and dark eyes gave him a look of solidity and manly strength of intellect."

##### CHAPTER II.

In order to give the reader some idea of the place where this family had retired, we shall sketch a short description of it. There was not an inhabited dwelling for two miles in any direction, and the village before mentioned was the highest. A few scattered huts, thatched with straw, and now entirely deserted by a ragged set of families, were interspersed among the black logs and shrub-oak bushes, on patches partially cleared, which made the country around more dreary by far, than if the whole were in a state of natural wildness; and the tinkling of distant cow-bells, where half-starved cattle were seeking a relief from pinching hunger, chiming in mournful sounds, echoed from a thick dark grove not more than ten rods from the opposite side of the dwelling. A field in front was enclosed, which belonged to a man of the red mills, six miles off. Excepting this field, the place was surrounded by a dark forest, almost impenetrable. Fish Creek ran to the south, a few rods east of the cottage, which had been occupied by a family from the red mills. All was dismal and lonely. A road from the village north, passed about twenty rods to the west, ran about twenty rods, and then took a short turn to the east, crossed the creek near the bars, and made a very crooked way to the red mills.

Here dwelt the lady and her daughter, with no other but her son, about 12 years old, who went almost every day to the village to school, and to see his father.

It was in the month of June; it was about six in the afternoon, and the stranger was just bidding them good bye, when the little dog again gave the signal of alarm, and a stranger appeared at full gallop, making down the path from the highway. He rode up to the door, dismounted, and rushed into the hut before the other had scarcely left the threshold, with "how are you, madam, by G—d I've found you at last—tracked you to your den—and you, Miss, how are you—what I caught a beau in your trap already? pretty crafty, egad! Well, ladies, I've brought my suit, made my declaration, and want you to plead to it, or suffer judgment to go against you by default." "You have had one judgment and execution, sir, and what do you want of another?" said the old woman, with a look of indignation, that would have silenced any but a coxcomb. "I want judgment from you, not against you, in favor of myself, not my client—so that I can have an execution against you, to take the body, madam; we lawyers call it a *ca. se.*" "Is the lady a judge, then, and is her daughter a debtor to you, sir?" said the first gentleman to Mr. Tivingham, who yet halted at the door. "How, sir," said the lawyer, "are they then your clients, and you retained to defend their cause? If so, perhaps a little caning would be the best argument that I could use." "You came here, sir," said the gentleman, his black eyes flashing fury, and at the same moment seizing the lawyer by the collar, dragged him sprawling out of the door and shook him till he cried murder, which called two gentlemen, just riding by towards the village, to his assistance. The stranger let him up, however, before they arrived.

"You have committed an assault and battery," said the lawyer, "and I will have you arrested immediately, and put to jail. Here are two men who will be witnesses." The old lady and her daughter had by this time come out, and told their story, that the lawyer was the aggressor. "You will wear him clear then, will you? but remember I have the old man in my clutches, and will be revenged on him for your conduct." "Villain," said the stranger, "set that man at liberty instantly, and I'll pay the debt, if a thousand dollars." "It was originally only a hundred dollars," but the interest and costs have swelled the amount to twenty-four hundred, which is more money than you can pay, I fancy, Mr.—, and besides this, you have got to pay me heavy damages for this assault, or suffer the penalty of the law immediately." "How much do you demand for your personal damages?" "One hundred dollars." "And will you pledge yourself (honor you have none) that you will not prosecute in behalf of the people, if I pay you this sum?" "That I cannot promise, as I am not state's attorney, but I will promise not to complain." "But will you promise to indemnify me against any complaint that may be made?" "As far as is possible." "Well, sir, I shall not pay you one dollar, and you may prosecute as soon as you please. As to Mr. Thompson's debt, it is some larger by your account, than I had anticipated, that I shall not pay you the money at present." "A very good come off, indeed, and one of the best reasons in the world, you cannot pay the money, as I thought at first—but I'll plague you for your insolence—remember that you said you would pay Thompson's debt, and now I'll have you in for it—I'll prosecute you on the promise." "Really, sir, you are quite full of professions—but remember that the promises of a third person, to pay the debt of another, are void under the statute of frauds, unless in writing, and for a valuable consideration." "Why, sir, are you a lawyer, then? I shall let you know that you are mistaken." "Looks rather confounded," said the stranger to the ladies, and walks towards his horse. "I command assistance, (says the lawyer to the men before mentioned) seize that man in the name of the people." They sprung to seize him, and he laid them both sprawling in an instant, leaped on his horse, and was out of sight in a second.

##### CHAPTER III.

Sophia had told her mother concerning the rattle-snake, and although Mrs. Thompson was very far from being a superstitious woman, yet she could not but draw some favorable conclusions in her own mind, from the circumstance that had taken place. A serpent was the similitude of deception—of seduction—of enmity—in fact the enemy of mankind was called that old serpent, the devil. A serpent had been destroyed by a stranger, which, probably, would have destroyed her daughter—but her daughter would not have been exposed had it not been for this stranger. It was in assisting him that she became jeopardized—still she might have been strolling that way, and might have been bitten by the snake, if the stranger had never appeared. At any rate the facts were the same—the snake was killed by him, and who could say it was not a favorable omen?

"Who knows, my daughter," said she, "but that this stranger is, at least, the harbinger of some good news for us? I think I have seen him before; and his offering in the first place to pay the debt and release your father, is a strong proof that he feels more than common sympathy for our misfortunes." "I hope," said the girl, "that it may be as you predict—he is the finest looking man I ever saw—he appears so sensible—so modest—and glad was I to see him drag the ugly fellow out of doors."

"Yes, my dear, and it was in our defence, for which I fear he will meet with trouble." "I heard them talking together at the corner of the house," says Sophia, "and I thought they were contriving how to way-lay him, and I am afraid they will take his life."

"Let us pray for his safety, and for a termination of our domestic troubles," said the mother and kneeling down with her son and daughter by her side, the girl read the Evening Prayers for a Family, from the Church Common Prayer Book, and at the end her mother made a short extemporaneous prayer in behalf of the stranger, and as she closed her petitions, Sophia pronounced Amen, with such an unusual emphasis, that she was somewhat frightened at the echo of her own voice in so loud a sound.

They arose from their humble posture, and at the same moment a rap was heard at the door, at which they started, and in comes, at the boy's opening the door, the person for whom they had been addressing the Father of Mercies—the stranger, who had returned from the red mills. "We have just been conversing about you," says Mrs. Thompson. "Yes, and praying for you, too," returned the stranger, "but I overheard as I came to the door." The ladies both blushed; for blushing will sometimes crimson the cheeks of the purest devotion being, if they spring from the warmth of devotion itself, as the beams of the heavenly sun open and expand the buds of the morning rose. "Yes, sir," rejoined the old lady, "we were alarmed for your safety, and feeling grateful for the interest you seemed to take in our forlorn situation, we put up our feeble prayers for your success in whatever laudable enterprise you are engaged." "I thank you, madam," he replied, "I can stay but a moment, where are those ruffians that I saw herd?" "They went towards the village, sir, and we fear they are determined to injure you—perhaps they will attack you from an ambush." "Never fear that," says he, "I am well prepared for such fellows. In the meantime, comfort yourselves with the hope of better times." So saying he bade them good night, and was off in a moment.

They looked from the window, but saw nothing except the sparks of fire which his horse's shoes struck from the flinty rocks, over which he bounded with his full gallop, as they judged from the sound of his feet. "Heaven preserve him!" cried the mother. The daughter looked pale, and faintly uttered, "O HOPE SO." During this time, the lawyer had been to the village and hired two ruffian men, armed with muskets; all five had planted themselves in the pine woods, at proper distances, to seize the robber, as they called him, dead or alive; for they understood from another man in the village, who came with the stranger, and who they supposed was his accomplice in robbery, as he would give no direct answers to their inquiries, that the stranger would positively be there that night.

It was about ten o'clock when our stranger left the log hut, and as he entered the pine woods an awful black cloud hovered over the tops of the gloomy pines, rendered visible by snow and then a flash of lightning appeared, and then a roar began among the branches, with claps of heavy bellying thunder. He had proceeded little more than half way thro' the woods, when he found his horse suddenly stopped by two men seizing him by the bridle, one on each side. He drew a pistol from his pocket, shot one, who fell, and knocked down the other with the butt of his whip, as he put spurs to his horse; but had not gone but a few rods, when two muskets were discharged at him, the ball from one went through the top of his hat crown, and the other cut a button from his vest, but did not injure him. At the same instant, all the three sprang in the path before him, and with the butts of their muskets, laid his horse over the head, and so staggered him, that, with the others behind, who had now come up, being recovered from their wounds, they succeeded after a violent struggle in tearing the stranger from his horse, who had discharged another pistol among them without much effect, and had fought most desperately with his heavy loaded whip, and given several of them severe contusions. They made him their prisoner, pinioned his arms behind him, and led him in triumph to the village, where they secured him under keepers' until morning.

##### TO BE CONTINUED.

##### A Lawyer's Appeal.

May it please the Court and Jury; from the snow-cold summits of Ararat, where, for thousands of years, Noah's ark has reposed in lonely grandeur, to the soft curulean isles of the Grecian Archipelago, has the name of my client extended; his forefathers fought at the battle of the Nile, and danced Juba on the top of Bunker Hill; yet his witnesses have the infernal audacity to say he stole them eggs. Why, my client has soared aloft in the regions of immortality and transcendent fancy, where angels might blush to dwell; and he might have soared on the wings of his own stupendous and glorious intellect higher than this tribe of perjurings men tried to make him fall like a hickory saw-log in a mill pond; but the Court knows, I know, all nature knows, that a man of his gorgeous magnificence could not be guilty of stealing eggs; and even if he did steal them, they were as rotten as Denmark, and had small enough to stock a dozen polecats with perfume for a year. Consequently I shall close my appeal by informing you that if you don't acquit my client, you will, every other son of you, get your necks twisted into double-jointed cork serews, as sure as Belshazzar's dead.

##### A Man Without Money.

A man without money is a body without a soul—a walking death—a spectre that frightens every one. His countenance is sorrowful, and his conversation languishing and tedious. At home, and upon the acquaintance, he never finds him; and if he does, he opens his mouth to speak but is interrupted every moment, so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse, which it is feared will end with asking for money.

He is avoided like a person infected with disease, and is regarded as an incubator to the earth. Was he seen him up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to his bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward body—London believes that he lives upon air, and if he wants any thing from a tradesman he is asked for cash before delivery.

The buds of spring are the sweetest promises that ever were made, and the rose in full bloom is a lesson in rhetoric that might make the angels grow eloquent.

##### Some Unsuspected House-Plants.

I do not mean that stand of green and flourishing geraniums and roses, which has just been stationed in your south window, the pet of your anxious thoughts, which you hope to be able to keep through the winter, though if you do it will be the first time. I ask you to look at a few very humble, unnoticed plants, which are found in and about every house the world over. Do you know that plants grow and spread by thousands all over the sides of your house and stone steps, and from garret to cellar, continually multiplied and died out again?

Well, there is a sly, insinuating family that goes creeping in all by-places, and lives where you never dreamed flowers would live. One of these plants is fond of old warm garrets, and dark, damp closets and corners. It takes root in old books and papers, and clothes that have been long laid away. Here it spreads in green, brown, and dirty patches, which your mother calls *mildew*. And that is the right name, though I doubt if she told you it was a blossoming vegetable as truly as your hyacinths.

Another of this family, so wide-spread, is always at home in the pantries and buttery, in the cellar, or even in your desk in school. Instead of growing in the ground as a plant should, it takes root in bread and cake, and is particularly fond of cheese. In a single night ten thousand little plants will grow and spread like a soft, blue cloud throughout a loaf, and in the morning the cook declares "the bread's moldy." The little plant is mold. But how did it get into my desk, and grow on that piece of apple? Does it spring out of the loaf and the apple? No; the air is full of invisible seeds, floating everywhere; but they will only sprout in confined, damp, or warm places. On the right soil, thousands will come into life and decay in a few minutes. Yes, that tiny mold is a vegetable, with root, stem, and blossom.

On the south side of the street, in the city and on the north side of every building, bricks and stones turn green. Most likely you thought it was only turning green, and never asked the reason. The microscope shows it to be a minute plant, whose name is lichen, and it has a near relative in the woods, growing on stumps and the old bark, on stones and fence-rails.—This last is larger and prettier to the naked eye.

In the field, these small vegetables are the dread of farmers. For if the weather is wet, rot, mildew, smut, rust, and blight, all species of fungus, (that is the family name,) run riot over the fields, and planting themselves upon the grain, destroy its life. Have you never picked an ear of corn that was all swollen and spotted blue and black? That was blight.—Farmers call it a disease; but it is a vegetable. It is certain, however, if the sun shines, and the grain is strong and healthy, that these plants will not grow upon it.

One name is given to all these—the *Fungi*. Some of them grow in ink, in milk, and vinegar, and more curious still, some on living animals.

In Italy, the silk-worm is destroyed by thousands by a fungus growing all over its body.—Every child has picked off the windows, in some old close garret, flies that lay dead, glued to the glass, and covered with a thin blue film. The fly became sick in the confined air, and then the seeds of the fungus sprouted upon it, and killed it. Even men are sometimes attacked by these plants.

I grant you this is not a very pleasant family; creeping into life in the damp and dark, fixing on the sickly or decaying substance, and mantling it with death, and often flourishing in poisoned soil. Nor do I expect you will give a place to mold and mildew among your plants in the window, but let us understand them.—Let us allow them a right in the great vegetable kingdom, and acknowledge their kindred to our roses.

##### Anecdotes of Rev. Rowland Hill.

While once preaching at his country church at Wotton-under-edge, the only time, Mr. Jays says, when it seemed possible to be drowsy under his sermons, he saw several persons sleeping, and making a considerable noise, he said, "I have heard that the miller can sleep while the mill is going, but if it stops it awakens him.—I'll try this method," and so sat down, and soon saw an awakened audience.

A man once applied to Mr. Hill for admission to his church, and began an account of his religious experience by relating a dream. Mr. Hill replied: "We will tell you what we think of your dream after we see how you go on now you are awake."

One more fact shall be given from Mr. Hill's own pen. "Once when I was returning from Ireland, I found myself much annoyed by the proboate conduct of the captain and mate, who were sadly given to the scandalous habit of swearing.—First the captain swore at the mate, then the mate swore at the captain, then both swore at the winds; and I called to them with a strong voice for fair play. 'Stop, stop,' said I, 'if you please, gentlemen, let us have fair play, if my turn now.'"

"At what is your turn?" asked the captain. "At swearing," I replied. "Well, they waited and waited, until their patience was exhausted, and they wished me to make haste and take my turn. I told them, however, that I had a right to take my own time, and swear at my own convenience. The captain replied with a laugh, 'Perhaps you don't mean to take your turn?' 'Pardon me, captain,' I answered, 'but I shall do so as soon as I can find the good of doing it.' I did not hear another oath on the voyage."

THE TELEGRAPH GONE.—We have hoped almost against hope that some good fortune would ultimately bring through the great Atlantic cable. That hope is gone. We have news direct from the fleet as late as the 6th instant, by an arrival at Heart's Content, (name of mockery!), whereby we learn that the cable broke on the 2d, the day the signals to Valencia failed. All that could be done, as our news indicates, was to fix a buoy as nearly as possible to the place where the fatal break occurred. It is almost ridiculous to think of searching in the wide waste of the Atlantic, in fifteen thousand feet of water, for a cable, but the thickness of one's thumb, and we may as well make up our minds that the second great and expensive experiment is a complete failure. The public have been gradually prepared for this announcement; yet it is felt everywhere as a disappointment, not alone to the projectors and their interested friends, but to the world and mankind at large.—[N. Y. Times.]

FANNY FERN OF HUDSON.—A lady having remarked that "awe is the most delicious feeling a wife can have towards a husband," Fanny Fern thus comments: "Awe of a man whose whiskers you have trimmed, whose hair you have cut, whose cravat you have tied, whose shirts you have 'put into the wash,' whose boots and shoes you have kicked into the closet, whose dressing gown you have worn while combing your hair; who has been down in the kitchen with you at eleven o'clock at night to hunt for a chicken bone; who has hooked your dresses, unfastened your boots, fastened your bracelets, and tied your bonnet; who has stood before the looking-glass with soap and danger on his proboscis scratching his chin; whose you have battered, and sugared, and teased; whose you have seen asleep with his mouth wide open.—Ridiculous."

RICHIEUX.—One of the finest passages in Richieuux is the following: "Richieuux—Young man, be blithe; for note me, from the hour I grasp that packet, think that your guardian star rains down fortune on you."

Francisco.—If I fail? Richieuux.—Fail! Fail! In the bright lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a most glorious manhood, there is no such word as fail.

Why should a young man fail? If he be honest, if he be honorable, if he be ardent, if he be energetic, if he be gifted with mental power, if he be right in soul and strength, he should never fail; and if any alluring temptation whisper in his ear words that make him turn aside, let him advert to that bright lexicon and never fail.

A young lady of Newark, Ohio, named Maggie Elliot, recently died under the following circumstances: She left her father's house, in company with her young associates, for an evening visit at the residence of a neighbor, and while amusing themselves in "thumping the thumbs," Maggie became possessed of it, and, placing it in her mouth to hide it from the others, accidentally swallowed it. Every effort for her recovery proved unavailing, and she breathed her last in fifteen minutes after the occurrence.

In the young companions who seek her from her home joyous and happy, in a few hours afterwards brought her back a corpse. "Friend read this and ponder it well. For he speaks the truth who says—'Every school boy knows that a kite would not fly unless it had a string tying it down. It is just so with life. The man who is tied down by a half dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother will make a higher and stronger flight than the bachelor, who having nothing to keep him steady is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world, it is yourself to somebody.'"

How to Keep Butter Cool.—A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather, where ice is not handy, is to invert a common flower-pot over the butter, with some water in the dish where the butter is laid. The orifice at the bottom may be corked or not. The porosity of the earthenware will keep the butter cool. It will be better still if the pot be covered with a wet cloth, the rapid abstraction of heat by external evaporation causing the butter to become hard.

No ancestor of ours has lived for our individual honor, nor ought that to be reputed ours which was long before our being, for what advantage can it be to a blind man that his father had good eyes?

A donkey, laden with salt, was crossing a brook. The water diluted the salt, and thus lightened the burden. He communicated the discovery to a brother donkey, laden with wool. The latter tried the experiment, and found his load double the weight.

A lady of doubtful years, was admonished by a gentleman for whom she had great contempt, "that if she would stay at home, the Lord would send her a husband." To which she replied, "if he did, and he was such an one as he was, she hoped he would send a rope with him."

Natural History of Consumption.—Two thin shoes make one cold—two colds, one attack of bronchitis—two attacks of bronchitis one mahogany iron box.

The fellow who is courting Miss Deaneor, thinks seriously of breaking off the engagement, and has already commenced visiting Miss Fortune.

The height of impudence is kissing another's man's sweetheart, and then protesting that you "couldn't help it."

The less a man does, the more fuss he makes. A hen with one chicken does more scratching than if she were blessed with a family of fifteen.

Artemus Ward says when he hears the song, "Come where my love lies dreaming," he don't go. He don't think it would be decent.

Going Well with Music.—A lady went into a music store, and stated she wanted her darter to try the panny. "Mister," said she, "couldn't you learn her singing too, as her pe thinks singing goes so well with music?"

A gentleman just from a high-priced hotel at Newport says his money all went by the board.

Indolence and indecision of mind, the not in themselves vices, frequently prepare the way to much exquisite misery.

Wanted at Saratoga.—The Red Sea to destroy Faro and all his hosts.—Mrs. Grundy.

A Kind Greeting.

A friend, who manifests great interest in the revival of the "Old Family Journal," has sent us some good reflections on the subject.

Referring to the interval of our suspension and the changed aspect of things—the vicissitudes to which some of our former readers have been subjected, he says:

"I feel that so many of them have passed away in the comparatively brief period, which has intervened—some of them like ripe sheaves gathered into the garner—others cut down in the very prime of manhood. Enough, however, are left to exert a healthful influence in these still eventful times. There never was a period when the counsels of good men were more urgently needed, when kindly influences should be used for the public weal, than at the present."

"All should now agree to let the dead past bury its dead, and act manfully and patriotically for the living present, yielding a fair support to the authorities now entrusted with the administration of the Government."

"There is much to encourage us in such a line of conduct. There are yet strong arms and stout hearts left in this beautiful Valley—as fair a region as the sun ever shows upon—our fruitful soil still returns a rich harvest to the sons of toil—the same noble rivers glide peacefully through our borders, no longer tinged with the blood of contending hosts—the same lofty mountains stand as sentinels around us—the same glorious sky bends its cerulean arch above us, undimmed by the smoke of battle. More than all, the same beneficent Deity still holds our destinies in His hands—and though it has pleased Him to allow us to be scourged and chastened, there are yet manifold mercies and blessings for which to be thankful."

"Your weekly visits will be hailed with pleasure as of old; and your readers look with confidence to the prospect of a bright future for this great country. To the genial influence of the Free Press this community is largely indebted, and candid minds cannot fail to extend to it a generous and cheerful support."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Governor Perry, on his return from Washington, on the 1st inst., made an interesting speech at Greenville. He stated that he had been very cordially received by the President with whom he remained an hour or two. He said:

"I told him that the people of South Carolina accepted the terms of his proclamation, and were disposed to return to their allegiance to the Union; that from having been the most rebellious State in the South, I was satisfied South Carolina would be one of the most loyal of the Southern States; that she would reform her constitution and abolish slavery, give the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, and equalize the representation of the State. I gave it as my opinion that the disunion feeling of the South had originated in the parasites."

"The President expressed himself gratified at the course South Carolina was likely to pursue, and instead of manifesting any bitter or revengeful spirit, he evinced great kindness, solicitude and magnanimity. The whole delegation was deeply impressed with the courtesy, dignity and ability of his excellency. His political views expressed to us were those of a patriot and a statesman. He wished to see the country once more quiet, peaceable, happy and prosperous. In regard to the relative powers of the State and Federal Government, his opinions were identical with my own, so long expressed in South Carolina. He was equally opposed to the centralization and consolidation of powers in Congress as he was to the secession of the States. It must be left to the Legislature of each State to decide who shall be allowed to vote in the State. Any attempt on the part of Congress to control the elective franchise of a State would be unwarrantable usurpation."

"The Governor then described the nature of his interviews with Secretaries Seward, Stanton and McCulloch, and with Attorney General Speed, all of whom treated him courteously. He thus sums up his views:—

"In conclusion, let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that I am well pleased with all that I saw and heard at Washington in reference to the Southern States. Let us now do our duty, take the oath of allegiance, elect good and wise men to the convention, reform our State constitution, abolish slavery, equalize the representation of the State in the Senate, give the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, and all will be well. Immediately after the convention has reformed the constitution, the Legislature will be convened to elect United States Senators, and provide for the election of members of the House of Representatives in Congress. This may be done by the first Monday in December next, when the State will be fully restored to all her rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

"South Carolina having been the first State to withdraw from the Union seems likely to be the first to return with a complete re-organization. The President told Gov. Perry he was "an expeditious Governor," and they parted, each pleased with the other."

The Winchester Railroad.

The Government is still running this road from Harper's Ferry to Stephenson's Depot, in a greatly improved condition over former times, having renewed the track with heavy rails in place of the flat ones that occasionally threw up make heads to the great dread of passengers.

We understand there is a probability that the Road will eventually go into the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and will be continued to Winchester, its former terminus. We hope this is true, and that the Company will be allowed to extend the Road to Strasburg. In that case we may expect an efficient management, and great benefit to the people of the Valley.

The receipts of internal revenue are now averaging one and a quarter million of dollars a day.

Words of Sobriety and Truth.

The National Intelligencer, always a conservative and reliable journal, is laboring judiciously to inculcate a proper idea of Southern opinion and conduct. A late number says:

"There is one phase of Southern opinion which is not generally comprehended, and it is this, viz.: that the rebels who fought accept the situation and embrace the Union with far more alacrity and whole-heartedness than do many of those rebels who were mere politicians, who fomented the war, but who stayed at home, and spun theories and indulged in dreams, and fought chimney-corner battles, while the soldiers were risking life. It appears that the rebel soldiers are outspoken. They say: 'We voted for the issues of slavery and State sovereignty; then we fought for them. We have been defeated overwhelmingly at all points. Now we give the contest up like men and like soldiers, and we go in honestly for a common country, for one sovereign nationality, and for universal freedom. Our only dread and horror is of what they call 'negro equality.' Such is the account that reaches us from Union Generals who have been conducted in late political movements in the South.—Assuming this to be the fact, it is indeed encouraging intelligence. No moral force can be greater in the South than that wielded by those who composed the armies of the so-called Confederacy. This fact also proves that no nation ever existed whose common heart was so united as is that of the masses of the people of the United States. Civil war has not broken this tie."

Education.

We are glad to find that, in spite of all obstacles, and the destruction of the Free School system, we yet have good institutions of learning amongst us. We direct the attention of our readers to the following:

A School for Young Ladies in Charlottesville, under the supervision of Mr. Roman T. Brown, the well known and experienced Clerk of the Superior Court, whose qualifications for the important duty are undoubted, will be opened on the 4th of September.

Another Female School is about to be opened in Charlottesville, with a limited number of young ladies as boarders, by Mrs. A. M. E. Kears, formerly of Staunton, with competent assistants. From all we hear of this accomplished lady, we have reason to expect a decided success in her efforts.

The Charlottesville Academy, an institution of long standing, in which many of our young men have acquired knowledge under able teachers, is again in charge of Rev. C. N. CAMPBELL as Principal, aided by an experienced teacher. The next session will commence on Monday next.

Clarke County Court.

The second term of this Court, since the revolt, was commenced on Monday last at Berryville, and was fully attended. The Court was composed of the following gentlemen:

Dr. Wm. D. McGuire, Presiding Justice; Nathaniel Burwell, Aaron Duple, Joseph Mitchell, Wm. W. Meade, Associates; Lewis A. Glass, Clerk, Thomas A. Moore, Ass't; Province McCormick, Pros. Attorney.

A case of much interest occupied the attention of the Court during the day—a contest for the Sheriffship of the County, between John W. Beemer, one of the Commissioners of the election in May last, who claimed to have been legally elected, and Washington Ferguson, who claimed a majority.

E. B. Mantor, Esq. for Beemer, and Philip Williams and Uriel Wright, Esqs. for Ferguson. The case was argued with ability, and the Court decided in favor of Ferguson, who has given the necessary bond, and entered on the duties of the office.

The people of the County were largely in attendance, to witness a renewal of the old Court system, a favorite institution.

Our Turnpikes.

The writer of this paragraph was surprised to find, after a lapse of seven years, the Harper's-Ferry, Charlottesville and Smithfield Turnpike still in a fair condition—surprised, indeed, to see that it was still in existence as a paved road. It is thirty-three years this summer since it was made, and for the last four years it has been a great thoroughfare for the contending armies and their immense trains. As many as five hundred heavily laden wagons have passed over it in a day, and yet the road bed is firm, showing that blue limestone is the best material that can possibly be used in road-making. As the stock-holders have now no income from the road, we must look to the County, when times get better, to make the needed repairs.

The Turnpike to Berryville, not half as old, is far from being in as good condition; the result, probably, of a lighter amount of paving, though the army wagons gave it some severe tests.

Save Your Papers.

Few people reflect on the value of an old newspaper, and therefore few take the pains to keep regular files. They forget that it is the local history of the community—the record of home events that ought to be treasured up and passed from generation to generation. It is but little trouble to put papers together, if the task is once commenced, and a file ten years old is in reality worth more than the subscription price. Let families try it, and in after years they and their children will find many items to repay them for their trouble.

Proscription.

The following resolution was passed by the Legislature of West Virginia, and is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of that State, to become a part thereof, when ratified by the people of West Virginia, as follows:

"No person who, since the first day of June, 1861, has given voluntary aid or assistance to the rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State, or be allowed to vote at any election held therein, unless he volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States, and has been or shall be honorably discharged therefrom." Adopted March 1, 1864.

The West Virginia Republican, published at Beckham, Upshur County, takes ground against this amendment, declaring that it was passed as a war measure, is in direct conflict with the Constitution of West Virginia—is a petty piece of malice—is ungenerous and unmanly—ridiculous and persecuting to a fallen foe—and that Upshur County will not, by her vote, "believe her past record, but will give an overwhelming majority against the amendment."

State of West Virginia.

The good people of Jefferson County are in a fair way to have the benefits and burdens of a double Government at one and the same time.

In May, 1863, a vote was taken at two of the precincts, Harpers Ferry and Shepherdstown, on the question of annexing Jefferson County to the State of West Virginia, and some three hundred votes were reported in favour of annexation. No election was held at the other precincts. The Legislature of West Virginia, on the 4th of November, 1863, passed an act to receive Jefferson County as a part of the new State.

In the contest between McKenzie and Kitchen for a seat in Congress from this district, Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Elections, took the ground that Berkeley and Jefferson had not been legally annexed. In the course of his speech he said:

"That it has been the established law of the country, as pronounced by the Supreme Court, that no two States could change their boundary lines without the consent of Congress, and hence it required the consent of the State of West Virginia, the State of Virginia, and of Congress, to change the boundary line between those States. Congress has admitted West Virginia into the Union with a fixed boundary line. That does not include the county of Berkeley; and Congress has never consented that the county of Berkeley should be a part of West Virginia, or that the boundary line between West Virginia and old Virginia should be so changed as to include that county. This is, in the opinion of the Committee, absolutely necessary; so that whatever may be the legislation of the two States on the subject, the county of Berkeley, without the consent of Congress, could never become a part of West Virginia. It is perfectly apparent that that is a necessity of the case. If old Virginia could transfer the county of Berkeley to West Virginia, it could transfer the other counties, or could transfer itself to West Virginia and cease to exist by its own action. The Supreme Court has said so. It was so in case of the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and also in the case of the late change of boundary between New York and Massachusetts. All the practice has been that without the consent of Congress there can be no change in the boundary lines of States."

By the Constitution of Virginia (under which Governor Pierpont acts), prepared by the Alexandria Convention and adopted on the 7th April 1864, it is provided that Berkeley and Jefferson Counties shall form a Senatorial district, and each elect two delegates to the General Assembly; and that the Counties of Clarke, Frederick, Berkeley and Jefferson shall constitute the 18th Judicial Circuit of the State of Virginia.

JOINT RESOLUTION—Ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery. Whereas, the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of both Houses, have proposed to the legislatures of the several States the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be classified as article thirteen of the amendments to said constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE XIII. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States at any place subject to their jurisdiction. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia, That the said proposed amendment is hereby ratified. Adopted, February 3, 1865.

Mississippi State Convention.

JACKSON, August 24, 1865. Governor Sharkey to day sent in to the Convention a telegraphic dispatch which he had received from President Johnson, congratulating the Convention on the progress they were making in paving the way to the re-admission of the State of Mississippi into the Union, and expressing an earnest hope that all obstacles to such re-admission would soon be removed. The President says in this dispatch that he will restore the writ of habeas corpus and remove the troops from the State at the earliest moment when the State shall make sufficient progress as to have entirely returned to her allegiance. The President hopes, in conclusion, that the example of Mississippi will be followed by the other Southern States.

In the Convention to-day the ordinance proposing to submit the constitutional amendment to the people for ratification or rejection was lost by a vote of 5 years against 44 days.

An urgent appeal memorializing President Johnson to grant pardon to Jeff Davis and Charles Clarke, late Governor of Mississippi, signed by over four thousand ladies, was read and approved. A resolution was adopted requesting the President of the Convention to forward the memorial to the President of the United States.

The Convention give their President the right to reconvene them when he deems it necessary.

Judge E. S. Fisher was nominated for Governor, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

Recent Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made the following decisions:

"A person employed by an insurance company to take the general care and supervision of the interests of the company, either at a fixed place or by travelling, and who is not licensed as an insurance agent, whether he solicits risk and negotiates insurance or not.

"The assignment or transfer of a judgment should be stamped as an agreement or contract.

"Domestic bills of lading are considered as receipts for the delivery of property, and should be stamped as such.

"The bond given by the guardian of the minor heirs of the deceased soldier in order to apply for the pension, bounty, or arrears of pay, is subject to stamp duty of one dollar, as a bond given for the due execution and performance of the duties of any office."

We have not the act before us, but are under the impression that by one of its sections all papers connected with the application for bounty or pensions are expressly exempted from the stamp tax.

Submitting Gracefully. We have been gratified to find that a ready acquiescence is given by the citizens of this and the neighboring counties to all the requirements of the National Government. Having trusted to the arbitrariness of arms, and been defeated, they yield to their fate with the same degree of firmness displayed by them in the bloody strife, and seem disposed to say:

"Let us then united bury All our old feuds in dust, And to future conflicts carry Mutual faith and common trust."

Medical College of Virg'a, at Richmond.

The Prospectus of this Institution announces the next annual course of lectures to commence on the 1st of November, and promises a full and prosperous session.

This School not having been suspended during the war has suffered no reduction in its facilities, but continues on a footing of enlarged advantages. The vacancies in the Chairs of Surgery and Obstetrics, made by the death of Professors Conway and Gibson, have been filled by the election of Dr. HENRY MCGUIRE to the chair of Surgery, and of Dr. ROBERT T. CHILMAN to that of Obstetrics. The latter a most excellent appointment, being that of a gentleman of reputed professional learning and of rare ability as a teacher. The election of Dr. McGuire to the chair of Surgery commends this school to the interest of the people of our Valley. His eminent services as the Medical Director of Gen. Jackson's Corps, and his reputation as a Surgeon guarantee a worthy success in the duties of that chair.

The whole faculty is an able one, and the facilities of the school are ample in all respects. As our own State Institution it deserves our especial consideration in the choice of Medical Schools. Prospectus at this Office.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

It will be seen, by a paragraph copied from the Baltimore American, that the Union Convention, lately assembled at Winchester, nominated Mr. GEORGE E. SENESEY as their candidate for Congress.

Mr. Senesey was for ten years and a half Editor of the Winchester Republican, which he conducted with much ability.

It will be seen, by the notice in another column, that a public meeting is to be held at the Court House in Charlottesville on the 24th September, to send delegates to a Congressional Convention to be held at Winchester on the 4th of September.

It is not yet known whether Jefferson County is to have a voice in the matter or not. Claimed by both the old and the new State, the question can only be decided by Congress.

Many of our readers are not aware that Colonel Latham was chosen as one of the members of Congress for the State of West Virginia, at the election held in June last, in which only a portion of the people of Jefferson took part.

Col. Latham, we understand, was an officer in the Union Army during the early part of the war, and is said to be a gentleman of good capacity. The next session of Congress will call into action all his energies.

Trial of Wirz.

The trial of Wirz, the Andersonville prisoner, is going on before the Military Commission in Washington. The testimony of Dr. John C. Bates, the rebel physician of the prison, was continued. He described a condition of misery, suffering and horror, unparalleled. The scurvy prevailed almost to rotteness, many of the men starved to death because of the small quantity or unwholesomeness of the food furnished, and gangrene was so virulent as to require frequent amputations and reamputations. Dr. A. W. Burrows, who was surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts infantry, and was for some time a prisoner at Andersonville, was also examined. He testified to the insufficiency and unwholesomeness of the food, the absence of medical supplies, the cruelties to the captives, their punishment in the stocks and chain-gang, their vaccination with impure matter, from the effects of which many died, and the pursuit of those who escaped with blood-hounds. His narrative was a recital of the most sickening and cruel details. At the commencement of August, 1864, there were from thirty-three thousand to thirty-six thousand prisoners confined in the pen, and during that month nearly three thousand of them died.

In consequence of restrictions upon them by the Court, the counsel for the prisoner have withdrawn, and Judge Advocate Chipman is assigned to act for him.

Maryland Politics.

At a late meeting in Howard County, at which speeches were made by Hon. Montgomery Blair and Colonel W. H. Parnell, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved by the friends of President Johnson, residents of Howard County, in Mass Meeting assembled: 1st. That while with the whole country we deplore the fearful act which resulted in the death of Mr. Lincoln, we have great cause of congratulation that the reins of Government have fallen into the hands of one whose sterling patriotism has been subjected to tests more severe than have proved that of any other of our high public functionaries, and whose official acts have evinced a conciliatory and provident sagacity as broad as the great country over which he presides. 2d. That the policy of the Administration which leaves to the people of each State lately in rebellion, the right of forming its government and of determining to whom shall be committed the elective franchise, is in all respects wise and prudent, and in conformity with the theory upon which our complex system of government was framed.

Washington City Items.

For the week ending August 26, certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$6,821,100, and fractional currency to the amount of \$420,200 were redeemed by the Treasury Department.

The amount of national currency issued last week was \$2,591,230, and the total amount up to the 26th inst., \$175,255,490.

Mention has been made of the presence here of Mrs. R. M. T. Hunter, soliciting pardon or parole for her husband. It is not probable that the lady will succeed in obtaining a pardon for Mr. Hunter, but the parole will doubtless be granted, as some good reasons are assigned for such indulgence. Severe family afflictions, the loss of a son by drowning, and like calamities, are named as belonging to the more personal considerations. Governor Peirpont urges the parole, if not the pardon, upon the ground that Mr. Hunter's active presence in Virginia will aid the State Executive materially in shaping the action and opinions of the recently rebellious citizens of that State. Some of the most distinguished Democrats in the country have called in person upon the President and urged the pardon of Mr. Hunter, whom they represent as being now imbued with the proper loyal spirit.

General Ekin advertises the closing sales of Government stock in September. Twenty-five thousand animals, without a single interruption, have been sold under his direction during the present month. The entire proceeds from this source amount to more than \$4,000,000.

Foreign.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 10th, via Queenstown on the 17th, arrived at New York on 27th.

The steamship Great Eastern arrived at Crookhaven on the 17th.

The cattle-plague continued the prominent topic of discussion in England. The disease is still spreading, notwithstanding the efforts to check it. The report that the disease was introduced by foreign cattle is disputed.

The cholera continued its ravages at Ancona, and at Constantinople it had increased to 384 deaths in one day.

Sir William J. Hooker, the celebrated botanist, is dead.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Columbus yesterday, when the following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Gen. George W. Morgan; Lieutenant Governor, William Long.

The resolutions adopted oppose a consolidation of power in the hands of the Federal Government, and maintain the doctrine of State rights as laid down in Virginia and Kentucky. The resolutions also declare that the ordinances of secession being void, the Southern States are still in the Union, and are entitled to their reserved rights and to due representation in Congress. They denounce all efforts to confer the right of suffrage on the negroes.

JUDGE PARKER, the Judge for the 13th Judicial Circuit, whose term of service under the old Constitution of 1851 had not expired, has been appointed by Gov. Peirpont to fill the position under the Alexandria Constitution, until an election be made by the people, and will hold a Court for this County at the regular time in October. This will enable him to have a case made up for the Supreme Court of the United States; and thus will the matter be tested judicially, as to the status of the county, whether in Old or West Virginia.

CONFISCATION IN VIRGINIA.

Major General Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in a circular issued on the 26th instant, with the approval of President Johnson, "sets apart, for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen," a vast amount of property, "to which the United States has acquired title by confiscation, in Loudoun, Fairfax, Elizabeth City, Prince William, Warwick, York and Norfolk counties, and in the cities of Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va. Among the names of the owners will be found that of French Forrest, late a Commodore of the Rebel navy; Kincheloe, the notorious guerrilla, of the Shenandoah Valley; General Eppa Hunton, of the late Rebel army, and others of that class.

Then follows a list, of more than a column, of the names of the owners of the lands referred to.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

A regular district convention for the nomination of a candidate to represent the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia in Congress was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Loudoun street, Winchester, on Thursday, the 24th inst.

Mr. Gross, of Frederick County, was chosen President, and A. M. Crane, Esq., editor of the Winchester Journal, was elected Secretary.

The President briefly stated the object of the meeting, and declared it open for such business as might be brought before it.

It was moved that a committee of five—one from each county composing the district—be appointed, to bring up the names of the most available men before the convention. There not being a full representation of the several counties, the following gentlemen were appointed by the President:—Messrs. S. E. Ash, John W. Beemer, David Lupton, Dr. Corcoran, and Mr. Alfred Seal.

The committee adjourned, and after some discussion, reported, through Mr. Atwell, their chairman, that on account of absence of representation from some of the counties, no definite action had been determined upon by the committee, and they thought best to suggest to the convention the propriety of appointing a conference committee, composed of three from each county, to meet sometime in the latter part of September or 1st of October, for the purpose of deciding upon the most available candidate, but, if this action did not meet the sanction of the convention, the committee would suggest the name of George E. E.

So much of the report as related to the appointment of the conference was rejected.

Was Andrews moved to amend by inserting the name of George E. Senesey. Adopted.

The previous question was then put, and GEORGE E. SENESEY, Esq., was unanimously chosen to represent the Seventh Congressional District in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to notify Mr. Senesey of his nomination.

Also, George W. Taylor, John Anders, S. Treanry, A. Seal and James Snaf, were appointed such committee.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the proceedings of this convention to the Washington Chronicle and Baltimore American.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Senesey, and the convention adjourned.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT—Removal of Trade Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The following Proclamation was issued this afternoon: By the President of the United States of America: Whereas, by my proclamations of the 13th and 24th of June, 1865, removing restrictions, in part, upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade between the States recently declared in insurrection, certain articles were exempted from the effect of said proclamations, as contraband of war; and Whereas the necessity for restricting trade in said articles has now in a great measure ceased, it is hereby ordered that on and after the 3d day of September, 1865, all restrictions aforesaid be removed, so that articles declared by the said proclamations to be contraband of war may be imported into and sold in said States, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President, W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

EFFECT OF A PARDON.—It is now stated, by authority, that a grant of pardon by the President puts the applicant in full possession of all his rights of property and citizenship.

This will bring on a direct conflict between the action of the President of the United States and the authorities of West Virginia. A citizen of the United States cannot be prevented from locating in any State of the Union and becoming a citizen.

Invitation to Richmond.

A Committee of seventy-five of the prominent citizens of Richmond have joined the Press Committee in an invitation to President Johnson to visit Richmond. The object seems to be to enable the President to see and judge for himself as to the condition of affairs and the temper of the people.

Never were any people on the face of the earth more happily relieved from an oppressive burden than those of Richmond by the peace; and there can be no doubt of the sincerity and cordiality with which they will receive the President. They see and feel that whilst he is bound to enforce with some degree of rigor the task before him, he is not bent on Southern humiliation. Believing that the revolted States were never out of the Union, it is not Reconstruction for which he is laboring—for that which has never been demolished cannot be reconstructed. It is Rehabilitation; that is, merely bringing the wanderers home.

Baltimore Agricultural Aid Society.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society on the 28th inst., at the Corn Exchange, Baltimore, Mr. Lawrence Sangston, the Secretary, made a report which elicited much attention, and several members of the board read letters corroborating the facts set forth therein in reference to the great want of seed wheat by the farmers of the Valley of Virginia and the near by tide-water counties.

The report of subscriptions to this date (of which \$36,000 have been called in)—amount to \$49,040 Of which has been loaned to twenty-three applicants, under the direction of the executive committee, in sums of \$40 to \$500..... \$4,550 Expended in purchase of seed wheat..... 13,310 Expended in purchase of seed 'd'imp..... 13,444 Expended in purchase of seed wheat 10,000—35,134

Leaving a balance of..... \$13,918 Of this balance has been appropriated by the Executive committee, but not yet paid for, two steam saw mills..... \$7,200 For thirty tons phosphates..... 1,800 For unpaid freights and expenses of agency in Winchester estimated..... 400—4,400

Leaving an available balance of..... \$4,518 which will be absorbed, if so used, in the applications now on hand for agricultural implements.

The amount thus disbursed has been distributed to 463 applicants.

The small amount at the disposal of the Society, when compared with its vast field of labor, rendered it necessary, about the 1st of August, to notify the Agents, the Valley counties to discontinue the receipt of further applications, and in view of the high cost and difficulty of procuring seed wheat in this market, as well as the cost and difficulty of transportation to the Valley, it was determined, after consultation with the Agents for the counties of Clarke, Warren, Frederick and Shenandoah, to endeavor to procure seed from the upper Valley, where the country had not been so much devastated. The sum of \$10,000 was placed in the hands of these agents, and they have succeeded in securing six thousand bushels, at prices varying from \$1.50 to \$1.90 per bushel, being very little over one-half what the wheat would have cost if sent from this city.

The applications for seed from these counties amounted to about 10,000 bushels, from 163 persons. The agents were directed to scale the amount down to 6000 bushels; the details of which have not yet been received.

It is stated that the wheat crop of every county in Eastern Virginia had failed, both in quantity and quality. There are on file 312 special applications for seed, amounting to 11,691 bushels, and the Secretary was daily receiving from twenty to thirty applications. These will require at least 20,000 bushels, and to meet them \$50,000 must be raised.

After reading the report, various propositions were introduced, looking to the raising of \$50,000 in further aid of the people of the portions of Virginia indicated, and after being fully debated they were either voted down or withdrawn when, on motion of Chas. J. Baker, Esq., it was resolved that the collecting committees heretofore appointed be directed to make another effort, and send out to collect, if possible, the sum of \$50,000, said collection to be made as far as possible to be appropriated to the purchase of seed wheat to be furnished to the agriculturists of the Valley of Virginia. The meeting then adjourned.

This is a truly benevolent movement, and reflects great credit upon the liberal and enterprising gentlemen engaged in it. It may prove to be to them "bread cast on the waters," bringing back an abundant return.

Executive Order.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 25, 1865. Paroled prisoners asking passports as citizens of the United States, and against whom no special charges may be pending, will be furnished with passports, upon application thereto to the Department of State in the usual form. Such passports will, however, be issued upon the condition that the applicants do not return to the United States without leave of the President. Other persons implicated in the rebellion, who may wish to go abroad, will apply to the Department of State for passports, and the applications will be disposed of according to the merits of the several cases.

By the President of the United States: W. H. SEWARD.

A Day in the Country.

Happening to be, on Sunday last, at the hospitable residence of Mr. Colin C. Porter, we found, about 10 o'clock, a gathering of the neighbors for miles around, old and young, with a fair proportion of ladies. We soon ascertained that there would be preaching at the house, the church in the neighborhood having been desecrated and injured by the soldiers last in the vicinity.

Soon appeared the Rev. Mr. March, one of the circuit preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who delivered a very interesting sermon from the 28th Psalm of David: "The Lord is my shepherd—I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters, &c. The character of the good shepherd, as stated in these eloquent and glowing verses, was well portrayed by the speaker; and all present seemed to realize, in the beautiful and luxuriant prospect around them, a sense of the goodness and mercy of the Almighty.

We regretted to learn that not only have many of the churches of the county been injured by the soldiery, but the school houses have also been rendered untenable. In an energetic and rearing community like ours, however, both churches and schools must soon be renovated.

A Standing Opinion.

It is a standing opinion of ours that a conciliatory policy on the part of the Government will more thoroughly and permanently accomplish the work of re-uniting and restoring to its former strength and glory our desolate and dismembered country, than all other influences combined. If we wish a peaceful and perpetual Union, it is to the hearts of the people that appeals should be made; and it is alone in their affections that the Government can find its most solid foundation. To touch those hearts and win those affections, kind and gentle treatment is indispensable. Let all in authority, and all out of authority, bear these simple and eternal truths in mind, and act upon them in their daily lives, and the Government and the Union of this great and glorious country will be the Pharos of the world for ages yet to come.

The Direct Tax.

Though most of them have been greatly worried in their finances by a four years' war, we are pleased to find that the land-holders of this section of the State are preparing to pay the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress passed August 5th, 1861, to raise twenty millions of dollars, of which Virginia is to pay \$2,875,500.

By the act of July 7th, 1862, it is provided that it shall be lawful for the owner or owners of said lots or parcels of land, within sixty days after the Tax Commissioners shall have fixed the amount, to pay the tax thus charged upon the same.

By a notice of the U. S. Direct Tax Commissioners, Messrs. John Hawkthurst, Gillet F. Watson, and A. Lawrence Foster, issued from Alexandria, July 19th, 1862, real estate owners of Jefferson County are required to pay their direct tax at the office of L. H. SEARING, in Shepherdstown, one door West of James Shepherd's residence, within sixty days from the last named date. The rate, we believe, is twenty-seven cents on the hundred dollars.

THE FREEDMEN IN VIRGINIA.—The Lexington Gazette says many of the negroes in that section of the State have great difficulty in finding employment, even for their food, especially the old and infirm, and women with young children, and adds:

"As soon as the fall seeding is done, and the gathering of the corn crop is over, the majority, even of the best hands among them, will be thrown out of employment. And how they are to secure for themselves the warm fires and comfortable kitchens to which they were accustomed when "master" provided for them, or to secure the abundant food about which they have never known what it was to feel any concern, we are not able to see.

"Steal or starve—is this to be the alternative? Cannot some means be adopted to stimulate them to greater industry and providence? Otherwise our poor-houses must soon be crowded with them."

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The trial of Jefferson Davis will take place at a United States Circuit Court, but the particular one has not yet been designated. There seems to be no importance attached to the fact that the grand jury of the District of Columbia, some months ago, found a true bill against him for constructive treason in sending his troops to operate against Washington in the summer of 1864. The grand jury of the court at Knoxville has also indicted him for treason, for inciting the people against the United States Government. The trial cannot, however, take place in that town or at other places in the tenth judicial district, for the reason that the vacancy occasioned by the death of Assistant Justice Catron has not yet been filled. As the military operations against the United States were directed by orders given from Richmond, it is probable that the trial will take place in Virginia, at Norfolk, in which event Chief Justice Chase will preside, as that State is embraced in the judicial circuit assigned to him.

A MASONIC CONVENTION.—Past Grand Master Charles G. Wintermuth, of Kentucky, has published an address to the leading members of the Masonic fraternity in the United States, calling a convention of Masons to meet in Louisville on the second Monday in October next. The object of this convention is stated to be to promote a spirit of harmony and friendship throughout our whole country, to reconcile alienated States, to heal the wounds of war, and restore the old "union of hearts and union of hands."

WAR'S DOWNS.—A report from the War Department respecting the cemeteries near Washington shows that in the Soldiers' Home Cemetery, which was filled in May 1864, there are five thousand two hundred and eleven graves; in the Harmony Cemetery are buried those who die of contagious diseases; in the Battle Cemetery lie those who fell in front of the city in July, 1864; in the Arlington Cemetery there had, up to the first of July, been buried the bodies of five thousand one hundred and thirty persons.

JUDGE KENNEDY.

This gentleman's argument on the subject of the annexation of Berkeley and Jefferson Counties to the State of West Virginia will appear in our columns next week.

It will be seen that his friends have announced him as an independent candidate for the Judgeship.

Pardon Brokers.

We are glad to hear that President Johnson has determined to break up the system of Pardon Brokerage, by which men with money undertook to get precedence in the consideration of applications for pardon. It was only necessary to hint to the President that this practice was in existence to ensure its indignant crushing out. He has instituted a Board for the registry of applications as presented, and intends to give each case his special consideration.

We think it probable that in a short time he will give a general amnesty excepting only certain cases in which criminal proceedings have already been ordered.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, has gone North with his family on a visit. His place will be filled during his absence by Assistant Secretary Eckert.

We can bear personal testimony to the fine business qualities, energy and courtesy of Maj. Eckert.

Letter from Gen. Jos. E. Johnston.

BRIAN O. STANTON, MCKENZIE CO., VA., Aug. 17, 1865. You ask my views of the future course and future interest of us all. The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it. We, of the South, referred the question at issue between us and the United States to the arbitration of the sword. The decision has been made and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States. Our duties and interests coincide. We shall consent to the one and perform the other by doing all that we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors, and to restore prosperity to the country. We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote if possible, and at the polls our voice should be cast for conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States. This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and that which I have adopted for myself as far as practicable. Very truly yours, J. E. JOHNSTON.

NOMINATIONS.—At the Convention held in Bath, Morgan County, on the 24th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the 10th Judicial District and for Senator of the 10th Senatorial District, the following gentlemen were nominated:—Joseph A. Chapline, of Jefferson County, for Senator, and Ephraim B. Hall, of Marion County, for Judge. The Counties composing the 10th Judicial District are Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson. The same compose the 10th Senatorial District. Election takes place 4th Thursday in October.—Shepherdstown Register.

HEALTH OF JEFF. DAVIS.—On Friday last an officer of authority called on Jeff. Davis, who announced himself as in very good health, the only drawback being a carbuncle on his leg and a slight touch of erysipelas. In speaking of Wirz, Davis said that he never saw or heard of him before his arrest; adding, that from what he knew of Winder, having been a classmate of his at West Point, he did not believe that he would be guilty of such awful acts of inhumanity as are laid to his charge.—N. Y. Times.

LEGACY TAX.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the amount of personal property subject to legacy tax, under section 124, is determined by the clean value of such personal property—that is, the amount remaining after the payment of debts and expenses of administration. When such value does not exceed \$1,000, no legacy tax should be assessed thereon.

RAILROAD CONNECTION.—Washington County, Maryland, has subscribed \$150,000 to the capital stock of a Railroad from Hagerstown to Sandy Hook. This with the handsome subscription of \$500,000, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will accomplish the connection at an early day, and give the people of the rich County of Washington direct-trade with Baltimore.

LETTERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED at Washington from Alexander H. Stephens, in which he speaks of his health as "very precarious," but not from any lack of nourishing food or kind treatment at the hands of those who have him in charge. It is the close confinement of which he complains as undermining his constitution, which has been very feasible for several years.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—Among a large number of southerners at the White House Saturday morning was the rebel Ex-Governor Brown, who was endeavoring to obtain an interview with the President, relative to a pardon for himself.

PERSONAL.—Mrs R. M. T. Hunter, of Va., is at Willard's. It is stated that her husband, now confined as a state prisoner in Fort Pulaski asks for his release, with the privilege of leaving his country forever.

OHIO UNION TICKET.—For Governor, JACOB D. COX, distinguished as a General in Sherman's Army; For Lieut. Governor, ANDREW G. McBURNEY; for Supreme Judge, JACOB BRINKERHOFF, formerly a Democratic member of Congress, and the real author of the Wilmot Proviso.

MINISTER TO DENMARK.—President Johnson on Saturday morning signed the commission of Hon. George H. Yeaman, late member of Congress from Kentucky, as Minister Resident to Denmark.

DEAD.—Brig. Gen. Crocker, who has been ill at Willard's Hotel, Washington, of typhoid pneumonia, died at half-past nine Saturday morning.

Gov. John Brough, of Ohio, died at Cleveland on the 29th instant. His foot had been previously amputated.

In our columns this week may be found the advertisement of D. HOWELL, whose store-room is found nearly opposite the Bank. In addition to his stock, he is constantly adding to it by shipments from Baltimore, and purchasers will consult their interests by examining for themselves. His motto, quick sales and small profits.

MR. ALBERT MILLER announced to the public that he may still be found at his old place of business on main street. He will furnish Stoves and Tin Ware of every description at low prices. Repairing done without delay.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—It will be seen, by the advertisement, that DANIEL J. YOUNG, Ordnance Agent at Harpers Ferry, will offer for sale a considerable amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, on the 12th September. Farmers and others may find many articles to suit them.

A KIND REMEMBRANCE.—The advent of the Senior of the FREE PRESS to Charleston, after an absence of seven years, and the revival of the paper, were signalized, a few evenings since, by a Meeting, in the shape of a large fruit-cake and a full freezer of delicious cream, to which a re-assembled household paid appreciative attention and respect.

Our friend Jno. L. Hooff arrived from Baltimore just in time to announce to our readers the arrival of his New Goods—a great variety—very pretty, very cheap. Call upon him.

QUERY.—We are frequently asked: "Why does not Mr. Chapline, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, send certificates to the officers elected for this election district?"

Those needing anything new in the Harness or Saddlery line, or repairing done without delay, we refer to the advertisement of Mr. REASON SHUGART.

Money can be made, if you have property to sell, by securing the services of a good Auctioneer.—We refer the reader to the Card of W. T. FOREMAN.

Dr. G. H. PARKER offers his professional services. The Dr. is well known here. See Card.

Administrator's Sale of Personal Property of the late Joseph Harley at Middletown on 15th Sept. 9, 1865.—19 years.

We call attention of the public to the advertisement of Government Sale, at Harpers Ferry, of Horses and Mules on the 2nd September, by Maj. Geo. A. FLAGG, 3 q. m.

Army Casualties.

MISSISSIPPI.—The late struggle between North and South has produced a melancholy record for this and neighboring counties. The young men whose names are given below were all members of "Bayler's Light Horse," and their deaths have left an aching void in the homes of their respective families. Will you allow a young friend who knew them well, and witnessed their gallantry as soldiers, to ask the insertion of their names in the Obituary column of the "Old Family Journal?"

JACKSON, West of this county, died June 1, 1862—aged 40 years.

R. David Hewitt, of Howard County, Md., was killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862—aged 23 years.

Frank Willis, son of Wm. B. Willis, died, from disease contracted in prison, Feb. 17, 1865—aged 19 years.

Major Isler was killed at Brandy Station, June 9, 1862—aged 22 years.

George Lewis was killed at Brandy Station, June 9, 1862—aged 22 years.

G. Uphar Manning, son of late Capt. T. J. Manning, U. S. A., was killed at Brandy Station, June 9, 1862—aged 22 years.

B. W. McKewen, of Frederick County, wounded June 9, and died June 11, 1863, at Brandy Station—aged 21 years.

Thomas Zombro died in this county of a wound received June 9, 1863, at Brandy Station—aged 21 years.

George Washington, son of the late Thomas B. Washington, died July 4, 1862—aged 22 years.

Thaddeus Boney, Jr., was killed at Jack's Shop, Madison County, September 7, 1862—aged 18 years.

Richard C. Bayler, son of Capt. R. W. Bayler, was wounded at Spotsylvania, Nov. 23, and died Nov. 30, 1862—aged 24 years.

Samuel S. Wright was killed January 31, 1864, near Petersburg, Hardy County—aged 31 years.

Albert Willis, son of William B. Willis, of Howard County, Md., was thrown from his horse and killed near Brownsville, Rockbridge County, March 13, 1864—aged 25 years.

Charles A. Alexander, son of the late Dr. W. F. Alexander, died, from prison exposure, March 2, 1864, in the 20th year of his age.

John W. Smith, son of the late Paul Smith of Clarke County, was killed at Spotsylvania, May 8, 1862—aged 21 years.

Robert Arbel was killed May 5, 1864, at the battle of Spotsylvania—in the 25th year of his age.

William J. Lock, son of Thomas Lock of this County, was killed at Ashland, June 1, 1864—aged 17 years.

Charles L. Crane, son of John W. Crane of St. Joseph, formerly of this County, was drowned near Lurgay, Page County, June 28, 1864—aged 19 years.

Laura B. Wiltshire, son of John C. Wiltshire, died at Point Lookout, of Typhoid Fever, July 10, 1864—aged 22 years.

Richard Timberlake, son of Capt. Richard Timberlake of Warren County, was killed near City Point, Sept. 18, 1864—aged 25 years.

William Zombro died at Pt. Lookout Nov.—1864—aged 23 years.

Philip Terrill, of Bath County, was killed near Cedar Creek, Nov. 9, 1864—aged 22 years.

Robert W. Bayler, Jr., son of Capt. R. W. Bayler, was killed in Charleston, on the 29th Nov. 1864—exactly one year after the death of his brother—aged 18 years.

Fonrose F. Moore, son of the late Garland Moore was killed near his home December 8, 1864—aged 19 years.

John Workman, of Randolph County, was killed at Lovettsville, Loudoun County, on the 10th—1865—aged 23 years.

James C. Washington, son of the late Thomas B. Washington, died in Fort McHenry—1865—aged 18 years.

The Obituary Record.

We again invite friends to send in names and dates, in order that we may be able to make up a correct list of the many who have died during the last four years. We find it impossible to do this if left to our own recollection.

MARRIED.

On the morning of August 8th 1865, by the Rev. W. G. Eggleston, D. WILLIAM TIMBERLAKE, son of David Timberlake of Berkeley County, to ELIZA S. daughter of Mrs. Sarah Timberlake, of Clarke County.

In Martinsburg, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. James W. Holt, Mr. WILLIAM W. ARMBRES-TER to Miss MARY MYERS, both of Berkeley county.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Amongst the many old friends who have died since the suspension of our paper, we may name the following, all well known and respected citizens of this county and county.

On the 2nd day of September, 1861, Mr. LEON ARDRADE, in the 67th year of his age.

(CARTER) MOORE, Esq., the systematic and faithful Cashier of the Branch Bank of the Valley at Charleston, died on the 28th day of March, 1864, in the 81st year of his age.

(GILSON) BRAXTON DAVENPORT, one of our oldest Magistrates, and a member of the Legislature as far back as 1823, died on the 12th day of December, 1862, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 6th day of March, 1863, Mr. WILLIAM HURST, of this county, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 1st day of Jan., 1863, Mr. THOMAS RAWLINS, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 25th day of August, 1864, Mr. NICHOLAS SPERRY, in the 81st year of his age, the oldest Magistrate, died.

On the 12th day of April, 1864, Mr. CHARLES G. STEWART, in the 70th year of his age.

On the 21st January, 1864, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET HOOPER, of this town, widow of Robert Hooper, an affectionate mother and kind friend.

On the 17th September, 1863, in the 58th year of his age, Dr. WILLIAM HIPPY BAUM, a native of Pennsylvania, but for many years a prominent and successful practitioner of medicine in this county—highly respected and esteemed.

On the 27th October, 1863, Miss J. C. BIRD RAUM, in the 19th year of her age; a young lady of the most refined intellectual qualities, and an exemplary christian.

On the 23rd of July, 1865, in the 44th year of her age, Mrs. MARY E. THOMSON, wife of John A. Thomson, Esq., of this county—one of the most estimable ladies we ever knew—possessed of all the traits of character calculated to endear her in the highest degree to family and friends.

On the 28th July, 1865, Miss NANNIE ALEXANDER, daughter of the late Dr. William F. Alexander, of this county, in the 17th year of her age, and accomplished, and a universal favorite.

At David's Island, New York Harbor, on the 18th August, 1863, of a wound received at the battle of Antietam, died Dr. ENOCH P. BLAKE, a member of Carpenter's Virginia Battery, son of Mr. Charles Blake of this county, in the 20th year of his age.—A young gentleman esteemed for his gallantry and soldierly bearing.

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Calling the Roll.

In revising our subscription list we have reason to believe that some of our friends have been removed by death or otherwise. Will the families of former subscribers advise us of changes in this respect, in order that we may have a correct list?

CANDIDATE FOR JUDGESHIP.

MR. EDITOR: You will please announce JOHN W. KENNEDY, Esq., as an Independent Union Candidate for the Judgeship of this District, who will be supported by MARY VOTERS, Aug. 31, 1865.

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE Voters of Jefferson County, who are opposed to the triumph of radicalism in the restoration of the Union, and in favor of the reorganization of the Southern States on a sound conservative basis, and in accordance with the broad principles of the Constitution of the United States, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Charleston, on Saturday, the 2d of September, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Convention, to be held at Winchester on the 4th proximo, to nominate a candidate for representative of the 7th District of Virginia in the Congress of the United States, and for consultation upon other subjects. Aug. 31, 1865.

JUST ARRIVED.

THE undersigned has just arrived from Baltimore with an entirely new and well-selected Stock of DRY GOODS—FOREIGN & DOMESTIC—LADIES' DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &c. Gentlemen's Dress Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c. ALSO, GROCERIES—very superior, and Cheap. Before purchasing elsewhere, I respectfully ask an inspection of my assortment. Terms Cash. JOHN L. HOOFF. Aug. 31, 1865.

JOHN N. OLIVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

AND Agent for Claims Against The Government, WASHINGTON, D. C. OFFICE: Corner of Louisiana and Sixth Streets, P. O. BOX No. 884.

PROMPT attention will be given to applications for ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTIES, WAR AND NAVY PENSIONS, and BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, and Claims for Quartermaster and Commissary Stores taken for the use of and used by the U. S. Army, and all other Claims before the EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, and in the COURT OF CLAIMS.

JOHN H. STRIDER, Esq., of Charleston, Jefferson County, will fill up and forward all claims entrusted to me, who, as well as myself, can be consulted by letter.

Officers, Certificates of

