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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

THE "OLD FAMILY JOURNAL"—DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, TRADE, LITERATURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, &C.

VOL. 1, NEW SERIES. CHARLESTOWN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1865. NO. 4.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

H. N. GALLAHER, W. W. B. GALLAHER, } EDITORS.

Charlestown, Jefferson County.

OFFICE IN "JEFFERSON HALL."

Thursday, September 14, 1865.

TERMS.

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Advance Payment.

Cash being indispensable in the renewal of our business, we may nevertheless state that we shall consider a payment made within the month of September as a compliance with our terms of subscription. Friends, send in your names at once, so that you may have the first number before the edition is exhausted.

POETICAL.

The Angels of the House.

'Tis said that ever round our path
The unseen angels stray,
That give us blissful dreams by night,
And guard our steps by day.
But there's an angel in the house,
Meek, watchful and sincere,
That whispers words of hope to us
When none beside are near:
It is the one, the chosen one,
That's linked to us for life,
The angel of the happy home,
The faithful, trusting wife.

'Tis said that angels walk the earth—
I'm sure it must be so—
When round our path, scarce seen by us,
Such bright things come and go.
Are there not beings by our side
As fair as angels are?
As pure, as stainless, as the forms
That dwell beyond the star?
Yes! there are angels of the earth,
Pure, innocent and mild,
The angels of our hearts and homes,
Each loved and loving child.

MISCELLANY.

SOPHIA, OR THE GIRL OF THE PINE WOODS.

CHAPTER VII.

One of the young ladies in the plot, had a brother residing in New York, of some considerable respectability, and the plan was to circulate a report in the village, that Sophia had purchased her father's liberty at the expense of her virtue: for what else could induce a stranger like Mr. Jackson to be so free with his money. That he never meant to marry the girl was beyond all question. He might decoy her to New-York by specious promises of marriage, to facilitate their intercourse, but when that was done, she would, after awhile, find herself abandoned by him, like a thousand romantic girls before her.

Every one who knows the world, has not yet to learn how ready most people are to imbibe suspicion, and when that is excited, how easy it is to gain credulity over to the belief of reports the most scandalous and the most absurd. Suffice it to say, that in less than ten days after the departure of Mr. Jackson, poor Sophia's character was all in tatters among the gossips of the village, without her knowing or feeling the slightest motion of the breeze that was blowing away her reputation.

The girl before mentioned then wrote to her brother in New York that Sophia had been seduced by a stranger, and her character had been totally ruined—that Col. Jackson, too, had been there, and, not knowing her infamous conduct, had been taken with her beauty, and she believed actually intended marriage—representing the stranger and Col. Jackson to be two distinct persons, and that the seduction of Sophia was antecedent to his short acquaintance with her—that it was his duty, and she urged him by all means to acquaint so respectable a gentleman as Col. Jackson, with the true character of Sophia. And, that it might not rest on her assertion alone, she enclosed a certificate signed by several respectable persons, that Sophia Thompson had recently become of very infamous character, so far as common report was to be accredited. This certificate she requested her brother to present to Col. Jackson, stating that the high respect which they entertained for his reputation had alone induced them to disclose the matter.

This letter reached the brother, and he took the earliest opportunity of divulging the whole contents of the budget confided to his care.

Col. Jackson was far from being too credulous, and he, for awhile, suspected it was all false and malicious; but he could see no motive for raising such a report against a harmless and defenceless female. The letter, too, and the documents accompanying it, were signed by respectable names, as he learned from the gentleman who presented them. What, then, could it all mean? He could not think that so many people of respectability would combine together to ruin a girl for no cause whatever. The young gentleman assured him that he believed it, and this young gentleman was no mean character. He thought upon it—slept upon it—dreamed of it—accused himself of being weak—easily duped—love sick, and everything else. He finally concluded to write to her father, of whom he had obtained consent. He did write—tore up his letter—wrote again; burnt that—wrote once more—hesitated; read it over and over—sealed it—where was his usual decision?—it must be done—at last he sent it to the post office, and was sorry he had done so five minutes afterwards—but the mail was just going—it was gone!!

This letter informed Mr. Thompson of his resolution to withdraw his hand from his daughter forever, enclosing the letter and certificate before mentioned, as the cause of his taking this painful step—stating that every thing which he had engaged to do for him would still be done—excepting that it would be better for him to remain where he was: he had settled all his debts, and he might draw on a house in New York as he wanted it, to the amount of the sum first offered. He presumed that Mr. Thompson was innocent, although his daughter might be criminal without his knowledge. "My wife, if I ever have one," said Mr. Jackson, "must be like that of Cæsar, not only spotless but unsuspected."

Before this letter reached the village, where Mr. Thompson resided, he had started with his family for New York, and arrived there totally ignorant of what had been transacted.

Mr. Jackson had told him at parting, to call upon him immediately on his arrival, at a number designated in a certain street, and Mr. Thompson lost no time in going to the place. But how was he astonished on being told that Col. Jackson, three days before, had left the city for the southward, and was not expected to return until the lapse of a year. How mysterious! How inexplicable was his conduct!

He carried the news to his family, yet weak and gloomy from the fatigue of travelling, who received it like a shock of sudden thunder—especially Sophia.

They took lodgings, at a boarding house, and Mr. Thompson went in search constantly for two or three days in succession, to see if he could possibly ascertain any thing more particular concerning Mr. Jackson. But every one who knew any circumstances connected with his business, told him pretty nearly the same story—that he had gone to the South to settle some business of importance in relation to his father's estate, and was not expected back short of a year.

Mr. Thompson at length came across the young gentleman to whom the letter and certificate had been sent impeaching the character of Sophia. They had been somewhat acquainted, and Mr. Tompson ventured to open a few slight details of his concerns, and found that the young man he seemed to know more than he was willing to tell about it. This alarmed Mr. Thompson still greater; but he could not decypher the enigma.

Poor Sophia was in tortues. So much trouble can "envy, hatred, and malice" make the most innocent people living, in a very short time. Set the tongue of slander agoing, and we shall soon find that "it is an unruly evil, all of dedly poison"—that it "setteth on fire the course of nature, and is set on fire of hell."

They were all willing to think the best of their friend and benefactor; yet to leave them in such a situation could not be justified, even by the plea of necessity, however imperious.—There must be some weighty cause for such unaccountable behavior. What it could be was the great desideratum. Perhaps he went off in great haste, and would still write back an explanation. They concluded to wait awhile longer before they settled on any course to take.

In this perturbation of mind, Sophia was looking over an old book, and found the following lines, which she took the pains to transcribe:—

The tender immalculate dove
May fly and abandon his mate
Awhile—but his wanderings are love—
'Tis not in his nature to hate.

Returning in season to bring
Glad tidings the spirits to buoy,
He bears on his tremulous wing
Profusion of transports and joy.

And so shall thy lover return,
Thou maid of disconsolate soul,
And kiss off those tear-drops that burn
Deep channels wherever they roll.

But darker and darker must grow
The night of distrust and dismay,
Till Heaven shall give thee to know
'Tis darkest not long before day.

And when the clear morning beaks out,
And shines on thy Phares and thee,
No more shall the shadows of doubt
Raise spectres so frightful to see.

CHAPTER VIII.

The solace which Sophia gathered from the perusal of these stansas, was of a short duration; for, as it is with a person under severe affliction——

"The darkest day,
Wait till to-morrow will have passed away"—

so on the contrary, a gleam of hope seems often to twinkle on the surrounding gloom, for a moment, only to mock our misery, by lighting up the spectres of departed joys, and then to vanish from our view.

Let no one pretend to believe that Sophia had no great reason to be so extremely wretched as is described. Her mind was in suspense, and those who are skilled in the arts of love—who have been taught in the school of sad experience, tell us, that,

"Suspense is worse than absolute despair."

But she was soon to be relieved from this painful anxiety.

After the lapse of several weeks, and Mr. Thompson had given over sending to the post office for some time, as the family were sitting together one evening for tea, all but the boy, and not more than an hour after Sophia had finished copying the verses, in rushed the lad flourishing a large letter in his hand, which he pronounced in breathless trepidation, to be from "Mr. Jackson."

Sophia almost fainted, although she was not one of the fainting kind of ladies. In thoughtless haste, she was just going to take the letter from the boy, who exclaimed, "not you, but father."

The old gentleman took it, broke the seal, cast his eye to the bottom, and said with some animation, "it is from Mr. Jackson, sure enough." Sophia looked all colors at once, if pale is a color.

Mr. Thompson took out the certificate against his daughter's character, for it was the letter which had been sent to the village, as before mentioned. He read the letter, then the certificate, and exclaimed, "O what villainy—what cruelty—what rascality! But Jackson is not to blame—he is innocent."

He could utter no more—threw the papers to his wife, and to his daughter, who had caught a glimpse of hope from the last words which her father pronounced—"Jackson is not blame—he is innocent." But on reading the whole which unravelled the "mystery of iniquity," and declared the resolution of Mr. Jackson to be fixed on a final separation, Sophia's fortitude entirely forsook her, and she gave vent to the swelling agonies of her soul by a copious shower of tears. Mrs. Thompson, when she had read both papers through, was much astonished it is true, and was much afflicted also: but she possessed genuine piety, and trusted in God to avenge their cause. She exhorted both her husband and daughter to be calm, and patiently wait for heaven to vindicate injured innocence; "for," said she, "I am fully persuaded that a just God will never suffer such a dark plot as this to prosper; nor will he permit such virtue as my daughter possesses to perish in despair. 'Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son, and every daughter too,' whom he receiveth. This is not the first time we have been in trouble, and seen light arise out of darkness."—"What do you mean?" said Mr. Thompson, whose temper was naturally impetuous, and whose indignation overcame his patience for the moment, "the light of the old log hut in the pine woods when you saw it in flames?" "No, my dear," replied Mrs. Thompson, mildly, "the light that shone upon you when in prison—the light of joy, the gift of God's goodness, which shone around you, when he sent that angel of pity, Mr. Jackson, to release you, and to minister so bountifully to your wants."

Mr. Thompson was instantly struck with a sense of the impropriety of his ill-timed wit' if wit it could be called, and became tranquil and pensive. Sophia, too listened to her mother with composure, and began to reflect, that things were not so bad as they might be. She had found out her enemies, and knew the force of their weapons. Her character might yet be cleared up, and in all probability, Mr. Jackson was yet alive. She again thought of her little song which she had just copied, and half persuaded herself to entertain the hope, that there might be something prophetic of future good in her finding painted in it the figure of a dove. Still a year was a long—long time, and Mr. Jackson might find some other fair one. There was the rub. She, however, bore her pangs of uneasiness with silent fortitude, as well as the sensibility of her nature would permit, and the injuries which she had received with as much patience as could be expected. There is nothing, however, which wounds the feeling heart so deeply as the convenomed dagger of slander. To a soul concious of innocence, it brings an anguish the most intolerable of all afflictions. The pains of the body are nought in comparison with those of the mind, and no pains of the mind are more insupportable than those of innocence accused of guilt. The only resort in such cases is, to trust in the goodness of God to send relief, with patience and resignation.—But Sophia had the consolation of knowing who her traducers were; a satisfaction which every one cannot enjoy. As for Mr. Thompson, he was fierce for starting off forthwith to the village, to bring her enemies to the bar of justice immediately. His lady, however, persuaded him not to be too precipitate, but to take some legal advice in the first place, where he was. Mr. Thompson, therefore, went to the office of an eminent attorney, and old friend, who was well acquainted with the whole family, and with Col. Jackson likewise, to whom he made known the whole affair, with all the feelings of a father. "I have in my office, said Mr. B. the counsellor, a young gentleman reading law, from the village you mention; perhaps he can be of some service to us both," and he called him instantly;—when behold! it proved to be the very young man who had delivered the papers to Col. Jackson. He was going to introduce Mr. Thompson to him, but perceived they were acquainted. The attorney and client both began to question him concerning the infamous libel which appeared in their hands, and he finally confessed that his sister had sent the papers to him, and that he had delivered them to Mr. Jackson, believing what was stated in them to be true. "A more nefarious libel," said Mr. B.—"was never uttered. Sophia Thompson was taught in the same school with two of my daughters—I have known her from an infant, and have every reason to believe that she is as spotless as a cherub. Those revilers of her character must retract what they have said—must atone for their outrageous proceedings against an innocent young lady, or the law must be put in full force against them all." "Not one of them," says Mr. Thompson, "knows any thing against my daughter, and I will have satisfaction for such hellish slander, if I should have to sacrifice my life to obtain it." "Be cool," said the attorney, "your case is clear."—Mr. B. and the young gentleman agreed to write immediately to the persons who signed the certificate, urging and threatening them to make instantaneous reparation, or abide the concequences. Here let the matter rest for a few weeks. In the mean time let us attend to other particulars of the story which deserve a minute relation.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

LOVE OF HOME.—It is only shallow-minded pretenders who either make distinguished origin or personal merit a personal matter to boast of. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that, when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlement on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exists; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode.—*Daniel Webster.*

MAKE A BEGINNING.—Remember, in all things, that if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed in the ground, the first shilling put in the saving's bank, and the first mile traveled on a journey, are all important things; then make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if instead of putting off his resolutions of industry and amendment, he had only made a beginning!

Fine connections are apt to plunge you into a sea of extravagance, and then not to throw you a rope to save you from drowning.

The Wife that Meets One at the Door.

I never leave my home a day,
How e'er with others it may be—
But what I get, when I come back,
Welcoming smile and hearty smack,
That makes me love, still more and more,
The wife that meets me at the door.

Her dress is always neat and clean—
A pretty wife and yet not vain,—
And when she sings my favorite song,
How sure am I, the man is wrong,
Who weds not—be he rich or poor—
A wife to meet him at the door.

The little chickens run to meet,
And pick the crums up at her feet;
Old Towser licks her proffered hand;
And frolicks 'round her in the sand;
There's nothing like, I've said before,
A wife that meets one at the door.

In social hall, her smiling face,
In every heart wins quick a place;
The gayest lad that walks the green,
Will tip his hat when she is seen,
And hopes to meet, when teens are o'er,
Just such a wife at his own door.

Rules for Home Education.

The following are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and being placed in a conspicuous position in every household:

1. From your children's early infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

3. Never promise them anything unless you are sure that you can give them what you promise.

4. If you tell a child to do anything show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your children for *willfully* disobeying you, but never punish when you are angry.

6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you or make you lose your self-command.

7. Never smile at any of their actions of which you do not approve, even though they are somewhat amusing.

8. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

9. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment, should the fault be renewed.

10. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

11. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.

12. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

13. Accustom them to make their little recitals the perfect truth.

14. Never allow of tale-bearing.

15. Teach them that self-denial, not self-indulgence, is the appointed and sure method of securing happiness.

16. Above all things, instruct them from the word of God, taking Jesus for their example in patience, meekness, and love; teaching them to pray morning and evening, and during the day once or [illegible] as they grow up, as the only preservative against error, weakness and sin.

The Habit of Exageration.

Some people's tongues are continually emulating the frog in the old fable and always straining into an ox. There are those who never experience a moderate degree of pain, but they speak of it, as a "splitting" headache, "awful" spasm, or "dreadful" torture. If they meet with a slight incision of the skin, they have "cut their finger to the bone;" a common cold is mentioned seriously as "a most violent influenza," and a week or two of fever is recorded as a "severe and frightful illness." The "Superlative" is the reigning mood with them: "superb," "exquisite," "wonderful," "glorious," "horrible," "astonishing," and such extreme adjectives, teem on their lips as plentifully as conjunctions, and we often wonder, while guaging the narrow caliber of brain, whence the big torrents issue—how such large furniture could be found in such a small house.

Let these people repeat a story or circumstance, and you can hardly detect the original; they see everything through a magnifying glass and kalideoscope blended. Talk of painting in veritable colors, the foreground and outlines, often given in mere words, beat the pre-Raphaelites by notches; a Dutch garden all tulips and peacocks, or a summer sunset all purple and gold, are soft and unimposing compared to the limning power of one of these fluent sign-painters.

We once kept an account for a lady during a three miles' walk through sandy lanes, who declared herself "half dead" with fatigue every few minutes; and we found that she had died exactly eleven times, at the end of the short journey, when she swallowed victuals in a most vital fashion.

TOO MUCH MOTHER.—Artemus Ward gets off the following good paragraph:

"Our ballad-writers put too much mother in their melodies. Thus we have, 'Dear Mother, I've come home to die'—'Mother, is the battle over?'—'Mother, dear O, pray for me'—'Write a letter to my mother,' ect. The other night we heard an athletic Ethiopian minstrel dismally bleat, 'Mother kiss me in my dreams,' just as though she would do it until he washed the cork from his face. A mother is a good thing. Without mothers, in fact, life would be unpleasant. But why sing the maternal parent's merits so persistently, and in such shaky verses? Why not vary the thing, and occasionally produce a father or two. If we must continually sing about our parents, let us by all means give the 'old man a chance.'"

☞ Many a glorious speculation has failed for the same good reason that the old Texan Ranger gave when he was asked why he didn't buy land when it was dog cheap. "Well, I did come nigh onto taking eight thousand acres onest," said old Joe, mournfully. "You see, two of the boys came in one day from an Indian hunt, without shoes, and offered me their titles to the two leagues just below here, for a pair of boots." "For a pair of boots?" I cried out. "Yes, for a pair of boots for each league." "But why on earth didn't you take it? They'd be worth a thousand dollars to-day. Why didn't you give them the boots?" "Jest 'cause I didn't have the boots to give," said old Joe, as he took another chew of tobacco, quite as contented as if he owned two leagues of land.

☞ Why are young ladies at the breaking up of a party like *arrows?* Because they can't go off without a *beau*, and are in a *quiver* till they get one.

A Lover Lost by a Kiss.

An Austrian nobleman, one of the handsomest and most accomplished young men in Vienna, was passionately in love with a young girl of almost peerless beauty. She was the daughter of a man of great rank and influence at court, and on these considerations, as well as in regard to her charms, she was followed by a multitude of suiters. She was lovely and amiable, and treated them with an affability which still kept them in her train, although it was generally known that she had avowed a predilection for the count, and that preparations were making for their nuptials. The count was of a refined mind and delicate sensibility; he loved her for herself alone—for the virtues which he believed dwelt in a beautiful form. Like a lover of such perfections he approached her with timidity, and when he touched her a fire shot thro' his veins, that warned him not to invade the sanctuary of her lips. Such were his feelings, when one night at the house of his intended father-in-law, a party of young people were met to celebrate a certain festival. Several of the young lady's rejected suitors were present.—Forfeits were one of the pastimes, and all went on with the greatest merriment, till the count was commanded by some one to redeem his glove by saluting the cheek of his intended bride.

The count blushed—trembled—advanced to his mistress—retreated—advanced again—and at last, with a tremor that shook every fibre of his frame, with a modest grace he put to his lips the soft ringlet that played upon her cheek, and in evident cohfusion retired to demand his redeemed pledge. His mistress gaily smiled, and the game went on. One of her rejected suitors, who was of a merry, unthinking disposition, was adjudged by the same indiscreet crier of forfeits, "*as his last treat before he hanged himself*," to snatch a kiss from the object of his recent vows. A lively contest ensued between the lady and the gentleman,—it lasted for a minute, when the lady yielded, though in the midst of a convulsive laugh; and the count had the mortification, the agony, to see the lips, which his delicate love would not allow him to touch, kissed with roughness and repetition by another man, and one whom he despised. Without a word, he rose from his chair—left the room, and the house,—and by that *good-natured kiss* the fair boast of Vienna lost her husband and her lover. The lover never saw her more.

"I Don't Care if I Do."

In olden time, before Maine laws were invented, Wing kept the hotel at Middle Granville, and from his well-stocked bar furnished "accommodations to man and beast." He was a good landlord, but terribly deaf. Fish, the village painter, was afflicted in the same way.

One day they were sitting by themselves in the bar room. Wing was behind the counter waiting for the next customer: while Fish was lounging before the fire with a thirsty look, casting sheep's eyes occasionally at Wing's decanters, and wishing most devoutly that some one would come in and treat.

A traveller from the South, on his way to Brandon, stepped in to inquire the distance.—Going up to the counter, he said:

"Can you tell me, sir, how far it is to Brandon?"

"Brandy?" says the ready landlord, jumping up; "yes, sir, I have some;" at the same time handing down a decanter of the precious liquid.

"You misunderstand me," says the stranger, "I asked how far it was to *Brandon.*"

"They call it pretty good brandy," says Wing. "Will you take sugar with it?" reaching, as he spoke, for the bowl and toddy-stick.

The despairing traveller turned to Fish.

"The landlord," said he, "seems to be deaf; will you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

"Thank you," said Fish; "I don't care if I do take a drink with you!

The stranger treated and fled.

A SLY DIG AT BEECHER.—The New York correspondent of the Chicago Journal gi[ves] the illustrious Henry Ward Beecher the following quiet rap:

We have a minister in this city who makes twenty thousand dollars a year preaching the gospel. He takes it for granted that everybody can have what he can afford, and when he gets a new thing he puts it into the newspaper, to let all the world know it, as a hen cackles to anounce that she has laid an egg. He furnished his house with costly pictures; immediately the whole world was called upon to buy paintings, they were so humanizing and elevating and intellectual. Of course, all we poor fellows who live in attics and chambers, work hard to get bread, and fight hourly to keep the wolf away from the door, can spend five or ten thousand dollars for pictures just as well as not, and they would be so becoming! Then he bought a farm to live on in the summer, it was so convenient. Then he goes off into raptures on a cow that he bought—described the luscious cream, and how the very pigs reveled in skim milk. He advises everybody to have a cow, that they might have cream.

REAL BEAUTY.—The lady who would become really beautiful, must make the cultivation of her mind—of those intellectual and moral powers with which her Creator has endowed her—her first and principal care. Pure affections must be cherished; amiable dispositions encouraged; useful knowledge acquired; and a mild, even and obliging temper assiduously cultivated, or all her endeavors to obtain real beauty will prove to have been in vain.

☞ "What are you writing such a large hand for, Pat?" "Why, you see my grand-mither is dafe, and I'm writing a loud letther to her!"

☞ A drummer is the fastest man in the world, because time beats all men, but the drummer beats time.

☞ A friend has a dog so very serious that even his tail has not the least bit of a wag to it.

THE EDITOR.—A contemporary throws off the following capital illustration: "They have a steamboat on the Western waters by the name of *The Editor.* This is the very best name ever given to a steamboat. We are surprised that it has never been thought of before. The editor is a working engine whose fires are going by day and by night. Now he sails against the tide, now with it, going along at a dashing rate, until suddenly he comes up standing against some hidden snag, which entirely shivers his timbers to pieces. Whenever he moves he puts the water in agitation, and leaves a wake of troubled waters behind him, which lasts about five minutes. He serves everybody but himself, carries freight and passengers in any quantity, and goes off *puff—puffing* down the stream of life. Often his powers are overtasked and the boiler bursts, but fortunately it kills no one but himself, and who cares for an editor?"

☞ The Springfield Republican quite naively states that the counterfeit twenty-five cent fractional currency in circulation may be distinguished from the genuine by the superiority of its execution.

☞ An old soaker down East, accounts for his perpetual thirst by the fact that he was weaned on salt fish.

☞ We have seen ladies not only too weak to bear food, but even too weak to bear contradiction.

☞ Our devil says, at the office they charge him with all the *pi* they *do* find, at the house with all they *don't* find.

☞ The man who froze his nose at the Tip Top House, Mount Washington, said he felt ice-olated.

☞ The Prince Imperial of France is learning to make love to a Spanish princess.

☞ Prentice says the first lesson a business man should learn is the value of printer's ink.

☞ Why are the ladies all beardless? Because they can't hold their tongues still long enough to be shaved.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Governor Peirpoint, of Virginia, by order of the Attorney General:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1865.

Hon. F. H. Peirpont, Governor of Virginia:

SIR: I am directed by the Attorney General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., and to say, in reply that as far as this office is concerned you have his full authority for saying that the only influence possible to be exerted in the matter of pardons by any agent or attorney, whoever he may be, is to *delay* the petition. All cases coming under the thirteenth exception, and all petty civil officers, having your recommendation, need nothing further.—They are approved by the Attorney General as a matter of course. The President declares that any intimation that money can assist a petitioner is a gross insult to his whole office, from himself to his humblest messenger.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. F. PLEASANTS,
Pardon Clerk.

The Public Debt.

According to the last Treasury Report, the total amount of debt is $2,757,689,571; the total interest on which is $138,031,620.

The notes in circulation amount to $684,138,959. The amount of coin in the Treasury is nearly $45,500,000.

The claims upon the government will not be short of one thousand millions of dollars.—One tenth of the damages done by the war will scarcely ever be paid. Congress will doubtless be called upon to pass some law on the subject.

THE INCOME TAX.—The income tax list, published some days ago, has been the subject of considerable discussion, and some misapprehension exists as to the rate of taxation. Some persons, who have not read the law, suppose that five per cent. is the rate assessed upon all incomes, without regard to the amount. This is incorrect. The law requires that all incomes over $600, and not exceeding $5,000, shall be taxed at the rate of five per cent., and the excess over $5,000 at the rate of ten per cent.—If an individual's income be $5,000 per annum, the $600 exempted by law is deducted, and the remaining $4,400 assessed at the rate of five per cent. If the income be $10,000, the rate will be five per cent. on $4,400, and ten per cent. on the remaining $5,000.

☞ The number of battles fought during the late war is two hundred and fifty-two.—Of these the soil of Virginia drank the blood of eighty-nine, Tennessee witnessed thirty-seven, Missouri twenty-five, Georgia twelve, South Carolina ten, North Carolina eleven, Alabama seven, Florida five, Kentucky fourteen, the Indian Territory and New Mexico one each.—Once the wave of war rolled into a Northern State and broke in the great billow of Gettysburg. Of the battles enumerated sixteen were naval achievements.

One hundred colored persons of Lynchburg, Va., will be sent to Liberia by the Colonization Society in November.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a retail dealer who desires to change his business may sell his entire stock without licence as a wholesale dealer.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

H. N. GALLAHER, W. W. B. GALLAHER, } EDITORS.

Charlestown, Jefferson County.

OFFICE IN "JEFFERSON HALL."

Thursday, September 14, 1865.

Prison Cells.

By some accident the second page of the article last week on the subject of abolishing the dark prison cells of the State Penitentiary was mislaid, and therefore omitted. It is now inserted.

The law was so modified as to require but a few days incarceration in the solitary cells at the beginning, and the same number at the end of the term; and even this could be dispensed with by the Superintendent upon evidence of good conduct. Solitary confinement in a cell above ground every night, and from Saturday evening at sunset until Monday morning, with the exception of an hour and a half at preaching on Sunday, was deemed sufficient to allow the culprits, with their bibles, to reflect upon the hard ways of the transgressor.

In a single year thereafter the improvement in health and industry was conspicuous among the prisoners, and the friends of this amelioration of punishment had the satisfaction of witnessing good results, both in the moral and financial condition of the institution.

A General Amnesty.

Our advices from Washington as to the probable proclamation by the President, at no distant day, of an almost general amnesty, are strengthened by the following paragraph from the New York Herald. And why should it not be so? Has there not been a general submission on the part of the South? Although there may yet be some heart-burnings, and some bitter remembrances of the past, we believe the great body of the Southern people, leaders and all, are glad the strife is over.

True, there is a spirit of intolerance on the part of men who risked nothing, but from the liberal course of the President we may expect all such to be put in the shade, as they always were, when the contest was the fiercest, performing only wind-work, whilst the less pretentious risked their reputation and their lives. President Johnson understands all this.

A GENERAL AMNESTY PROBABLE.—The opinion is confidently entertained in many quarters that something approaching a general amnesty will be proclaimed towards the late rebels of the South long before the meeting of next Congress, and that the public need not be surprised at its promulgation any day. It is expected to be made applicable to the people of particular States at different times. Mississippi has been foremost among the lately rebellious in framing an unobjectionable constitution.—She may also be the first to reap the reward of this extended clemency.

Visit of the President.

Mr. Charles Palmer, one of the committee of citizens appointed to invite the President of the United States to visit Richmond, has reported the result of his mission. He says he was very kindly received, having been introduced by Secretary Seward; that the invitation gave the President manifest pleasure, and he expressed both the desire and intention to visit Virginia, as also his native, good old North State, when his public duties will admit of it. These two States especially, he said, should have remained in the Union, and were not fairly carried out.

The correspondent of the New York Herald is mistaken in classing Presidents Harrison and Taylor among those who were never in Richmond as Presidents. President Harrison was there in February 1841, and was entertained with a large company at the house of his friend, Gen. Bernard Peyton. President Taylor was in Richmond in February, 1850, at the inauguration of the Washington Equestrian Statue, and was entertained at the Executive Mansion by Gov. Floyd, where he gave audience to a large number of ladies and gentlemen. He was also entertained handsomely at Fredericksburg, where it was admitted on all hands that he met a greater bevy of handsome women, old and young, than could be produced, in the same number, in any part of the world.

Confiscation.

The Richmond Republic issues Supplements containing 32 columns of advertisements, notifying the most prominent men of Richmond & vicinity, well known to us, of decrees of forfeiture, by the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, of shares of capital stock in the several rail-roads connected with Richmond, and in the James River and Kanawha Canal. The parties are notified that the several causes will stand for trial on the 12th day of October next.

The President, we believe, has already decided that his pardon places the delinquent *statu quo*, as before the war; and further, that there can be no confiscation of property until *after trial and conviction for treason*. This is good logic and good law.

Many of the parties whose property has been libelled for confiscation have already been pardoned, and will therefore be enabled to save their property; but in the meanwhile the district attorney, the marshal, the clerk, *and the printer*, have fat pickings. "It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good."

Winchester and Potomac Railroad.

We have reason to believe that the War Department is about to turn over to the company, or to the Treasury Department, the above Railroad: and that an arrangement will be made with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for its efficient management in the future. The prospect of an active business in travel and freight never was better than at present. The road is in better condition than it ever was, and if the extension to Strasburg could be made, the people of the Valley would be greatly benefitted.

☞ HENRY BERRY, Esq., of this county, has been nominated in the Berkeley Union by "Many Voters of Berkeley," as a candidate for Judge of the Judicial District composed of the Counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Hardy and Pendleton, West Va.

Negro Suffage,

As Viewed by President Johnson.

Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, and former Senator from Iowa, in reply to a letter on the subject, undertakes to give the views of President Johnson as well as his own. It seems that the "Union State Convention of Iowa" has adopted, as a plank in its platform, a recommendation in favor of negro suffrage. The "Democratic State Convention" has endorsed President Johnson's policy for the re-organization of States, assuming it to be in opposition to negro suffrage. Senator Harlan, therefore, endeavors to explain. He says:

"I beg leave respectfully to state that you misapprehend the position of President Johnson and my own, as well as that of the Union party at large. The real question at issue, in a national point of view, is not whether negroes shall be permitted to vote, but whether they shall derive that authority from the *National Government* or from *the State Governments respectively*.

President Johnson maintains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States does *not confer on the Federal Government the right to interfere primarily with the question of suffrage in any State of the Union*; that the question may arise and properly be decided by Congress when Senators and members present themselves for admission to seats in that body, under the clause of the Constitution which makes each House exclusive judge of the qualifications and elections of members; and that other clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the U. States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of Government." I infer that if any State should adopt a law on the subject of suffrage, which would clearly show the State Government to be other than republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject applicants for seats, and to adopt whatever legislative remedies would, in their judgement, be necessary to carry out the guarantees of the Constitution.

The State of Iowa may take steps to extend the right of suffrage, is not, as it seems to me, in conflict with this policy, and consequently those who support the policy of the President on this subject are not in antagonism with the platform of the Union party of Iowa.

The Union party of that State propose that the State shall modify its own Constitution, so as to include as electors persons who have not, under its present provisions, the right to vote. This, as President Johnson maintains, a State may do, but that the National Government would have no right to require Iowa or any other State to modify its own Constitution on this or any other subject, when not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

If I should be in Iowa when that question is submitted to the people, if it shall be so submitted by the Legislature, I would vote to extend the right to all classes of persons possessing the requisite intelligence and patriotism to be entrusted with a participation in the management of public affairs, State or National," without regard to their nationality, as I do not believe that the liberty of any class of people can be considered safe who are to be permanantly deprived of the exercise of this right."

It will be seen that the Secretary is not willing to go the whole figure with the Eastern Radicals. He would have the pre-"requisite of intelligence and patriotism."

The Washington *Cronicle* copies from the Boston *Transcript* an article described as taking "a very sensible view of the subject of suffrage for woman." If paying taxes be a just title to suffrage, then woman surely could throw into the ballot a greater amount of intelligence than the great horde of unlettered negroes.

New York

The New York State Democratic Convention has completed its work. It made the following nominations:

Secretary of State—Major General Slocum.

Comptroller—Lucius Robinson.

State Engineer—H. S. Sweet.

Canal Commissioner—Cornelius W. Armstrong.

Treasurer—General M. R. Patrick.

Attorney General—John Van Buren

Mr. Robinson, who is the present Comptroller, was elected two years ago on the Republican ticket, and will probably be renominated by the Republicans. Both parties seem disposed to rely upon the popularity of military men.

The following are the most prominent of the resolutions adopted by the above named Convention:

Resolved, That, as the first fruit of the triumph [of peace,] the people demand the subordination of military to civil rule, the restitution of the authority of the courts, and the recognition of the equality of the States; that we regard all efforts, either by prolonging military rule or by denying the right of representation to States, in order to compel them to adopt negro equality or negro suffrage as an element of their constitutions, as tending to delay and prevent the pacification of the country, and to subvert the principles of the Government and endanger the liberties of the people.

Resolved. That in the plan of President Johnson for the speedy restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their old positions in the Union, by commencing the work of reorganization at the point of secession, and confiding it to those then recognized as electors by the laws of the respective States, leaving the question of suffrage where the Constitution places it, to the future action of the several States, we recognize enlightened statesmanship, sound political theory, and an old-fashioned, time honored regard for the relations and rights of the States and the Federal Government, as established by the Constiution, and that we pledge to the President, in this great work, our cordial and energetic support.

PERSONAL.—Brig. Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, late Colonel of the 43d Regiment Ohio Volunteers, has been assigned temporarily as Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Alabama. His station is Mobile.

Gen. Swayne is a son of the Hon. Noah H. Swayne, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who, like several other distinguished men, had the good sense to select a wife in Jefferson County, (Miss Wager, of Harper's Ferry,) well and favorably known in her younger days to most of our citizens. In winning his military honors, Gen. Swayne lost a leg.

W. Prescot Smith.

The Grafton, West Virginia Independent Enterprise, a new and well-conducted journal, pays the following well-merited and just tribute to this gentleman:

The name of WILLIAM PRESCOT SMITH has become synonymous with the success of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of the most important thoroughfares in the United States. His suavity of manners, and generous and obliging disposition, have made his name a "household word" with the traveling public; and, we venture to assert, that there is scarcely another man in the United States who has more friends and fewer enemies than he. To his admirable management, the B. & O. R. R. Co. owe much of their present prosperity, and we have every reason to believe that they fully appreciate his intrinsic merit.

This road, we are happy to say, is now being thoroughly repaired, and, for safety, speed, and general accommodation, has no superior in the East.

The company is also erecting at this place a large and commodious engine-house, which will require the labor of several hundred workmen for months to erect, and, when finished, will add materially to the appearance of our thriving little city.

Important Decision.

NEWBERN, September 5.—Mrs. Robinson, a loyal widow lady living in Beaufort, N. C., made application for back rent of a building occupied by the Government, and a decision recently arrived adverse to her claim, on the ground that Beaufort was a captured city, and therefore all property, including personal, in the town, is a lawful priez of war.

We understand a similar decision was made on the claim for rent of a lady of Winchester. We cannot believe, however, that such a decision will be adhered to as a permanent rule of action. The ladies referred to had no agency in producing the trouble, and therefore a just government will scarcely hold them responsible for uncontrollable circumstances.

Proclamations.

Governor Peirpont has issued a proclamation requiring the commissioners of election for each county and corporation of the Commonwealth to open a poll at the several places of voting, on the second Tuesday in October, 1865, to take and record the vote upon the proposition, "Shall the next General Assembly be clothed with power to alter or amend the third article of the constitution of Virginia."

Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, has ordered an election to be held for Judge for the 10th Judicial Circuit, to take place on the 26th October.

JUDGESHIP.

The following letter received from a gentleman in Morgan county, speaks for itself:

BATH, SEP. 11, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have only time for a word or two before the mail closes. In the first place, send me your paper to ———, and in the next, please inform me whether the people of this Judicial District intend to submit quietly to the insult put upon them by the body styling itself a Convention, which lately assembled at this place, and nominated a man as a candidate for the Judge ship of this district, who [illegible] The people of this county are not, nor will they ever, be willing to submit to such a slur upon them.

Has it come to this, that we are to pass by such men as have constituted the bar of the district from one end of the district to the other, for any man not a resident—much less for one who is known only as a tolerably respectable lawyer in his own village? The next step will be, I presume, to select our magistrates, sheriffs, constables, &c., from some other county or district.

You will please place the name of HENRY BERRY, Esq., in your columns as the candidate for this office, of the people of Morgan.

Yours truly ———

BOUNDARY EMBROGLIO.

The Berkeley *Union* says that rumor informs the people there that Gov. Peirpoint, in pursuance of the claims set up by Old Virginia to the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, has appointed Judge Parker, of Winchester, (who occupied the position at the breaking out of the war), Judge of that Circuit, which is the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, of Virginia. At the close of a long article upon the subject, the *Union* says:

West Virginia has the Government *de facto* as well as *de juro* in Berkeley and Jefferson, *and she means to keep it*. Judge Parker will hold no courts in this county, this year, nor for several years to come.

☞ Our venerable friend CHARLES BARRETT has favored us this week with a Basket of Grapes.—It is a habit of the old gentleman formed years ago, and annually observed, and one that might be cultivated by many of our friends who only fail to *think* of doing such little kindly acts.

☞ Mr. Wm. H. CONKLYN has sent us a specimen of apples, very fine ones. Mr. C. is not only one of our most successful farmers, but a substantial citizen, and certainly understands the culture of the perfect apple—and knows, too, who can appreciate them.

☞ Our townsman, HENRY D. MIDDLEKAUFF, reminds the people through this issue of the *Free Press*, that he has returned from the wars, and is quietly stitching away in his most substantial way. Anything in his branch of business done promptly.

☞ Our dealers in Silks, Embroideries, Laces, &c., are referred to the Card of J. GUTMAN'S Wholesale and Retail House, No. 29, North Eutaw Street, Baltimore.

☞ A. MCCAFFERTY advertises his Bonnet Frame Factory, No. 68, Lexington, near Charles Street, Baltimore, where all the late styles are to be had.

☞ See advertisement of MR'S E. BASTIEN, No. 74, Lexington Street, Baltimore. Everything necessary to the beautifying of the head to be obtained there.

☞ KNIGHT & JOHNSON, Paper Dealers, No. 21 South Charles Street. Call upon them, when you visit Baltimore.

Note the Rail-Road Time Tables in another column. Changes in the movement of trains between Harper's Ferry and Winchester recently made.

☞ Public Sale by J. H. Kelly, to-morrow, 15th, and one by Amos Shepherd on Saturday, 16th.

☞ CHARLES DAVIES, Esq., has established himself at Harper's Ferry, and offers his Professional services in the law.

☞ Several advertisements of Horses and Mules stolen appear this week. Decidedly the cheapest and surest way to get back your property.

☞ We are necessarily compelled to defer until next week the letter of our friend at North Mountain; it will keep, though his fish may spoil.

Trouble in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A difficulty of a most unpleasant nature occurred in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, on Sunday week. The Rev. Mr. Norval Wilson has for many years past been the officiating clergymen, and is much beloved by his congregation. On Sunday last, when about to commence the usual morning worship, he became aware that another minister was present, assigned to the church by the Baltimore Conference. Mr. Wilson objected to surrendering the church, alleging as a reason that they had no connection whatever with the Baltimore Conference. Mr. Lanahan, the new Presiding Elder, also appointed by the Baltimore Conference, insisted that Mr. Wilson withdraw, but he proceeded with his discourse, and announced to the congregation that he would preach in the evening.

At the usual hour the church was filled, when it was made apparent Mr. Wilson would not be permitted to proceed, whereupon most of the cogregation left. This state of things is much to be regretted, and will result most likely in breaking up the congregation. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the claims of the two gentlemen to make any comments, but we really think in the present state of public feeling in the South, the Conference is manifesting rather indecent haste in forcing upon the people obnoxious ministers.—*Winchester Times.*

Suffrage in the Free States.

The following Free States make color (or race) the test of voting: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinoise, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Oregon Kansas. Negroes are not permitted to vote in these States.

The Constitution of Ohio limits the elective franchise to "every white freeman," but by the decision of the Courts of that State, every person of one-half white blood, is deemed "a white male citizen," and such are permitted to vote.

Missouri, by her late Free State Constitution, excludes the negro from voting.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusettes, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, permit negro suffrage to a greater or less extent.

In the Constitution of West Virginia, the privilege of Suffrage was conferred only upon "white male citizens."

Major General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, has issued an order suspending the taking possession of any lands in Loudoun until an examination and revision can be made in the various cases, it being evident to him that much of the property condemned in the property of others than those in whose name it has been confiscated.

The United States District Court meets here on the fourth Monday in September, when it is probable that a good many corrections will be made. Until then those persons in Loudoun who are immediately interrested need not expect to be disturbed.—*Alexandria Journal.*

The Richmond *Republic* of Wednesday mentions the cowhiding and severe injuries therefrom of Mr. Charles H. Wynne, of the *Times*, of that city. The castigation was inflicted by a Mr. Raynor, an agent or canvasser of that paper, and was for some real or imaginary insult offered by Mr. Wynne. As a preliminary to the cowhiding, a challenge was forwarded by Mr. R., which was not accepted by Mr. Wynne. Mr. Raynor was held to bail in the sum of $200, and will be tried for his offence. On Wednesday morning an examination was to have been had before the Provost Judge, but in consequence of the absence of Mr. Wynne it was postponed until Thursday.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, states that President Johnson sides with the Southern Bishops on the Southern church question, and there will, therefore, be no trouble in the resumption of their labors in future, although the radicals are indignant at the leniency which the President has exhibited on the subject.

The Richmond Whig is warmly in favor of Governor Peirpont. It says of him:—"He has secured for himself a hold on the good will of the people of Virginia that neither the defamations of malice nor the intrigues of knavery can dislodge."

Lieut. Clark, Freedman's Bureau, leaves here to-day for Harper's Ferry, to look after the interests of the freedmen in that section of the country, and to investicate the difficulties existing there beween the whites and blacks.—*Wash. Star.*

☞ "*Potomac*," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says: Secretary Chase had a recent interview with the President, when a free interchange of views was had relative to reconstruction policy. The Chief Justice was quite condemnatory of the policy of the President. The parting was not characterized by any particular cordiality.

☞ In our next number will be inserted a record of deaths of the Shepherdstown neighborhood.

We learn that Mr. Geo. W. Sappington was murdered near Glade Spring Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, last Sunday night, by some unknown person. For some time previous to the close of the war he was a Lieutenant of the Provost Guard in Lynchburg. He leaves a family, who reside in this county.

Governor Pierpoint has appointed B. F. Fifer inspector of flour for Staunton, and has commissioned Geo. W. McCutchen as a notary public for Augusta county, and Wiliiam Johnson notary public for the city and county of Norfolk.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are now rebuilding their engine house and machine shops at Martinsburg, which were destroyed during the war.

Opinions of Governor Peirpoint.

Mr. Lewellen, one of the editors of the Richmond *Republic*, has addressed a letter to Governor Peirpoint, asking his opinion on the subject of the probable admission or rejection of members of Congress from Virginia. The following are the questions:

1st. Do you think there is a probability of any delegate to Congress from Virginia being admitted to a seat who cannot now take the oath prescribed by Congress for its members?

2d. What do you think would be the effect upon the interests of Virginia of the election of men to Congress who cannot take their seats in that body?

3d. With reference to the State Legislature. Do you think any man will be allowed to take his seat in either branch who has held any office under the Confederate Government, or under any rebellious State Government?

If the first and third questions propounded shall be answered in the negative, please state what course you would recommend to the people of Virginia at the approaching elections.

To these questions Governor Peirpoint makes the following reply:

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 7, 1865.

J. W. Lewellen, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d instant, asking my opinion as to certain interrogatories therein propounded, is before me. Were it not that I had received numerous letters and inquiries of the same import from other persons, I should decline answering because, of the delicacy of the subjects and my own position. Indeed, I do not know that my opinion will be heeded by the voters or by those who are candidates for their suffrages.

It is peculiarly painful at this time, in the disturbed condition of the State, while there are so many petitions at Washington on file for pardon, and meetings being held in a large number of counties in the State, passing resolutions declaring the loyalty of the people to the Federal and State Governments, that there should be reason for raising these questions. Congress, acting under a provision of the Constitution of the United States,—which is in these words, to wit:

"Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members"—has passed a joint resolution declaring that all its members shall take the oath to which you refer. That resolution, prescribing the oath, will have to be repealed before any member who cannot conscientiously subscribe to it can take his seat. It is not to be expected that Congress will repeal that resolution in order to give seats to members who cannot take the oath. This, I believe, answers your first question.

2d. Effect on Virginia if she should not have representation in the next Congress. Not that a representation will do her so much good, but it will be a great evil to the State if she is not represented. All our interests will suffer if we are unrepresented.

3d. With referance to the election of members to the General Assembly who are ineligible. It is to be hoped that none such will be elected. Should they be, the Constitution of the State must be repealed before they can take their seats; and as the question will be entirely within the control of the Legislature, that body may defer action till the close of its session, and thus deprive the counties sending such delegates of all representation.

But has it not the appearance of persistent and continued rebellion for men to run for Congress who, by the law of Congress, cannot take their seats? And so in regard to the General Assembly. The first act to be done by them when they arrive at the State or National capital will be to demand the repeal of certain laws before they can take their seats. If this class of men are sent to Congress, the members of Congress will conclude that the representative is a type of the people, and will be likely to reject them.

There is no doubt but able delegations can be elected both to the Congress of the United States and to the General Assembly of Virginia, who are eligible.

The highest type of patriotic citizens held up for our admiration in history, in all ages of the world, are those men who have bowed with implicit obedience to the laws of the country, however painful their execution. This is a period in our history which calls for like self denial. I hope the people of Virginia will show themselves equal to the emergency.

I am yours, &c., F. H. PIERPOINT.

We append the oath required of a member of Congress, before taking his seat:

The Test Oath.

Extract from the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

"That hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service (excepting the President of the United States) shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: 'I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God'; which said oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the Court, House of Congress, or Department, to which said office may appertain. And any person who shall falsely take this said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States."

Henry A. Wise says that the chief consolation that he has in the result of the war is, that slavery is forever abolished; that not only the slaves are in fact free from bondage, but that he is free from them.

Claims on the Government.

We publish this week for the information of claimants, the act of Congress of July 4th, 1864, in relation to claims for Quatermaster's and Commisary's Stores, and the rules and regulations of the Department in relation thereto:

GEN'L. ORDERS, No. 35. } Q. M. GENL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, August 29, 1864.

The following act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An Act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quatermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States," and the following "Rules and Regulations to govern in the submission and examination of claims, to be presented to the Quartermaster General and to the Commissary General of Subsistence, respectively," under the act aforesaid, are published for the information and guidance of officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, and
Brevet Major General.

AN ACT

To Restrict the Jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to Provide for the Payment of Certain Demands for Quartermasters' Stores and Subsistence Supplies Furnished to the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for Quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Commissary General of Subsistence, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer; and it shall be the duty of the Commissary General of Subsistence to cause each claim to be examined, and if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been received or taken actually for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with recommendation for settlement.

APPROVED, July 4, 1864.

The following rules and regulations, to govern in the submission and examination of claims, to be presented to the Quartermaster General, and to the Commissary General of Subsistence, respectively, under the Act of July 4, 1864, entitled "An Act to restrict the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States," and the evidence or proofs which must accompany them, are hereby established.

I.

CLAIMS TO BE SUBMITTED TO AND EXAMINED BY THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

All claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for Quartermasters' Stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officer without giving such receipts.

II.

CLAIMS TO BE SUBMITTED TO AND EXAMINED BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

All claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for Subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipts.

III.

PROOFS REQUIRED IN SUPPORT OF THE ABOVE CLAIMS OF CLAIMS.

1st. That the claimant is a loyal citizen of a State not in rebellion. Claims of citizens of the following States and parts of States, declared by the President of the United States, by his Proclamation of the 1st day of January, 1863, to be in rebellion, will not be considered, viz: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascention, Assomption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight Counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth.)

2d. Citizenship.—The claimant will be required to show by his own affidavit, supported by the certificate of the Clerk or Recorder of the town or county of which he claims to be a citizen, that said claimant is a citizen of said town or county.

3d. Loyalty.—The claimant will be required to file with his claim the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, as prescribed by the President's Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, supported by the certificate of a United States Officer, civil or military, that the said claimant, was at the date his claim originated, and has been ever since, loyal to the United States, or the sworn statement of the same facts of at least two witnesses, whose loyalty and credibility shall be vouched for by the certificate of the officers before mentioned.

IV.

Claims arising under this Act must be presented by the claimant, or his authorized attorney, and in the latter case it must be shown by the certificate of the Assessor or Collector of his District, that he has been duly licensed and authorized to act as a claim agent.

V.

VALIDITY OF CLAIMS.

1st. When Quartermasters' Stores, or Subsistence Supplies have been taken by officers and receipted for, such receipts or vouchers must be filed.

2d. When such stores or supplies have been taken by officers without giving such receipts, the claim must set forth the kinds and quantity of stores or supplies, when, where and by what officer taken, the price or value thereof, and must be supported by the affidavit of the claimant as to the correctness of the claim; that the articles named in the claim were actually delivered to or taken by said officer, for the use of the army; that no receipt or voucher has been received therefor; that no payment has been made, or compensation received, in any way, or from any source whatever, for the whole or any part of said claim; that it has not been transferred to any person or persons whomsoever, and that the rates or prices charged are reasonable and just, and do not exceed the market rates or price of the article at the time and place stated.

3d. In all cases, whether or not receipts have been given for the stores or supplies, the affidavit required by the next preceding paragraph, must be supported by such additional affidavits, or other proofs, in relation to the facts stated as may be attainable. The credibility of the claimant and of the witnesses must be vouched for by the certificate of an officer of the United States, civil or military.

4th. Proof must be furnished, as far as attainable, that the Quartermasters' Stores or Subsistence supplies mentioned, have been actually used by the army of the United States.

VI.

Under the Internal Revenue law, each affidavit and certificate must have affixed to it a five cent Internal Revenue Stamp, which must be cancelled by the party affixing it, by writing across thereof his initials and the date.

VII.

Claims for damages, or for losses sustained by thefts, or depredations committed by troops, will not be considered under the act above referred to.

M. C. MEIGS,
Bvt. Maj. Gen'l, and Q. M. Gen'l.

A. E. SHIRAS,
Col., Act'g Com. Gen'l of Subsistence.

Approved:
By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR:
[SIGNED,] C. A. DANA,
Asst. Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.

Some week ago an advertisement appeared in the Richmond Bulletin in which the advertiser expressed a wish to go into the newspaper business with some one who had the material, as his printing office had been destroyed "by the public enemy." A few days since Gen. Terry's attention was attracted to this expression, and Mr. Bailey, the publisher, was sent for to state who the author was. He proved to be John J. Palmer, formerly editor of a paper in Winchester, which was taken possession of by the Federal troops, who lately returned to that city, having been absent since the evacuation. Mr. Palmer was then sent for and committed to Castle Thunder, from whence he has been removed to the city jail.

George W. Ball, Thomas W. Edwards, and Sanderson Thrift, of Loudoun, have received during the past week, the pardon of President Johnson. The property of each of these gentlemen was among that published last week, as having been confiscated and assigned to the Freedmen's Bureau. This releases their property.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. Thomas E. Woodward, on the 10th August, 1865, by the Rev. James H. Wolff, Mr. RICHARD C. JOHNSON to Miss MARY F. WOODWARD, both of Jefferson County.

On the 22nd *ult.*, in Martinsburg, by the Rev. J. H. Swope, JOHN E. GOODMAN, of Morgan Co., to Miss MARY E. MYERS, of Berkeley County.

On the 29th *ult.*, by the Rev. Joshua Evans, at the residence of the bride's father, in Martinsburg, WILLIAM H. KANTNER, of Preston County, W. Virginia, to Miss MARY MARGARET WILEN.

In Lexington, on the 17th *ult.*, by the Rev. John Miller, Maj. BERNARD L. WOLFE, of Berkeley County, to LILLY PRESTON, youngest daughter of Gov. James McDowell, of Virginia.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Hott, EDWARD HAGGENMACKER to Miss REBECCA J. JENKINS, both of Martinsburg.

DIED,

At 'Cherry Mead,' Jefferson County, on the 17th of November, 1863, Mrs. SARAH CAMPBELL, relict of the late Thomas Campbell, aged 77 years, 5 months, and 9 days. By this sad bereavement her family have lost a fond and devoted mother, her neighbors a kind friend. She was an exemplary christian, and died full of hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. She was a faithful member of the church for more than fifty years.

At 'Rural Retreat,' Jefferson County, on the —of September, 1862, Miss HANNAH HURST, daughter of James and Mary Hurst, dec'd., in the 74th year of her age—a fond sister, kind friend and obliging neighbor, and died a christian.

Of Typhoid Fever, at the residence of her father near Charlestown, on the 17th of December, 1862, BETTIE M., daughter of George W. and Sarah R. Briscoe, in the 16th year of her age. She was a young person of a most lovely and gentle disposition, which endeared her to all who knew her, and to her fond parents and doting grandmother she was the light of home and the joy of their hearts,—and they can never cease to mourn her loss, though they bow in humble submission to His Will who gave her to them for a few brief years, and then in His wisdom saw fit to take her to Himself.

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

On the 14th of July, 1862, at Springfield, Mass., ELIZABETH CROWL, of Harper's Ferry, aged 74 years.

[COMMUNICATED]

At Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 5th of March, 1865, WALTER BURWELL, son of Dr. J. J. and Orra S. Janney, of Clarke County, in the 21st year of his age.

In this sad bereavement his widowed mother has lost a devoted and dutiful son; his little brothers and sisters a protector and advisor, and his young associates a true friend. He was an example in all his walks; his Bible was his daily companion, and in it he found the river of life. Reconciled to God's will, he expressed a willingness to die if he could but see his dear mother, and his little orphan brothers and sisters bequeathed to him by a dying father. When his mother was looking for him among the exchanged, the sad intelligence of his death came—the eldest son, the mother's hope! Who could portray the anguish of that mother's heart!

He was a volunteer in the Clarke County Cavalry at the breaking out of the war, then in his 17th year, was ever conspicuous for gallantry, and died as he had lived—fearless, brave and true.

On 18th of Nov. 1862, ESTELLE, daughter of Dr. J. J. and Orra S. Janney, of Scarlet Fever.

Flower! Sweet Flower!—blossomed but to fade and die! In four brief years this afflicted parent laid in the grave, Husband, Daughter and Son.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To add, *Mr. Editor*, one more melancholy tribute to your record of departed dead, permit the writer to name the demise on the 10th day of February, 1864, of MARY CATHARINE MYERS, in the 17th year of her age. She was the youngest daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret Myers, of this town; and as she seemed to unite in her person all that was lovely and beautiful in life, so was severed in death the heart's strongest ligaments and most endearing affections, of devoted parents, fond relatives, and ardently attached schoolmates and associates. Peace to the memory of the loved and affectionate MARY!

Near Madison C. H., August 30, 1864, in the 21st year of his age, JAMES GREGG GIBSON, Sergeant of Co. E., C. S. Marines, and son of James D. Gibson, Esq., of this County.

On the 21st January, 1862, FANNIE, daughter of Joseph L. and Deborah E. Eichelberger,—aged 5 years, 3 months, and 11 days.

At the residence of her father, Mr. Wm. Schæffer, of this county, December 4th, 1862, DEBORAH E. EICHELBERGER, aged 27 years and 4 months, wife of Joseph L. Eichelberger.

At the same place, on the 13th of October, 1862, JOHN WILLIAM, son of Joseph L. and Deborah E. Eichelberger,—aged 6 weeks.

At the same place, on the 6th January, 1863, suddenly of heart disease, THOMAS RUSSELL, SR., aged 73 years.

On the 13th January, 1865, WM. S. RENNER, son of Isaac N. and M. A. Renner,—aged 2 years and 3 months.

Near Mageath's Mill, in Loudoun County, Mrs. JANE GIBBINS, in the 63rd year of her age.

In Leesburg, on 28th *ult.*, of paralysis, Mr. PARKINSON L. LOTT, in the 56th year of his age.

In this place, on the 20th of March, 1864 Miss HANNAH LOTT, of Leesburg, in the 88th year of her age.

On the 16th *ult.*, at his late residence, in Martinsburg, SAMUEL ALBURTIS, aged 45 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Filling up the Record.

A friend furnishes the following list of deaths of members of Co. A., 2nd Reg., "Stonewall" Brigade:

On the 2nd day of August 1861, at Culpeper C. H., from wound received at battle of Manassas, Thomas G. Hurst, son of Capt. J. G. Hurst, of this County, aged 34 years.

On the 12th of August, 1861, at Culpeper C. H., of wound received in battle of Manassas. George N. Myers, son of Mr. Nathaniel Myers, of this town, aged 19 years.

Killed at Kernstown, March 23rd 1862, E. B. W. Crist, of this town, aged 28 years.

Killed at Kernstown, March 23, 1862, James A. Campbell, of this County, aged 34 years.

On the 10th of July, 1862, at Port Republic, of Typhoid Fever, Charles Daugherty, of this County, aged 18 years.

Died near Port Republic, June 26, 1862, Alexander Rodeffer, of Rockingham County.

Killed at Manassas, August 28th 1862, Thomas B. McIntyre, of this town, aged 25 years.

Killed at Manassas, August 28, 1862, Thomas W. Hannah, of this County, aged 18 years.

Killed at Manassas, August 28, 1862, William Pifer, of Rockingham County.

Killed at Manassas, August 30, 1862, James A. Pendleton, of this town, aged 19 years.

Killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, Dolphin T. Rawlins, of this town, aged 23 years.

Died at Point Lookout, in June, 1864, Joseph B. Spotts, of this town, aged 22 years.

Died at Point Lookout, in June, 1864, Joseph Faughnder, of this County, aged 28 years.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

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.

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. Wil the families of former subscribers advise us of changes in this respect, in order that we may have a correct list?

PERSONAL.

We do not desire, nor do we intend, to force the "Old Family Journal" upon any one—nor is it our expectation to please everybody. We have felt a little surprised, however, that many who formerly *patronized!*—by their names, but not by payment—should now hold back. We are not in a condition—just rising from the ashes—to furnish the paper without compensation. Had we the ability to be as liberal as formerly, no household should be without the weekly visits of the Free Press.

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 MANY VOTERS.
Aug. 31, 1865.

Baltimore and O. R. R. Co.

SCHEDULE of Passenger Trains arriving and departing at the Harpers-Ferry Station:

Trains bound East

ARRIVES.	DEPARTS.
Mail train 2 o'clock 34 m.	2 40 P. M.
Express train 4 20.	4 27 A. M.

Trains bound West.

ARRIVES.	DEPARTS.
Mail train 1 o'k 48m.	1 o'k 55m., P. M.
Express train 2 05, A. M.	2 10, A. M.

Office open at all hours for trains. Through Tickets sold to all the principal cities of the Union.
For further information inquire at the Office.
JOHN W. CURTIS, *Agent.*
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 14, 1865.

Winchester & Potomac River Line.

TIME TABLE,

Which took effect on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1865.

Trains going West.

Leave Harpers-Ferry at 8 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Leave Shenandoah at 8 05 A. M. and 3 35 P. M.
Leave Halltown at 8 20 A. M. and 3 50 P. M.
Leave Charlestown at 8 30 A. M. and 4 00 P. M.
Leave Cameron at 8 45 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Leave Summit at 9 00 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
Leave Wadesville 9 15 A. M. and 4 45 P. M.
Arrive at Stephenson's 9 30 A. M. and 5 00 P. M.

Trains going East.

Leave Stephenson's at 5 30 P. M. and 10 30 A. M.
Leave Wadesville at 5 45 P. M. and 10 45 A. M.
Leave Summit at 6 00 P. M. and 11 00 A. M.
Leave Cameron at 6 15 P. M. and 11 15 A. M.
Leave Charlestown at 6 30 P. M. and 11 30 A. M.
Leave Halltown at 6 40 P. M. and 11 40 A. M.
Leave Shenandoah at 6 55 P. M. and 11 55 A. M.
Arrive at Harpers-Ferry 7 P. M. and 12 M.

Approved— D. T. SHAW,
Superintendent, Harpers-Ferry.
R. R. FRANKS, *Freight and Ticket Agent.*
Sept. 14, 1865.

L. A. WHITELEY. W. H. FARRAR. W. R. COLLINS.
Whiteley, Farrar & Collins,
ATTORNEYS and COUNSELLORS
At Law,
AND SOLICITORS OF PATENTS & CLAIMS,
PRACTICE in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Courts of the District of Columbia, and attend to the Prosecution of Claims before the Departments.
Particular attention paid to the Sale or Leasing of Southern Lands.
OFFICES, No. 200 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Sept. 14, '65.—2m. *Washington, D. C.*

Mmm'e E. Bastien,
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
AND
CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTER,
No. 74 Lexington St., bet. Charles and Liberty Sts., BALTIMORE.
Hair Braids, Bandeaux, Curls, Wigs, &c., Toilet Articles, Fancy Goods, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c. ☞ Opposite Painters' Ice Cream Saloon.
September 14, 1865.—1y.

C. P. KNIGHT. W. H. JOHNSON, JR.
KNIGHT & JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE Dealers in PAPER and Paper Manufacturers' Materials,
21 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Sept. 14, 1865.—1y.

J. GUTMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,
Laces, Millinery Goods, Hoop Skirts and Corsets,
No. 29 NORTH EUTAW STREET,
BALTIMORE.
September 14, 1865.—1y

A. McCafferty,
Bonnet Frame Factory,
Wholesale and Retail.
KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of all the latest styles.
No. 68, Lexington St., near Charles St.,
Sept. 14, 1865.—1y BALTIMORE, MD.

HOOP SKIRTS, French Corsets, and Balmorals, just received and for sale by
Sept. 14. H. L. HEISKELL.

BACON & LARD WANTED, for which I will pay the highest market price in goods.
H. L. HEISKELL.

80,000 POUNDS RAGS wanted, for which I will pay the highest market price. H. L. HEISKELL.

GENTLEMEN'S Fine Tipped Gaiter Boots, Ladies' Morocco Sewed and Pegged Gaiter Boots, and Lasting Congress Gaiters for sale by
H. L. HEISKELL.

ANOTHER lot of fine Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins. Also, Sack Flannel for sale by
H. L. HEISKELL.

A NEW supply of Fancy Trimmings, also New Styles Fancy Neck Ties, just received and for sale by H. L. HEISKELL.

WORSTEDS, a fine assortment, all colors, for sale by H. L. HEISKELL.

MAHOGANY Table Oil Cloth for sale by
H. L. HEISKELL.

VIOLIN & Guitar Strings for sale by
CAMPBELL & MASON.

HUBBEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron for sale by
CAMPBELL & MASON.

WANTED, Bacon, Lard and Rags, by
W. EBY.

SUPERIOR French Brandy and Whiskey for sale by W. EBY.

Charles Davies
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Harper's Ferry, West Virginia,
WILL attend to business in all the Courts of this State.
September 14, 1865.

Harness, Saddles & Bridles,
MANUFACTURED OR REPAIRED
At Charlestown, Jefferson County.
THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he is constantly making and repairing Carriage, Gig, Buggy, Coach and Waggon, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, &c., in the most durable manner, and the most modern style of workmanship, and at short notice and upon "living" terms. My work commends itself. All I ask is a share of the public patronage.
Call upon me at my residence nearly opposite 'Holl's Pump.'
Sept. 14, '65. HENRY D. MIDDLEKAUFF.

Hides Wanted.
ALL kinds of Hides and Skins wanted, in exchange for work or the highest cash price.
Sept. 14,—3t. R. SHUGERT.

MEETINGS
Of "the Stockholders of the Shenandoah Bridge Co. at Harpers-Ferry," and of "the Stockholders of the Hillsborough and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike Co."
MEETINGS of the Stockholders of both the above named companies will take place on *Monday, the 25th day of September,* 1865,
At 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Toll House of the Bridge Company in Harpers-Ferry.
A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
Harpers-Ferry, Sept. 14, 1865.

Estray Sheep.
CAME to my farm about the first of August, 13 Sheep, which the owner can get by proving property and paying charges.
Sept. 14, 3t. JOSEPH CRANE.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. W. R. Raum, will please come forward and settle. Those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. ELIZABETH RAUM, *Executrix.*
Sept. 14, 1865. 5t.

NOTICE.
ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me will come forward and settle either by note or otherwise. E. H. CAMPBELL.
Charlestown, Sept. 14, 1865.—3t.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE undersigned, will expose to public sale, near Bloomery, in Jefferson County,
On Saturday next, 16th September, 1865,
6 or 8 Good Work Horses;
20 to 25 Head Cattle, consisting of Milch Cows, Stock Cattle and Beef Cattle;
Also, a number of fat Hogs.
The Horses, Milch Cows and Stock Cattle will be sold on a credit until 1st day of August next.
The Cash will be required for the fat Cattle and Hogs. Bonds approved, and bearing interest from day of sale, will be required on property sold, before it is removed from the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Sept. 14. AMOS SHEPHERD.

$40 Reward.
WAS Stolen from the subscriber, near Berryville, Clarke County, about the 12th day of August, a dark, Sorrel Mare, about fifteen hands high, left eye blind, branded C. S. on the left shoulder, lame in one hind-foot—caused by foot evil; part of the foot has come off, shoe and all.
I will give forty dollars for thief and mare, or 20 dollars for mare; ten dollars for any information so that I get her again.
Sept. 14. JOHN CAIN.

$15 Reward.
STOLEN on Saturday night, 2d inst., from my pasture field, about two miles above Hillsboro', Loudoun County, a Black MULE, about 15 hands high. His left hind leg has the appearance of having been broken—having a knot half way between Hock and Pasture joint; walks on side of hoof. In hollow of left thigh are the letters M B. Two small white marks to the left of his tail.
Sept. 14, 3t. ALFRED JONES.

$50 Reward.
STOLEN from my residence near Bloomfield, Loudoun County, on Sunday, 10th *inst.*, by a man calling himself "*Geo. B. Elliot,*" a large grey Horse, 8 years old, branded U. S. on left, and T on both shoulders, with fresh gear marks on right side and hind leg. I will give the above reward for the horse if delivered to me, or for any information that will lead to his recovery.
Sept. 12, 3t. GEORGE M. GRAYSON.

$5 Reward.
LOST, yesterday, between the Shannondale Ferry and Rissler's woods, my POCKET BOOK, containing $13 and some valuable papers. The above reward will be paid upon delivery to me.
Sep. 7, 1865. JOHN W. KENNEDY.

Boots & Shoes Repaired.
J. C. KEMP announces that he is prepared to repair Boots & Shoes in a neat and durable manner, upon reasonable terms *for cash,* and expeditiously.
His Shop is on Congress st. near the Baptist Church, Charlestown. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Sept. 7,—3t.

Warren & Whittington.
Respectfully announce that they have established themselves at Harper's Ferry, and will conduct
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
Painting, in all its branches. Also
Graining, Papering
and Glazing done in best style, and upon short notice. Mixed Paints constantly on hand—also, patterns of Wall-paper.
G. E. WARREN,
J. N. WHITTINGTON.
Harper's Ferry, Sept. 7, 1865.—tf.

Public Sale.
I WILL sell where I am now living, (a few hundred yards from McCurdy's Mill) in Jefferson county, on
Friday, September 15,
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE;
Leather-covered Spring Lounge; Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands; 1 new and superior COOK Stove; new Churn, Tin Safe, Tables, Buckets, &c.
Also, several tons Hay, 15 bushels Potatoes, 3 healthy Hogs, Wood Wagon, Saddle, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Credit of six months over $20—under, Cash.
Sept. 7. J. H. KELLY.

20,000 Bushels Wheat
WANTED, for which I will give the highest price in cash. Extra and Family Flour on hand and for sale, which will be delivered in any part of the town, free of charge.
JOHN J. LOCK.
Charlestown, Sept. 7, 1865.

Oysters! Oysters!!
HAVING effected ample arrangements with some of the most extensive dealers in OYSTERS in this city, I am prepared to furnish you daily with A 1 FRESH OYSTERS by the can or keg, or in any quantity that may be desired, at the Shuckers' price. Boxes and kegs sent and returned by Express. All orders will receive prompt attention. No. 50 S. Howard Street, Baltimore.
Sept. 7, 1865. C. C. CAMERON.

FINE Imperial, Y. H. and Black Teas, for sale by A. D. PRATT & CO.

ISAAC FOUKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practise in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick Counties. *Claims against the Government attended to,*
He can be found on Friday and Saturday of each week at the Store-room of James McGraw, on Shenandoah Street, Harper's Ferry—unless called elsewhere by professional business.
Charlestown, Sept. 7, 1865.—3t.

ROBERT LAWSON,
SADDLE, TRUNK, HARNESS, and COLLAR Manufacturer.
Wholesale and Retail, No. 277 Baltimore St., near Sharp street, Baltimore.
Sept. 7, 1865.—1y.

To the Southern Trade.
R. B. Griffin & Son,
Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, No. 19 South Charles St., Baltimore, Md.,
HAVE constantly on hand all the latest styles of Baltimore and Eastern Manufacture.
Having been engaged in the Southern trade for the past twenty-five years, and being desirous of continuing it, they offer great inducements in a CHOICE STOCK to select from at very low prices for CASH, and on short time.
R. B. GRIFFIN & SON.
Sept. 7, 1865.—1m.

CHAS. S. COLLINS. E. S. HEATH.
COLLINS & HEATH,
22 Light Street, Baltimore,
SOLE Manufacturers of Magee's FURNACE and RANGE, the celebrated Malcom Patent Evaporating HEATER, and the celebrated SPENCE RANGE. Also, GOINGS' European RANGE.
MANUFACURERS OF
Cooking Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces,
Water Backs, Pumps, Cast Iron Sinks,
Bath Tubs, Cooking Stoves,
Hollow-ware, Church Stoves,
Parlor Stoves, Grates,
Copper and Tin Ware,
Ship Cabooses, all paterns and sizes.
Refrigerators.
Also, House and Ship Plumbing of every description.
☞ Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.
Baltimore, Sept. 7, 1865.—1y.

Harpers-Ferry Clothing
AND
Gent's Furnishing Store.
THE undersigned having moved his stock from High to Shenandoah Street, takes pleasure in offering the public a fine selection of
BOYS' AND GENT'S CLOTHING.
Also, a good assortment and quality of
Hats, Boots and Shoes,
Trunks, Valises and Carpet Sacks.
Persons will do well to call and examine my stock, as I will sell cheap for cash.
M. ROSENBERG.
Shenandoah St., opposite late Head Quarters.
Sept. 7, 1865.—6m.

Fall & Winter Millinery.
RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, VEILS, HEAD-NETS, BELTINGS and BUCKLES,
RUCHES, NETS, CRAPES,
FRENCH FRAMES, &c.,
STRAW BONNETS,
HATS FOR LADIES AND MISSES, in Straw, Felt, Silk, Plush and Velvet, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
SHAKER HOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
The largest and most complete stock of Millinery Goods ever offered for sale in the United States, embracing all of the French Novelties for the season, and at prices that will defy competition.
ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.
Sept. 7, 1865.—y 237 Baltimore street.

New Goods. New Goods.
I HAVE just received a New Supply of Goods suitable for the Fall Trade. Among them are some very neat and cheap Ladies' Dress Goods, also a nice stock of Fall Cassimeres, besides many other articles needed by both ladies and gentlemen, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Call and examine the stock before purchasing.
Sept. 7, 1865. D. HOWELL.

For Rent,
A GOOD STORE HOUSE. Also, a GOOD DWELLING HOUSE. This property is well adapted for store and dwelling. Call and judge.
GEORGE M. NICELY.
Leetown, Sept. 7, 1865.

JOHN L. HOOFF
ANNOUNCES to his former customers and the public, that he has resumed business at the store-room in the dwelling of the late Dr. Raum—one door west of his old stand; and offers, *for Cash or Country Produce,* a carefully selected assortment of merchandise.
He invites attention to his stock of Calicoes, Domestic Goods, Shoes, &c., also Family Groceries, and assures all who may patronize him, that they shall not go away dissatisfied.
Charlestown, Sept. 7, 1865.

PRIME TEA for sale by
JOHN L. HOOFF.

HERRING and Mackerel for sale by
JOHN L. HOOFF.

GROUND ALUM and Fine Salt for sale by
JOHN L. HOOFF.

CORN MEAL and Flour for sale by
JOHN L. HOOFF.

MOLASSES and Sugar House Syrup, very superior, for sale by JOHN L. HOOFF.

PURE Cider Vinegar for sale by
JOHN L. HOOFF.

KEROSENE OIL, very fine, for sale by
JOHN L. HOOFF.

SHOES—Ladies' Gentlemen's, Boys' and Misses' Gaiters and Shoes of good quality and very cheap. JOHN L. HOOFF.

SWEET Potatoes—fresh and nice—for sale by
JOHN L. HOOFF.

D. HUMPHREYS,
DEALER IN
Hardware, Cutlery,
TOOLS and FINDINGS for Carpenters, Smiths, Saddlers, Shoemakers, Masons and Cabinet-makers; IRON, HORSE and MULE SHOES, Locks, Screws, Bolts, Hinges, and Nails of every description; Hollow Ware, Stone and Queensware, Glass, Wooden Ware, Willow Ware, Lamps, Cordage, Brooms, Brushes, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Also, a carefully selected assortment of
GROCERIES,
all of which I am determined to sell at *Baltimore Retail Prices.* Orders promptly attended to.
My friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine, and buy only at the place where the *Best and Cheapest Goods* are to be had.
D. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.
September 7, 1865.

WASHING Machines and Herman's Patent Clothes' Wringers for sale by
D. HUMPHREYS.

WHEELING Nails for sale by
D. HUMPHREYS.

MACHINE & Lamp Oils for sale by
D. HUMPHREYS.

POWDER, Shot and Caps for sale by
D. HUMPHREYS.

KEROSENE CRATER, for heating purposes on Lamp Chimneys, a very superior article for the sick room, for sale by W. EBY.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE
Mill Property, Water Power, Hydraulic Cement Quarries, &c.,
NEAR
Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia.
BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Alexander R. Boteler and wife, to the undersigned, bearing date the 12th day of May, 1847, and recorded in the Court of the County of Jefferson, will be offered at Public Sale in front of the Town Hall in Shepherdstown,
On Saturday, the 7th day of October, next, that very desirable Property upon the south bank of the Potomac, one mile below Shepherdstown, known as the
"POTOMAC MILLS,"
including the Mill Lot of about
FIFTEEN ACRES
and all its Valuable Appurtenances.
The Water Power
belonging to this Property is one of the most extensive in the State, comprising as it does the full force of the Potomac river by means of a dam some seven hundred feet in length, built against a ledge of rock, which extends at right angles across the bed of the River, constituting thereby an indestructable natural dam of itself and affording the best possible foundation for such a superstructure.
THE HYDRAULIC CEMENT QUARRIES
upon the premises are convenient to the kilns and capable of supplying an unlimited amount of that Mineral of the very best quality.
Although the buildings have nearly all been destroyed during the recent war—the Merchant Mill, Cement Factory, Saw Mill, &c., having been burnt by Massachusetts troops in the summer of 1861—the walls of the principle part of them remain without material injury, being of the most substantial character, those, for instance of the Merchant Mill being one hundred feet long by fifty wide, three stories high of brick, three feet thick at their base, and eighteen inches at top, resting upon a limestone foundation six feet thick, built upon arches sprung on solid rock.
By means of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road every facility is afforded for transportation to and from this Property, which from its situation in the fertile Valley or the Shenandoah, is admirably located in every respect for the establishment of a Manufacturing village and is well worthy the attention of enterprising capitalists.
☞ TERMS CASH.
HENRY BERRY,
Sept. 7, 1865—6t. *Trustee.*

HIDES WANTED.
ALL kinds of Hides wanted in exchange for Goods by A. D. PRATT & CO.
Sept. 7, 1865.

D. HOWELL
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Charlestown and the surrounding country, that he has opened a STORE in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Starry, nearly opposite the Bank, where he will keep a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS,
SHOES, QUEENSWARE,
And all other Goods usually kept in a country store.
His stock will be constantly replenished from the Baltimore market, and as the goods are bought on the best terms, and sold exclusively for cash, he will be enabled to sell on short profits, consequently his goods will be found to be as cheap as any other house.
He hopes by strict attention to business, and a disposition at all times to accommodate, to merit a full share of the public patronage.
☞ Country Produce taken at all times in exchange for goods, at the highest market prices.
August 31, 1865.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MRS. FORREST having removed from Staunton to Charlestown, will open her School for Young Ladies on

Wednesday, September 13th, 1865.

Being provided with competent Assistants, every advantage for a thorough course in English, Mathematics, Music and the Languages, will be afforded.

Early applications for the Boarding Department must be made, as the number of Boarders is limited.

Parents are assured that everything will be done to promote the comfort and happiness of the pupils. Terms made known on application. Address

MRS. A. M. FORREST,
Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., Aug. 31, 1865.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
IN CHARLESTOWN,

UNDER the supervision of the undersigned, will be resumed on MONDAY, the 4th September next, at the house occupied by Major Kearsley, on the Main street.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two sessions; the first commencing the first Monday in September and ending the last day of January; the second commencing the first of February and closing the last Friday in June. Those who enter after a Session has commenced will be charged from the date of entrance. No deduction made for absence.

Course of Studies and Terms:

PRIMARY CLASS.—Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Primary Geography and History, and Writing, for Session of Five Months.........$12.00

JUNIOR CLASS.—Reading, Definitions, Arithmetic, Geography and School Atlas, with use of Globes, Common School History, Grammar, Composition and Writing.......... 16.00

MIDDLE CLASS.—Arithmetic, History, Natural Philosophy, Grammar, Physiology, Reading, Composition and Writing.......... 20.00

SENIOR CLASS.—Arithmetic, Ancient Geography, Universal History, Algebra, Chemistry, Astronomy, Mythology, Selections from the Poets, Mental Philosophy, History of English Literature, Evidences of Christianity.......... 24.00

FRENCH.......... 8.00

Music on the Piano.

Payment one half in advance, the remainder at the end of the Session.

An extra charge of $1.00 per Session for Fuel.

Boarding will be provided on application to the undersigned.

ROBERT T. BROWN.
Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., Aug. 31st, 1865.

THE CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September.

The attention of parents anxious in reference to the education of their sons is respectfully asked to this school. It is my determination to make it, if possible, equal to the best institutions of the kind in the country, and I think I am warranted from my past experience in promising myself success. All the branches usually taught in high schools and academies will be embraced in my course, but it will be my endeavour to have my pupils acquire a thorough acquaintance with whatever they undertake to learn, rather than a superficial knowledge of many subjects.

I have been successful in securing the services of a gentleman as assistant for the next session who has had considerable experience in teaching, and who will, as I believe, conscientiously and efficiently discharge his whole duty.

Terms:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Composition and Declamation, per session of five months..........$18.00

Physical Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, Book-Keeping, Latin, Greek, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, each, additional.......... 1.50

An additional charge of $1.00 per session for fuel is customary. Payment will be expected one half at the middle of the session, and the remainder at its close. If part can be paid in advance, it will be regarded as a favor. No pupil will be received for less than two and a-half months. Boarding can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

C. N. CAMPBELL,
Aug. 31st, 1865. Principal.

New Goods.
WE are just receiving a large supply of Family Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.
Aug. 31, 1865. D. HUMPHREYS.

Harry C. Nicely,
DEALER in HATS, CAPS, &c., 34, W. Baltimore St., opposite Maryland Institute, Baltimore. August 31, 1865.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A small SEVEN SHOOTER, with the initials "J. M. C." on the butt, has been lost or stolen. Any one finding the same, and leaving it at Free Press Office, will be rewarded.
Aug. 31, 1865.

Auctioneer's Notice.
THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many friends, takes pleasure in notifying the public generally, that he has taken out the Government and State License as AUCTIONEER. He will attend promptly, and he hopes to the satisfaction of buyer and seller, of all business committed to his hands in the county of Jefferson, and the neighboring counties of Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley.—Terms reasonable, and sasisfactory references given. Letters addressed to him at Charlestown, will meet prompt attention.
W. T. FOREMAN.
August 31, 1865.—tf.

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 Street,
P. O. BOX No. 634.
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 Charlestown, 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 non-indebtedness obtained.
August 31, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE.
AS administrator of the estate of Joseph Harley, dec'd, I will offer at public sale,
On Friday, the 15th day of September, 1865,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., the personal effects of said deceased, consisting of a variety of
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,
As Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Stoves, Carpets, Tables, Wardrobes, Chairs, and many other articles of a well furnished house. One Rockaway, one Spring Wagon and Harness, together with a number of Clocks and Watches. Also, a fine assortment of Tools, for clock and watch repairing, and a small stock of Clock and Watch Material.
Terms.—A credit of six months will be given on sums of $10 and upwards, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
Persons indebted to the estate will please call and pay the claims against them. Those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement.
W. O. MACOUGHTRY.
Administrator of Joseph Harley.
Middleway, Jeff. Co., Aug. 31, 1865.

Commissioner's Sale
OF
Valuable Land in Jefferson County, Virginia.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for Jefferson County, Virginia, made on the 30th day of October, 1860, in the suit of John F. Hamtramck, exx. ag't A. R. Boteler, and others—and by virtue of a deed of trust from A. R. Boteler to me, dated 19th day of May, 18[illegible] the undersigned, as Commissioner and Trustee, will,
On Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1865, in front of the New Town Hall in Shepherdstown, corner of German and Market streets.
Offer, at public sale, that very desirable TRACT OF LAND, containing near *One Hundred Acres,* situated in the county of Jefferson, on the turnpike road leading from Shepherdstown to Smithfield, and about one mile from Shepherdstown, on which the said A. R. Boteler lately resided.
Terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree:—One fourth cash, and the balance in equal payments of one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give his bonds for the deferred payments, and a deed of trust on the land.
This land will be sold subject to Mrs. Boteler's contingent right of dower, should she survive her husband. Although the buildings were all burned by order of Major Gen'l Hunter, yet this is still a beautiful and most desireable location for a private residence.
E. I. LEE, *Trustee & Com'r.*
August 24, 1865.
☞ *Shepherdstown Register and Baltimore Gazette, please copy till day of sale.*

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late WM. HURST, will come forward and settle.—Those having Claims against said Estate will present them well authenticated for settlement.
Sept. 7, '65.—5t. MARY HURST, *Ex'trx.*

LARD for sale by
A. D. PRATT & CO.

THE best Gun Powder Tea can be procured of
W. EBY.

IRON.—Plow Iron just received. For sale by
W. EBY.

P. A. Cheese, and Scotch Herrings for sale by
W. EBY.

BLASTING Powder and Fuse. Also, Sporting Powder, Shot and Caps, for sale by
Aug. 31, 1865. A. D. PRATT & CO.

A LOT of superior Chopping Axes and Trace Chains, just received and for sale by
Aug. 31. A. D. PRATT & CO.

FRESH Lemons and Raisins just received and for sale by A. D. PRATT & CO.

5,000 bushels of Wheat wanted in exchange for Goods or cash, by
Aug. 31. A. D. PRATT & CO.

HOOP SKIRTS and French Corsetts just rec'd and for sale by A. D. PRATT & CO.

50,000 pounds Cotton and Woollen Rags wanted, for which the highest price will be paid by
Aug. 31. A. D. PRATT & CO.

COAL OIL, Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys. Also, Coal Oil Lanterns, for sale by
A. D. PRATT & CO.

PURE Cider Vinegar for sale by
A. D. PRATT & CO.

NAILS, Fencing and Shingling, for sale by
A. D. PRATT & CO.

LADIES Morocco Walking Boots just received and for sale by A. D. PRATT & CO.

LADIES' fine black Straw Hats just received and for sale by A. D. PRATT & CO.

BACON, Lard and Tallow, wanted by
A. D. PRATT & CO.

MILL Saw Files, 10 or 12 inch. Also, Taper Saw Files, and Horse Rasps, for sale by
A. D. PRATT & CO.
August 31, 1865.

VARIETY.

Lines To Our Baby.

Little allspice, pepper, pickle!
Baby, changeable and fickle,
Lying in your nurse's arms,
Safe from everything that harms;
Full of smiles and full of tears,
Full of joys and full of fears,
Are you mortal or divine?
Tell me, little baby mine!

Little rabbit, cricket, robin!
Baby whimpering and sobbing,
Sleeping on your mother's lap,
Dreaming whiles, of sweetened pap.
Pleased with chirping, pleased with song,
Quietted by nothing long.
Care you most for milk or wine?
Tell me, little baby mine!

Little monkey, lemon, clove!
Baby, fruit of wedded love,
Seated on your father's knee,
As wide awake as you can be,
Striving, while you clutch the air,
To pull his whiskers or his hair,
Think you not you're something fine?
Tell me, little baby mine!

Little poppy, saffron, thistle!
Baby, stilled with chirp and whistle,
Nestled in your cradle small,
Like a little waxen doll;
Do you in your slumbers view
Spirits hovering over you—
Angel spirits half divine?
Tell me, little baby mine!

Little cherub, sunshine, star!
Baby, comfort of mama,
Welcomed to this world with kisses,
Crowned with love and earthly blisses;
Dimpled darling, blue-eyed boy,
A future hope, a present joy;
Why thus round my heart entwine?
Tell me, little baby mine!

VERY INNOCENT.—We have seldom heard of an instance of more beautiful simplicity than was evinced by a matter-of-fact witness on a riot trial case down east.

'What where the mob doing when you first saw them?' was one of the questions asked by the district attorney.

'They was a-sigin',' replied the witness.

'*Singing*!' exclaimed the public prosecutor; 'what were they singing about?'

'I don't know, I'm sure, but they was *a-sigin'* 'any how.'

'Well, what was it. What were they saying? What did they seem to be talking about?'

'Wall, as fur as I recollect,' replied the witness, 'they was talkin' about a man o' the name of Mr. Tucker, who refused to come home to his tea!'

—o—

GOOD.—The following which we clip from an exchange:

When lovely woman veils her bosom
With muslin fashionably thin,
What men with eyes can e'er refuse 'em
Cautiously from peering in?
And when his ardent gaze returning,
The muslin heaves to deep drawn sighs,
Would not his finger ends be burning
To press—*his hat down o'er his eyes.*

—o—

☞ Mrs. Dubois, in describing an insane tom-cat, says: "He dashed under the bed, where he converted his eyes into two balls of phosphorus, his tail into a bologna sausage, while his voice assumed an unearthliness that reminded her of the old scratch himself." She got him out of the house by shooting him with the slop-pail,

—o—

☞ People may tell you of your being unfit for some peculiar occupation in life; but heed them not. Whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity, will be found fit for you. That is, provided you have a corresponding bump. Whence the saying, "He has mistaken his trade?"

—o—

☞ "Papa, I planted some potatoes in our garden," said one of the smart youths of this generation to his father, "and what do you think came up?" "Why, potatoes of course." "No, siree! there came up a drove of hogs and ate them all." The old man says, that will do me.

—o—

☞ A gentleman being asked the price of ducks, confessed he could not tell; for he had been out that very day with his wife, and she had purchased no fewer than three ducks.—First, there was "a duck" of a dress; secondly, "a duck" of a parasol; and thirdly, "a duck" of a bonnet.

—o—

☞ "Tom, why did you not marry Lucy?" "Oh, she has a sort of hesitation in her speech, and so I left her." "A hesitation in her speech? I never knew of that before. Are you not mistaken?" "No, not at all, for when I asked her if she would have me, she hesitated to say yes, and so I left her for another girl."

—o—

☞ An Irish advertisement reads as follows: "Lost, on Saturday last, but the loser does not know where, an empty sack with a cheese in it. On the sack the letters P. C. are marked, but so completely worn out as not to be legible."

—o—

☞ "You have been sorely tried," said a sympathizing friend of Joe Crowden, weeping over the coffin of his third wife. "Yes," responded the bereaved one, "I have always had the dreadfulest luck with women."

—o—

☞ "Why the deuce is it," said a young swell, a few days since, "that I can't make my collar sit well?" Because it is a standing collar," replied the person to whom the question was addressed.

—o—

☞ "That's a fine strain," said one gentleman to another, alluding to the tones of a concert singer the other evening. "Yes," said a countryman who sat near, "but if he strains much more he'll split."

—o—

☞ A farmer charged a hired man with having an offensive breath. "Thunder and lightning!" said the man, "do you expect a man to breathe musk roses for six dollars a month!"

—o—

☞ An old woman called at the telegraph office at London Bridge, and requested the operator to send her "carpet-bag to Maidstone, and return a dress by telegraph that day, sure."

—o—

☞ "Here's Webster on a bridge," said Mrs. Partington, as she handed Ike a new unabridged dictionary. "Study it contentively, and you will gain a great deal of inflamation."

—o—

☞ A man in the Detroit jail wishes he had the small-pox so that he could break out.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. H. PEIRCE, resident of Charlestown, Virginia, would call attention to the late improvement of inserting Artificial Teeth on the vulcanized rubber base, which is greatly superior to gold or silver for beauty, natural appearance, durability and economy. Aug. 31, 1865.—1y.

Dr. J. A. Straith

OFFERS to the Public for the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office Hours from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Office & Residence same with Dr. J. J. H. Straith.
Aug. 24, 1865.

Dr. W. F. ALEXANDER

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood of Duffield's Depot, Jefferson County.
☞ OFFICE AT MR. HILLERY'S HOUSE. ☜
August 24, 1865.

JOHN W. KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlestown, West Virg'a,

HAVING resumed the practice of his profession, will attend the Circuit Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and Frederick, and the Court of Appeals at Wheeling. Aug. 24, 1865.—tf.

J. H. EWING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE, No. 11, Law Building, St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md., is authorized to transact any business connected with the Free Press, in the city of Baltimore. Aug. 24, 1865.

J. J. Stevens,

DEALER in Dry Goods, and Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Drugs, Medicines, &c., Shenandoah Street, Harpers-Ferry, Va., respectfully solicits the consignment of Country Produce.
August 24, 1865.—

E. RODBERG,
Watch-Maker & Jeweller

And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles to suit all ages,
188 W. Pratt St. Baltimore,
[Between the Maltby and Green House.]
Aug. 31, 1865.

C. C. CAMERON,
General Produce and Commission Merchant,

FOR the sale of Butter, Eggs, Lard, Poultry, Wool, and all other Produce. Will also attend to the purchase of any kind of Goods, at a small commission. Would ask the attention of Country Merchants. No. 50 South Howard Street, Baltimore, Md. August 24, 1865.

Stove Store and Tin Shop.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand an assortment of the most approved
STOVES, TIN WARE, &c.,
At his Shop on Main Street, Charlestown. Everything usually manufactured and kept in a Tin Shop can be had by giving me a call, and at the most reasonable prices.
☞ House Spouting, Jobbing and Repairing, done on short notice. ALBERT MILLER.
August 31, 1865.

Harness, Saddles, Bridles.

THE undersigned, *One Door West of Carter House, and opposite Court-House, in Charlestown,* keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, every description of
SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, & COLLARS, and CARRIAGE & WAGON HARNESS of all kinds,
Repairing done at the shortest notice.
Aug. 31, '65. REASON SHUGART.

GEORGE E. S. PHILIPS. JULIUS C. HOLMES.

Philips & Holmes,

ADOPT this method of informing the citizens of Jefferson and Clarke that they have formed a co-partnership in the *HOUSE JOINING BUSINESS,* and are prepared to fill orders from all sections of the above named counties. They will endeavor to please those who may favor them with orders both by their charges, and putting the work up substantially.
Rippon, Jefferson Co., Aug. 24, 1865.—tf.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF
Valuable Brick House and Lot
On Camp-Hill in the town of Harpers-Ferry.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by A. M. Cridler, and Deborah his wife, on the 11th day of April, 1859, to the undersigned, to secure to Frederick A. Rœder a certain sum of money therein mentioned, which said deed was duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Jefferson County, Virginia, we shall, *on the twenty-third day of September,* 1865, in front of the Shenandoah Hotel, in the town of Harpers-Ferry, sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the HOUSE AND LOT in the deed of trust mentioned. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M.

JOHN C. UNSELD,
A. H. HERR,
August 24, 1865. *Trustees.*

BOARDING.

MRS. HENRY BROWN, No. 22 South Green St., Baltimore, Md. Persons wishing Board can be accommodated by the day or week.
Location pleasant, and convenient to business; within a few minutes' walk of Camden Station or Howard street. *Terms moderate.*
August 24, 1865.—tf.

McIntosh's Howard House,

HOWARD St., near Balt., Baltimore. Please give me a call when you next visit the city.
JOHN McINTOSH.
August 24, 1865.—tf.

Merchandize at Myerstown.

JOSEPH MYERS has opened to the public, at his Store in Myerstown, a very general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
Embracing almost every article needed by man, woman or child. The Dress Goods for ladies are superb, and the gentlemen can be accommodated fully in accordance with the latest styles.
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.—a complete assortment, and *Groceries and Liquors* best qualities, and extraordinarily cheap. The public custom solicited.
Aug. 24, '65. JOSEPH MYERS.

Special Notice.

TO enable us to *Buy,* and consequently *Sell,* Goods at low figures, we have adopted an *exclusively Cash System,* which will be adhered to strictly *irrespective of persons.* By an impartial regard to this matter we expect to make friends of our customers, and continue them as such.
Aug. 24, 1865. AISQUITH & BRO.

J. H. Easterday's
TIN, SHEET IRON AND STOVE HOUSE,
Main Street, Charlestown, Va.,

KEEPS constantly on hand every description of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, a full assortment of STOVES will be kept on hand for the Fall trade.
JOB WORK of every kind pertaining to the business made to order by the best workmen and best materials, and at the lowest prices. Particular attention paid to *Tin Roofing, Guttering, &c.*
☞ Cotton Rags, Beeswax, Old Copper, Brass, Iron, Pewter and Lead, Sheepskins, Hides, Bacon, Lard, Wool, and Country Produce in general, taken in exchange for Tin Ware or Tin Work.
August 24, 1865.—y.

School Books!

WE have on hand and for sale Comly's Spelling Books, Webster's Primary Dictionary; McGuffy's 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Reader; Davies' and Pike's Arithmetic, Mitchell's Primary Geography, Mitchell's School Geography Atlas, Outlines Physical Geography by Cotton and Fitch, Butler's, Brown's, Bullion's and Smith's English Grammar, Comstock's and Townes' Chemistry, Davies' Elementary Algebra, Davies' 1st Bourden, Packer's Philosophy, Goodrich's common School and Pictorial History; Frost's History; First Lessons in History and English Composition: Andrews' Latin Lessons, Bullion's Latin Grammar; Copy Books, Slates and Pencils, Ink, Pens, Paper and Envelopes. CAMPBELL & MASON.
Charlestown, August 31, 1865.

MACHINE OIL just received and for sale by
A. D. PRATT & CO.

1,000 pounds Sugar-cured Hams, just rec'd and for sale by
Aug. 31. A. D. PRATT & CO.

New Hardware Store, &c.

ALWAYS on hand, and for sale at the *lowest Cash prices,*
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, BROOMS,
CORDAGE, CUTLERY,
GLASS, QUEENSWARE,
LAMPS,
STONEWARE, HOLLOW-WARE,
FRUIT CANS, GROCERIES,
And *House Furnishing Goods generally.*
D. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Aug. 24, 1865.

To Persons Desiring to Study Medicine.

I WISH to form a small Class in Medicine and Surgery to continue during TEN MONTHS and, if circumstances allow, to the opening of the Medical Colleges in the Fall of 1866.
Purposing a systematic course of instruction—conducted by daily Lessons and Examinations, Lectures and demonstrations. To teach the fundamental branches, Anatomy, Physiology, &c., fully; and conduct the reading in the higher branches, extended by subjects through all the best Authors of a very complete and select Medical library, over the whole ground compassed by the course of lectures in the best Medical Schools, with explanatory teaching and all the clinical demonstration afforded by a general Office and Country practice. I have at command good Anatomical Rooms and material to give each Student a full course of dissection—a first-class Drug Store, to which students will have constant access for familiarizing themselves with all Medicines, and the preparation of compounds and prescriptions—and the services of a thoroughly educated Druggist, to demonstrate the practice of Pharmacy.
The use of the Microscope in Pathology and Medical Diagnosis; Auscultation and Percussion, in diseases of the organs of the Chest; the internal topical treatment of diseases of the air-passages, recently made a specialty; Operative Surgery on the cadaver; Analysis of the Excretions; will each be taught in a set of Lectures and by clinical and practical demonstration.
Intending to undertake it as a *Tutor* the duties of such an engagement require enough students to constitute a small class. Any one applying I will communicate more fully by letter. I wish to make positive arrangements by the 2nd week in October.
TERMS.—About $100 for the first Ten Months. Board as cheap here as anywhere in the country.
DR. J. A. STRAITH.
Aug. 24, 1865.

Staunton Vin., Leesburg Mirror, Winchester News, Warrenton paper, Fred. Md., Examiner and Hagerstown Torch Light copy two weeks, and send bill for collection.

CAMPBELL & MASON,
APOTHECARIES,
South side Main Street, Charlestown.

THE undersigned having recently refitted their Store-room, and received a full stock of fresh and reliable
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, &c., &c.,
Will supply friends and customers at accommodating prices.
Included in our Stock (the whole of which has been selected with great care, are—
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Lozenges—Jaynes' Expectorant,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Plantation Bitter's,—Hostetter's Bitters,
Backsley's Wine Bitter's—Cannon's Bitters,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Bull's Sarsaparilla—McLane's Vermifuge,
Holloway's Worm Confection,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Brown's Essence of Ginger,
Radway's Ready Relief,
Davies' Pain Killer,
Larabee's Pain Killer,
Barry's Tricopherous—Lyon's Kathairose,
Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum,
Burnett's Cocoaine—Jones' Hair Dye,
Pomades—Extracts—Cologne Water,
Verbena Water—Soaps,
Sozodont for the Teeth,
Hair, Tooth, Cloth, Nail and Shaving Brushes,
Fine Combs—Ridding Combs,
School Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books,
Stationery—Tobacco and Segars,
Concentrated Lye for making soap,
Flavoring Extracts—Vanilla Beans—Geletine,
SPANISH LEECHES.
We are prepared to fill physician's prescriptions, and compound medicines according to the latest and strictest rules of Pharmacy.
The public can confidently rely on having prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of day and night.
August 24, 1865.
☞ Our customers will bear in mind that we sell *exclusively* for CASH. ☜

SPICES! SPICES!!

CLOVES, Mace, Allspice, Nutmegs. Cinnamon, Bark, Ground Cinnamon, white and black Mustard Seed, Celery Seed, Pepper, Jamaica Ginger, Race Ginger, and Ground Ginger, for sale by
CAMPBELL & MASON.
Aug. 24, 1865.

Goods, Goods, Goods!

H. L. HEISKELL, at the old stand of Kearsley, Sheerer & Co., in Charlestown, Jefferson County, has an assortment of
NEW GOODS
which must please all who examine them. He offers them to the people at the very lowest terms for cash. His stock consists in part of
Gentlemen's Dress Goods:—Cassimeres, Cloths, Cashmeretts, Doeskins, Jeans, Tweeds, And Cottonades, &c., &c.
Ladies' Dress Goods:—Cashmeres, Challies, Bereges, Lawns, Ginghams, Delanes, Bombazines, Alpacas,
Plain and dotted, and cross-barred Muslins and Cambrics—Nainsooks, &c. &c. Also,
Trimmings, Buttons, Ribbons, Velvets,
Cuffs, Collars, Head Nets, &c., &c.
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets,
Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, &c.
All of these articles are offered upon cash wholesale prices. The attention of the public is solicited.
August 24, 1865.

Bargains! Great Inducements!

YANTIS & COLLIS,

KEEP constantly on hand, at the stand of A. W. Cramer, and offer for sale for cash, or in exchange for Produce of all descriptions, a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS of every variety,
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Leather, Hardware, Fish and Salt—Wooden Ware,
And all other kinds of Goods usually kept in Country Stores. Receiving goods daily, they will at any time order such articles as their friends may wish, from Baltimore. By close and prompt attention to business, and moderate prices, they hope to secure a full share of patronage. Give them a call if you desire great bargains.
Charlestown, W. Va., August 24, 1865.

Tobacco, Snuff, Segars,
At the OLD POST-OFFICE, CHARLESTOWN.

THE undersigned respectfully invites attention to this New Establishment. In his assortment may be found every article belonging to the business proper—including
Best Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and all the latest and best brands SEGARS and SNUFFS. Pure HAVANA SEGARS—*warranted.*
Receives daily Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York Papers, and all the most popular Periodicals, Illustrated Papers, &c.
THE SODA FOUNTAIN
is in working order, and a most refreshing beverage flows therefrom. SAMUEL MYERS.
Aug. 24, 1865.

A CARD.

THE Office, Fixtures and Accounts of the "INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT" having been destroyed, I appeal to all those who know themselves indebted to me to make some adjustment of their accounts. Their sense of justice is my only resort.
D. SMITH EICHELBERGER.
N. B. To those of my friends who have made enquiry in relation to the re-publication of my paper, I have only to say, that it went down with the cause of which it was the advocate, and like it, I suppose, will never be resurrected.
Aug. 24, 1865.

THE PEW RENTS of the Presbyterian Church are now due. A. W. CRAMER,
Aug. 24, 1865. *Treasurer.*

C. W. AISQUITH. ARCHIE H. AISQUITH.

AISQUITH & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS,
At the Old Stand of Beller & Burnett, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,

OFFER to the people their large and carefully selected stock of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, and DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS and STATIONERY,
At prices to suit the times. Prescriptions and all Compounds will receive strict and special attention at all hours of day and night, so as to insure certainty and safety. We call special attention to the following enumeration of articles:
Drake's Plantation Bitters,
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
Hoofland's German Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Ague Cure—Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
Carter's Spanish Mixture,
Hembold's Fluid Extract of Buchu,
Wolf's Schnapps—Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Radway's Ready Relief,
Burnett's Cod Liver Oil,
Nichols' Elixer Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of Iron,
Hegeman's Elixir of Calisaya Bark,
Swaim's Panacea,
McLane's Vermifuge—Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Holloway's Worm Confections,
McMunn's Elixer Opium,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer—Larabee's Pain Killer,
Blair's Compound Syrup Phosphates,
Hubbell's Bitter Wine of Iron,
Ellis' Citrate Magnesia,
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Brandreth's Pills—Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Dr. Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote,
Spalding's Glue—Olive Oil,
McAlister's Ointment—Sing's Itch Ointment,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Thompson's Eye Water,—Arrow Root,
Barley, Corn Starch, Sago, Gelatine,
Tapioca, Extract Vanilla, Extract Lemon,
Extract Pine Apple, Extract Orange,
Hodgson's Diamond Cement,
Payson's Indelible Ink,
Stonebraker's Nerve Liniment,
Stonebraker's Pain Killer,
Stonebraker's Rat Exterminator,
Stonebraker's Horse and Cattle Powders,
Stonebraker's Vegetable Cough Syrup,
Stonebraker's Hair Restorative,
Stonebraker's Liver Pills,
Stonebraker's Dyspepsia Bitters and Liver Invigorator.
Pefumery, Soaps, &c.—Sozodant for Teeth,
Hawley's, and Glenn's Ext. for the hankerchief,
Golden Lilly of Japan for the hair,
Sterling's Ambrosial for the hair,
Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair,
Oldham's and Cristadora's Hair Dye,
Ambrosial Nectar Cologne,
Glen's Rose Hair Oil—Glenn's Honey Soap,
Colgate Bath Soap, together with Soaps of every variety and style,
Hair, Clothes, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes,
Combs, &c.,
Pens, Ink, Paper and Envelopes, &c.
August 24, 1865.

E. M. LACKLAND. EDWARD AISQUITH.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
IN CHARLESTOWN,
First Floor of Sappington Hotel, by
LACKLAND & AISQUITH,

WHO announce that they have formed a Co-partnership as above, and invite an inspection of their Stock of
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFF,
&c,
including in part the following standard brands:—Pioneer, Honey Dew and Gravely Chewing Tobacco;—Cabanos, Figaro, Rio Hondo, La Uva, Laogoon, La Real, Espaniola, Regalia, Honey Bee and Jefferson Segars;—Best Lynchburg, Lone Jack, Here's Your Mule, and Uncle Bob Lee Smoking Tobacco.
PIPES, SEGAR-HOLDERS, MATCHES, &C.
The public may find at all times, at our establishment, all articles, of the most superior quality, that are usually sold in the best ordered Tobacco Houses.
In addition to our assortment of Tobacco, we receive the late publications—Periodicals, Daily and Weekly Papers, Illustrated Weeklies, &c., &c.
Give us a call.
Aug. 24, 1865.

Confectionery, Fruits, &c.

JOHN F. BLESSING, in CHARLESTOWN, has on hand a carefully selected Stock of
FRESH CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, &C.,
such as CANDIES—Foreign and Domestic—ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, FIGS, CURRANTS, DATES, CITRON, PRUNES, PEACHES, APPLES, and CANNED FRUITS of all kinds, PICKLES, SARDINES, &c.
NUTS—COCOA NUTS, PALM NUTS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS and PEA NUTS.
His BAKERY is in full blast, and every description of CAKE constantly on hand, or supplied upon short notice.
ICE CREAM SALOON
re-fitted, and Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated.
He offers his Services, and Supplies of Delicacies for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, PIC NICS, &c., and respectfully invites attention to his assortment, and solicits Orders for his Services.
Aug. 24, 1865.

SAPPINGTON HOTEL,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.,
BY
Miss Sarah A. Beall,

CONTINUES open for the reception and accommodation of visitors. The Rooms are in complete order, well-furnished and comfortable, the Parlors large and commodious, and the TABLE at all times supplied with the choicest viands of the Country and City Markets.
The Servants are attentive, and constantly in attendance for the accommodation and convenience of guests.
The Proprietress is determined to sustain the well-established reputation of the House.
The public patronage is solicited.
Aug. 24, 1865.

The Old Family Grocery.

THE undersigned is pleased to inform his old friends, and the citizens of the county generally, that he has again re-opened, with a
New Stock and Full Supply, his Grocery Store,
At the old stand of H. L. Eby & Son, Charlestown.
To particularize the numerous articles in store for the necessities and general convenience of families, is unnecessary, as every article in his line that is needed will either be found on hand or obtained at the earliest day. The motto in trade now being "quick sales and short profits," it is his intention to sell all articles as *cheap* as they can be procured elsewhere. He therefore appeals with confidence to old customers and the public generally for a reasonable share of their support.
Aug. 24, 1865. W. EBY.

Sundries.

SUGAR, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Fancy and Shaving Soaps, Baking Soda, Tallow and Adamantine Candles, Blacking, Extract of Coffee, Gelatine, Scotch Snuff, Water, Sugar and Soda Crackers—Wood, Stone and Queensware, &c., &c., for sale by W. EBY.
August 24, 1865.

CIDER VINEGAR, a pure article, for sale by
W. EBY.
August 24, 1865.

NAIL Rods and Horse Shoes for sale by
W. EBY.

COAL OIL, Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, for sale. W. EBY.

G. A. and Fine SALT—Herring, Mackerel and Shad, for sale by W. EBY.

NAILS, Fencing and Shingle, for sale by
W. EBY.

FRUIT Jars and Cans, Glass and China Ware, for sale by W. EBY.

WANTED, Bacon, Lard and Rags, by
W. EBY.

SUPERIOR French Brandy and Whiskey for sale by W. EBY.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.—McCurdy & Turner's Family and Extra Flour and Corn Meal for sale by
Aug. 24, 1865. W. EBY.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

AT the *Old Stand of Samuel H. Wooddy, opposite the Drug Store of CAMPBELL & MASON, CHARLESTOWN, TEFFERSON CO.*
The undersigned offers to his customers and the public generally, a very large and varied assortment of
DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &C., &C.
DRESS GOODS—Mozane, figured, Lavella, Brochi Sarafina, Giraldy and Florentine Cloths, Crepo Wartz, Bereges, Berage Anglais, Neapolitan Cloth, Challi, Mouslaines, Debages, Organd, Jaconet and Common Lawns, Printed Brilliants, Calicoes, Ginghams and Alpacas, &c.
Ladies' Trimmings and Fancy Goods of great variety.
An accomplished Milliner employed to give special attention to the trimming of Hats, Bonnets, &c.
READY-MADE CLOTHING—Latest Styles, and very cheap.
A complete assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, for Ladies and Gentlemen, Children and Servants.
We have not space in an advertisement to enumerate more than a fractional part of the Articles we have in Store, and therefore we invite everybody to call and examine for themselves.
TERMS CASH—Prices very moderate.
M. BEHREND, BRO., & CO.
August 24, 1865.

G. LEISENRING. G. W. LEISENRING.

LEISENRING & SON,
HARPERS-FERRY,
CHARLESTOWN,
RIPPON,

WHERE they keep a large assortment of DRY GOODS, such as
Cloths, Cashmeres, Calicoes, Cottons, Ginghams, Lawns,—Ready-made Clothing, &c.
Also, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Fancy Soaps,
Perfumery, Extracts for flavoring,
Boots, Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters,
Gentlemen's Linen and Paper Collars,
Neck Ties and Gloves, &c.,
Floor Matting, Oil Cloth, Carpeting, &c.,
Leather of all kinds, and Shoe Findings,
GROCERIES, such as—
Molasses, prime Syrup, Sugars,
Oils of all kinds, Paints, Fish, &c.
Hardware of all kinds,
Drugs and Medicines—Spices, Canned Fruit,
Tin and Wooden Ware—Measures of all kinds.
STATIONERY.—School Books, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Slates, &c., &c., &c.
☞ Goods specially ordered promptly attended to—one of the firm visiting Baltimore every week.
☞ All kinds of *COUNTRY PRODUCE* taken in exchange for goods.
August 24, 1865.

Bargains! Bargains!

A. D. PRATT & CO., '*Spirit Building,' Charlestown,*

CALL the attention of all buyers of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES to their present stock (to which weekly additions are made) which presents the largest and best assorted stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
to be found in the Valley, and especially adapted to the wants of this community. Our supply of Groceries is large, of most excellent qualities, and at very low prices.
Our stock embraces almost every variety usually kept in a country store, consisting of a carefully selected assortment of Dry Goods suitable for
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boy's, Misses, Children and Servant's wear.
Also, Notions,—Ready-made Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines,
Hardware, Queensware, Wooden-ware, Tin-ware,
Paints, Oils, Putty, Window Glass, Mattresses,
Agricultural Implements—Cooking Stoves,
Tobacco, Segars, and Snuff,
Leather, and Shoe Findings, &c.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid. A. D. PRATT & CO.
Charlestown, August 24, 1865.

HENRY DUMM'S NEW CONCERN.

Cash Bakery and Confectionery Store,
Main Street, Charlestown, next door to Drug Store of Campbell and Mason.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he has opened a Bakery, and Confectionery Store, and will always keep on hand
Fresh Bread, Biscuit, Bunns, Rusk, CinnamonCake, and Pies of all kinds. Also an assortment of CAKES, such as Pound, Sponge, Fruit, Lady, Scotch, Jubilee Bunns, Rock, Wafer Jumbles, Lemon Twist, Spice, Ginger Pound, Cup, Snow Balls, Maccaroni, Grullers, Apeys, French Ginger, French Maccaroni, Pretzels, Domestic, Mazarine, Cream Puffs, Alexander, Cinnamon Maccaroon, Cocoanut, Jenny Lady-finger, Lemon Snapps and Dough-nut Cakes, also Fancy Crackers. FRESH YEAST for sale at all times.
—ALSO—
CANDIES
of every sort.
He is always ready to supply Weddings, Parties, &c., at short notice. The citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood will do well to give him a call.—Come one, Come all! Dumm will sell Cheap for *Cash.* HENRY DUMM.
August 24, 1865.

"Good Wine needs no Bush."
New Bar-Room, next door to Drug Store of Aisquith & Bro., Charlestown, by
J. H. EASTERDAY & BROTHER.

IT is an inexorable principle that no excellent drink can be made out of anthing but excellent materials, and we conceive that we are safe in asserting that whatever may be prepared at our establishment will be able to speak eloquently for itself.—Therefore, we invite all who indulge in a "social glass" to call upon us, and we can favor them with the most favored and pleasant drinks.
Punches, Toddies, Mint Juleps, Smashes, Slings, Cobblers, Cocktails, Sangarees, Fizes and Sours, Flips, Negus and Shrub, Egg Nogs, Apple Toddies and Hot Drinks in season, Wines, Ale, Porter, Brown Stout, And Brandy and Whiskey plain.
Also, always an assortment of superior brand Segars on hand. Call upon us—in summer—if you would "keep cool"—and winter, if you need something warm and pungent.
August 24, 1865.

TO THE PUBLIC.
G. VON BLUCHER,
Basement of Sappington Hotel, Charlestown,

ANNOUNCES to the public that he has for sale by *Wholesale & Retail* the purest *LIQUORS* offered to the people of this Valley. His stock consists of
BRANDIES, WHISKEYS,
WINES, ALE, PORTER, &c., &c.
At his BAR may be found the most delightful and refreshing Summer beverages—*Mint Juleps, Cobblers, Smashes, Lemonade, XX Ale, Porter, Brown Stout,* or *Whiskey and Brandies plain.*
Also, prime Cigars and Tobacco always on hand.
In addition to the attractions of his Saloon may be found a Reading Room which will be found cool in summer, and warm and cheerful in winter.
His object is to keep his House well supplied with the best the market affords in his line, and he hopes, by attention to business, and having everything quiet and in good order, to merit a large share of the public patronage.
August 24, 1865.—

Wholesale and Retail Liquor Store.

WE respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Jefferson and adjoining counties to our large and select stock of choice
WINES AND LIQUORS
lately arrived and for sale at our Store in Harpers-Ferry, (Adams' old Express office,) opposite Arsenal Yard. The trade are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we sell at Baltimore prices.
Produce taken in exchange.
S. J. ANDREWS & CO.
Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry, W. Va.,
August 24, 1865.—tf.

Reduced Prices.

MY Stock of Leather now on hand is good, consisting of Oak and Hemlock Tanned *Sole, Calf Skins, Kips, Uppers, Harness, and Horse Hides,* which I am offering at greatly reduced prices.
☞ The highest cash-prices paid for Hides and Skins. WM. H. SHOWERS.
Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 24, 1865.—

Pancatharticonized Old Rye Whiskey,

DEFECATED or Depurated for medical or social uses, by the "*Pancatharticon,*" invented and patented June 17, 1862, by
JOHN E. WILSON, *Baltimore, Md.,*
In barrels, demijohns, bottles, &c. For sale by the Agent, on the Northwest corner of Howard and Camden streets, nearly opposite Camden Station of Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. ☞ None genuine that has not the Patentee and Agent's signature on each label.
JOHN E. WILSON.
☞ Its purity has been fully tested as per the annexed certificates of analysis:

CERTIFICATES.

From a careful Chemical Analysis of Superior Old Rye Whiskey, Pancatharticonized by JOHN E. WILSON of Baltimore.

This Whiskey is characterized by the absence of heavy Fusil Oil, Sugar, and Poisonous Metalic compounds, and by retaining its ethereal oderous oil untainted. It has the chemical composition of a pure, carefully defecated Rye Whiskey.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, 16 *Boylston street.*
Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862.

Having made a careful chemical analysis of the Pancatharticonized Old Rye Whiskey of Mr. John E. WILSON, Baltimore, am pleased to state that it is entirely free from fusil oil, metalic salts, or other matters in any way detrimental to health. In aroma, richness and delicacy of flavor, it cannot be surpassed. Respectfully yours,
G. A. LIEBIG, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist,
Baltimore, July 26, 1862.

Careful chemical analysis of four kinds of Whiskeys—Superior Old Rye Whiskey, Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey, Superior Old Wheat Whiskey, Superior Old Corn Whiskey—Pancatharticonized by means of the patent apparatus invented by John E. Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., have shown them to be entirely free from the heavy fusil oils and from the poisonous metalic compounds often found in Whiskeys.
They retain the Etherial Products, entirely free from any *taint* produced by *injured grain,* or careless fomentation, and being unmodified by the use of sugar, are remarkably pure products of delicate chemical operations. Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, 16 *Boylston street.*
Boston, Mass, 23d August, 1862.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED ☜
☞ Dealers and Druggists allowed a liberal discount. For prices and particulars address sole Agent of the United States.
JOHN E. WILSON,
W. Corner Howard & Camden streets.
Baltimore, August 24, 1865.—1y.

Commissioner's Sale
OF
Valuable Land in Jefferson County, Virginia.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for Jefferson County, Virginia, made on the 30th day of October, 1860, in the suit of John F. Hamtramck, exx. ag't A. R. Boteler, and others—and by virtue of a deed of trust from A. R. Boteler to me, dated 19th day of May, 1853, the undersigned, as Commissioner and Trustee, will,
On Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1865,
Offer, at public sale, that very desirable TRACT OF LAND, containing near *One Hundred Acres,* situated in the county of Jefferson, on the turnpike road leading from Shepherdstown to Smithfield, and about one mile from Shepherdstown, on which the said A. R. Boteler lately resided.
Terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree:—One fourth cash, and the balance in equal payments of one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give his bonds for the deferred payments, and a deed of trust on the land.
This land will be sold subject to Mrs. Boteler's contingent right of dower, should she survive her husband. Although the buildings were all burned by order of Major Gen'l Hunter, yet this is still a beautiful and most desireable location for a private residence.
E. I. LEE, *Trustee & Com'r.*
August 24, 1865.
☞ *Shepherdstown Register and Balimore Gazette, please copy till day of sale.*

Internal Revenue Notice.

MARTINSBURG, AUGUST 1, 1865.

THE tax payers of the counties herein named, are hereby notified to pay the taxes assessed against them respectively at the times and places specified below.
In Berkeley County, at my office in Martinsburg from the 20th to the 30th of each month.
In Frederick County, at U. S. Ass't Assessors office in Winchester, from the 7th noon to the 8th noon of each month.
In Harpers-Ferry, at the Shenandoah Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., on the 10th of each month.
For Jefferson and Clarke Counties, at U. S. Ass't Assessors office in Shepherdstown, from 11th noon to 12th noon of each month.
In Leesburg, at County Clerk's Office, from 15th noon to 16th noon of each month.
A ten per cent. penalty attaches if payment is delayed beyond the times above named.
Revenue Stamps of all denominations for sale.
N. D. KENEASTER,
Collector 3d Div., Va.
August 24, 1865.

Reid Express Company,
☞ *Established in* 1861. *Established in* 1861. ☜

REID EXPRESS CO. have established their Office at *Winchester, Va.,* and their business at that point is in full operation.
FREIGHT, PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c.,
Can be forwarded with safety and dispatch. Goods for the different places in the Valley will be properly taken care of and stored in our Warehouse in Winchester. No re-loading at Harpers-Ferry.
Freights for Stephenson's Depot will be received and forwarded. Consignees of Freight for Stephenson's Depot must have their teams on hand to receive their freight from the cars, as there is no Storage room at that point.
For further information, rates, &c., apply either at No. 116 South Eutaw street, Baltimore; No. 3 Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry; Winchester, Virginia, corner Market & Picadilla streets, or of
G. O. MEIGS,
Sup't of Western Division, Harpers-Ferry.
August 24, 1865.—

Jefferson Machine Shop.

THE public is respectfully notified that the undersigned continue to conduct business at the old stand, "*Miller's Row,*" *Charlestown, Jefferson County.*
MACHINE MAKING and REPAIRING,
CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKING
AND REPAIRING.
Also, *BLACKSMITHING* in all its branches.
We are prepared to manufacture to order Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons—in fact almost anything pertaining to *Wood and Iron,* in the speediest and best manner, and upon resonable terms.
Special attention bestowed upon the Manufacture and Repair of Farming Implements, Mill work and Axes. WEIRICK & WELLER.
August 24, 1865.
☞ Highest cash prices paid for Old Iron.

STAGE LINE.
BETWEEN BERRYVILLE & CHARLESTOWN.

THE undersigned has a line of STAGES running *DAILY* between Berryville and Charlestown. Coaches leave Berryville daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 a. m., arriving at Charlestown at half past nine o'clock, connecting with downward trains, and leaving Charlestown after the arrival of the Mail train from Harpers-Ferry—reaching Berryville during the afternoon.
At Berryville we have accommodations for sending Passengers to any point desired.
Moderate Charges.
WILLIAM A. NISEWARNER,
Aug. 24, 1865. *Proprietor.*

Barber Shop.

THE undersigned respectfully notifies the public that he has recently re-fitted, re-furnished and painted his room, 2d door from the Carter House, and promises to
SHAVE, CUT HAIR and SHAMPOO,
According to the most approved style.
By his Cleansing process *OLD CLOTHES* made as good as new—almost. The patronage of the public is solicited. SAM'L BROWN.
Charlestown, August 24, 1865.