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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

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TERMS.

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Advance Payment.

Cash being indispensable in the removal 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.

Night Musings.

In the still silence of the voiceless night,
When, chased by airy dreams, the slumbers flee,
Whom in the darkness doth my spirit greet,
O God, but thee?

And if there be a weight upon my breast,
Some vague impression of the day foregone,
Scarce knowing what it is, I fly to thee,
And lay it down.

Or if it be the heaviest that comes
In token of anticipated ill,
My bosom takes no heed of what it is,
Since 'tis thy will.

For, oh! in spite of past and present care,
Or anything besides, how joyfully
Passes that almost solitary hour,
My God, with thee!

More tranquil than the stillness of the night,
More peaceful than the silence of that hour,
More blest than anything, my spirit lies,
Beneath thy power.

For what is there on earth that I desire,
Of all that it can give or take from me,
Or whom in heaven doth I adore,
O God, but thee?

MISCELLANY.

SOPHIA,

OR THE

GIRL OF THE PINE WOODS.

CHAPTER IV.

We shall now return, for a few moments, to the cottage. In the thunder-storm which we have mentioned, the cottage of Mrs. Thompson was struck by lightning, and in a moment was in a blaze, and the son of Mrs. Thompson was knocked down for dead, a few steps from the door without, as he was listening to the reports of the muskets in the woods. The mother and daughter rushed shrieking from the house, and the first object which arrested their attention, was the son and brother lying lifeless on the ground. In this sight they lost all thoughts of trying to extinguish the flames, and the cottage was consumed with all its contents—a great loss, to be sure, but in their situation a most afflictive one. No tongue nor pen can describe the heart-rending agonies of the mother and the daughter. The night was dark—the rain poured down in torrents—the house was demolished—they had no other shelter—they were two miles from the village, or any other habitation that would afford them any shelter, and the boy was still lifeless, though not stiff and cold.

In this dreadful dilemma, they concluded to fly for the village, and carry the dead boy with them. But they had not proceeded far before their strength was exhausted, and they were obliged to stop. Resting awhile, they took him up again, and after a few rods, were again compelled to halt. In this situation, what was to be done? The boy appeared to be warm, and might possibly be recovered, with medical aid. Finally it was concluded that one or the other of them should stay, and the other should go to the village. Sophia went and left the mother. She arrived at the village, and went to the house of a benevolent physician, who, from her description of the heart-rending agonies of the mother and the daughter, was informed of their dreadful calamities. He called his servants, had his horses immediately harnessed to a covered wagon, took a lantern, a servant, and Sophia into the carriage, not forgetting his medical apparatus, and made all speed to the scene of distress. He found the boy with some faint symptoms of life, and by the application of the lancet, and other means, he soon began to breathe. By day-break they got him to the village, and they were landed at the inn, where the stranger was detained as a prisoner and as a robber.

Here we shall leave them for a short time, and pay our respects to the unfortunate husband and parent of this afflicted family. Mr. Thompson was one of those hapless beings, who possess a noble, generous, and feeling heart—a keen sensibility, and of course, warm attachments and strong antipathies. His natural genius was by no means contemptible, and although he had received what might be called a liberal education, yet he had not studied any of the learned professions, and had not in his youth been accustomed to any regular business. He had, however, served as a clerk in a respectable counting house, for a few months, and having some capital, though small, and being in good credit, he embarked in the mercantile business, married an amiable and highly accomplished wife, the daughter of a broken down gentleman, and for a number of years acquired property, and what is more valuable, acquired the reputation of an honest, intelligent, and humane citizen. But meeting

with some losses by fire, and having endorsed largely for his friends, fortune began to look sour at him. His friends became insolvent—he was called upon—and finally had to stop payment. His creditors thronged around him like "ravening wolves." Miserably calculated to sustain the shocks of adversity, he was driven almost to the vortex of desperation, and to heighten his calamities, the yellow fever entered his dwelling, and tore from his fond and frank bosom three of his beloved offspring, two sons and a daughter.

He, however, after a long and painful struggle, succeeded in effecting what was deemed an honorable compromise with his creditors, to whom he had given his name as security for his friends, and his other creditors accepted of what he could spare without distressing his family, and agreed to wait on him for the residue of their debts, until he could retrieve his losses in some measure, and conveniently pay them their demands.

For this purpose, they advised him to remove into some new flourishing village in the country, and furnished him with a handsome assortment of goods. He did pretty well for two years, when unluckily purchasing a large amount of produce, which took a sudden fall, he again became involved, and meeting, about the same time, with other severe losses, he had to "give up the ship."

Tivingham, the lawyer, happened to be in New York when the news first arrived, and in order to get business, represented Mr. Thompson as a knave, who had purposely stopped payment to defraud his creditors. A number of his creditors sent their demands to him to be prosecuted, and amongst the rest a Mr. Jackson, to whom Mr. Thompson owed more than to all the others. On hearing the statement, however, of Mr. Thompson, which was well authenticated, he withdrew the suits; but before this reached him, so he said, he had taken judgment bonds of Thompson, entered them up, and had swept all his property from him, to the last cent, and confined his body in jail.

He had been confined for some months—had been sick, but was now on the recovery; but still without hopes of release. His situation and that of his family was most deplorable, and he might very properly have uttered something like the following:

Dark is the world—my sun gone down—
No star of hope for me to rise!
The face of all things wears a frown,
On earth, or in the skies!

Go on—unhappy world—go on—
Pour all your vengeance on my head,
And when the cup's last dregs are gone,
I then shall have no more to dread.

Long have I toiled to live—in vain—
For life is nought devoted to,
Long struggled with the friends of pain,
To tear them from my tortur'd breast.

But like an arrow barbed and keen,
Their fangs work deeper in my heart;
At every effort, every mean,
The wound still feels augmented smart.

Why was I made—or why thus born?
The sport of every wayward gale?
Launch'd on an ocean dark—forg'd—
A leaky, shattered, crazy sail!

Without a compass or a guide—
Without a rudder in a storm—
Without an anchor—where to ride—
And chased by death in every form.

No home—no haven where to steer—
No chart—a sea without a shore—
No life-buoy, light, or beacon near—
No friends to weep when I am sore!

Thus sang the son of sorrow—when
From heaven came a whispering low—
Place all thy hopes on ME—and then
See earth and heaven with brightness glow.

I am the Sun of Righteousness,
That chases every cloud away;
The gloomy horrors of distress
Are changed to sparkling beams of day.

Look up to ME—forsake the bark,
And fearless tread the stormy wave—
No longer grope in scapes so dark,
For I alone have power to save.

The minister of the parish, a truly pious and benevolent man, had that afternoon been to visit him, and poured into his wounded soul the consolations of religious faith. He had attended him through all his sickness and troubles, but Mr. Thompson had never been so susceptible of piety as when he had been on that day. His fees (for let a man fall into trouble and he will always find enough ready and willing to believe the worst of him) had succeeded so far against Mr. Thompson, as to deprive him the privilege of the yard, and to see him locked in close prison; but the humanity of the jailer let him out on parole, and during his illness he had been very kindly treated by him in his own apartments. News was brought Mr. Thompson immediately on his family landing at the inn, as before mentioned, of the horrible disasters which had happened, and he felt an ignominious utterance until he saw them all yet alive, which was not long, for the boy had almost entirely recovered, and the son sought and found the afflicted parent. The last stroke of his miseries appeared now to be struck—yet they could not but rejoice and thank Heaven that their lives were spared. They were informed, too, that Tivingham had taken a robber, and Sophia had a glance at him, and knew it to be the stranger. All were extremely anxious to hear the result. We must therefore return to the inn where we left the whole group.

CHAPTER V.

It has been mentioned, that in the attack of the stranger in the pine woods, by two men, he shot one of them down; but his fall was more the effect of sudden fright than of severe injury, for he received only a slight wound in the flesh, the ball just grazing the side of his head. These were the two men first mentioned at the cottage. At the time the other two men fired at the stranger, he was in the act of wheeling his horse round, in order to find out the fate of his two first assailants, and this gave them all an advantage over him; otherwise he might have escaped.

The alarm soon spread through the village, that a bold dashing high-way robber was caught, and to be examined for commitment, which brought high and low to the inn, as soon as the fog cleared away, and the morning sun began to show his dazzling countenance above the tops of the surrounding pines. Hearing the bustle, and learning the cause, the man before mentioned, who came in company with the stranger to the village, had decamped in haste, and this strengthened the suspicion against the prisoner; but the fact was, he had only fallen in company with him on the road, and did not know who he was. Of course he was much alarmed at what had taken place, and like a prudent man made off with himself, lest he might be taken for an accomplice.

And now begin the scene of examination—Two justices were called in—one, with "spectacles on nose"—looked amazing wise—and the other, with a huge volume of law under each arm, looked "more wise, more learned, more every thing." Two young lawyers volunteered their services in behalf of the people, besides Tivingham. The two justices took their seats behind a large table, and the prisoner was brought forward. The men of law were bountifully supplied with pen, ink and paper, to take minutes. But the presence of the stranger, so different from what they had anticipated, struck them almost speechless. His gentle and manly deportment; his open frank and innocent countenance, in which there appeared not the least symptoms of guilt and dissimulation; his unembarrassed and easy, affable manners; his unconcerned and tranquil air, excepting when he cast from his keen dark eyes the look of contempt at Tivingham—all bespoke the consciousness of innocence; and when he asked for what purpose he was called, and whether there had been "my process against him upon complaint under oath, they were all quite confounded.

A lawyer of the village, of high and honorable standing, offered to assist the prisoner. His gentle and manly deportment; his open frank and innocent countenance, in which there appeared not the least symptoms of guilt and dissimulation; his unembarrassed and easy, affable manners; his unconcerned and tranquil air, excepting when he cast from his keen dark eyes the look of contempt at Tivingham—all bespoke the consciousness of innocence; and when he asked for what purpose he was called, and whether there had been "my process against him upon complaint under oath, they were all quite confounded.

Tivingham begged to speak to him aside—but he had been dragged there as a prisoner and a felon, and he should now see who the felons were. He had been assaulted in the night on the highway, and demanded that those who had done it might be immediately secured. All was in confusion. He was willing, nay, demanded that his examination should go on, if not, "he might be heard on his oath." The man who brought him there began to think of making off, but the court ordered the constables to take them all into safe keeping until further orders. They then stepped for mercy—stated that they were ignorantly brought into the affair, and actually believed at the time, that the stranger was a high-way man, and that it was their absolute duty to aid in his apprehension, and that they should be thought they were "doing God service," in putting an end to his career, if in no other way, by taking his life.

At this moment Judge M., owner of the red mill, the first judicial officer in the county, a very wealthy and highly respectable gentleman, who had, until a few years past, resided in the city of New York, rode up to the door, and enquired if a gentleman was there by the name of Jackson? Being in the affirmative, he dismounted and walked in.

On learning what had been transacted he was greatly astonished, and stated to the bystanders that he had known Col. Jackson from a child—that his father was one of the most respectable merchants in New York, immensely rich, and that his only son, whom they had treated as a robber, was one of the best men he ever knew; and his father being dead, and mother also, he was now sole heir of all his property, which amounted to not less than half a million of dollars; and that he had the day before paid him two thousand dollars on a debt due to his father's estate, for a property which he possessed, being purchased of him while living. He wanted to know what Col. Jackson had done, and what reason they had for suspecting him a villain.

Mr. Jackson related the whole rise and progress of the affair, with every particular, not forgetting to give Tivingham his true character, and the unpeppable distresses which his avarice and his hopes of obtaining Sophia, had brought upon Mr. Thompson and his family. At the same juncture, in came the wife and daughter, leading between them the feeble and emaciated husband and father.

Mr. Jackson flew to his embrace, and the unfortunate man was quite overcome with joy. Tears, and the faltering accents of gratitude, attested his feelings. He had to sit down, for he could not stand—and the wife, the daughter, and the son, were overpowered by the gush of sympathy, as they heard Mr. Jackson tell Mr. Thompson that he was free from all his embarrassments, and that he was now a happy man. Sophia appeared more interesting to him than ever—
"For beauty's tears are lovelier than her smiles," and her's were the effusion of gratitude and joy. He sat, not starting, but now and then casting a mild look of contemplative regard, on the object of his solicitude.
Sophia was not one of those ideal beauties that could break all hearts at a glance; but she was one of nature's finished models in a female form. She had
"An eye, as when the blue sky trembles through."
"A cloud of purest white"
and a certain expression of countenance that bespoke the tenderness, the delicacy, and the purity of the soul within.
"Her shape was harmony—
"But eloquence beneath her beauty fails."
All were silent. Mrs. Thompson, however, arose and ventured to take Mr. Jackson by the

hand. She recognized the boy that had been frequently at her house in New York, but she had not seen him since a man, until she saw her with crosses and congratulations. But she knew his father, and his mother, both now in a better world. They had knelt together round the altar, in the holy communion.
The scene was pathetic, and drew forth the tears of all present, except Tivingham, who had attempted to excuse himself, but was cut short by Mr. Jackson, who bade him instantly to be gone, a disgrace to the honorable profession of the law, and to let his conscience be his only comforter. In other words, he said, "I forgive thee, but I do not account of your ignorance, and you may all go about your business."

CHAPTER VI.

Every man present highly applauded the magnanimous conduct of Col. Jackson, and Tivingham sneaked off to enjoy the rewards of a base, unprincipled villain—the contempt of society. Mr. Jackson, however, tendered him his legal fees, "for what business he had done for his father, and he was wiser enough to accept it. "There are too many of such fellows," said Mr. Jackson, "who fatten on the spoils of honest misfortune, and who bring into dispute one of the most laudable callings in the world, by their money-making schemes, in taking the advantage of the ignorant, the weak and the unsuspecting—substituting their legal acquirements to pervert the purposes of speculation. A lawyer ought to be a gentleman in every sense of the word, and display the low arts of a mere petty lawyer; however lucrative such practice may prove for the moment. But Tivingham is, in my view, on the whole, somewhat excusable, if an attachment for what he could not otherwise obtain, produced his motive in oppressing the father of Sophia. Love is desperate they say."

As he pronounced this sentence, he cast a look at Sophia. She blushed, and replied—"It must be a strange kind of love, that would prompt a man to make his subject completely wretched, in order to gain her favor. "True," said she, and the subject ended.
"I shall not leave the village," said Mr. Jackson, "until I see you provided with a genteel home, and every thing else necessary to make you happy."

The fact was the father of Mr. Jackson had once been saved from ruin, by the hand of this same Mr. Thompson, who had served in his counting-house, as a clerk for a few months, and this was well known to his son. And although the old gentleman had been made so far forgetful of Mr. Thompson's upright conduct, through the false reports that Tivingham had raised, as to order him prosecuted, yet he had gladly undeceived, he had, as before said, ordered the suit discharged, and intended to forgive him the debt. The son was still more noble than the father—He meant not only to cancel that demand, but to pay all his other debts, and not only so, but to bestow upon his former good offices, by placing him in a situation above want and anxiety.
We shall not say that there was another motive, through the false reports that Tivingham had raised, as to order him prosecuted, yet he had gladly undeceived, he had, as before said, ordered the suit discharged, and intended to forgive him the debt. The son was still more noble than the father—He meant not only to cancel that demand, but to pay all his other debts, and not only so, but to bestow upon his former good offices, by placing him in a situation above want and anxiety.

At length he suggested the plan of Mr. Thompson removing to New-York with his family, and offered to advance him a capital of ten thousand dollars to commence his former business, if he so wished, besides paying all his debts, his expenses in moving, and a present of a thousand dollars for old acquaintances sake!

Mr. Thompson and the whole family were overwhelmed with a sense of gratitude for his generous proposals, and one month was appointed for the time when Mr. Thompson and his whole family were to be in New York.
The next day Mr. Jackson was to depart, and he spent the evening in a walk with Sophia, when he frankly disclosed the secret of love, and it is scarcely necessary to say, that the timid maid evinced no symptoms of a contrary passion, it was however agreed to suspend the union of hearts by the rights of marriage until at least a week more.
He left the place the next morning, leaving with Mr. Thompson the thousand dollars.

How soon in darkness night may rise
On those who look to Heaven for aid,
Who broken hearts and weeping eyes,
Of life—but not of death—affraid.
How soon may troubled waters pass,
And limpid streams of pleasure flow,
Reflecting virtue, like a glass,
In all the loveliness of love;
And bearing every grief away.
On the smooth surface of his tide,
And washing pure those moulds of clay
That told the current where to glide.

Triumphant of assailing vice,
And all the wickedness of hell,
Unspotted innocence—whose price
Not all the tongues of earth can tell,
Shall taste beneath—shall soar above,
And there in blessedness partake
The joys of never said love—
The love that will not be forsaken,
Head of the virtuous firmly trust
In Heaven, through every stormy blast:
For God, all-merciful and just,
Will banish every cloud at last.

And let the fair one learn to know,
And justly prize the mental charm,
That wins the heart and lights a glow
Of bliss at the least alarm.
That innate modesty of mien,
Which all the power of man controls,
Where glowing sentiment is true,
External beauty may attract,
And hold the gazing eye in chains
Awhile—but reason's act,
And no captivity remains.

Internal purity must spread
A lustre 'round the perfect form—
A rainbow 'round the virgin's head,
When lovers faintly make a storm
Of all the graces of the sex.
Are lost—or too unseemly prove
To hold their empire or perplex
With little tender cares of love,
That burst a charm that must intrude—
A something never yet defined,
That awes—delights—and conquers all—
The power and majesty of MKD.

Mr. Thompson and his family remained in quarters at the Inn, not thinking it worth while to purchase furniture and hire a house for so short a stay.

Some of the young ladies in the village, who had treated Sophia during her disastrous hours with coldness and scorn, now began to call on her with crosses and congratulations. But she had learned to appreciate such friendship, and had the firmness to tell them so. Perhaps it was imprudent; but she could not dissemble. She could not "carry smiles and sunshine in her face" when a sense of the insults which she had received from them "sat heavy on her heart."

The consequence was a united determination among them to defeat the hopes of Sophia, by destroying the confidence of Mr. Jackson in her virtue.
The plans which they concerted for this purpose, will be disclosed in the next chapter.
TO BE CONTINUED.

Different Views of Getting Married.

Dr. Thompson, in his "Letters from Europe," handsomely hints of the different views which he obtains among different classes and different communities respecting marriage:
One says—
"I wish to take advice about a serious matter that weighs heavily upon my mind."
"What is it?"
"Getting married. Is it best?"
"Well, whom have you in view? If she is young, handsome, and virtuous, the sooner you get her the better. Who is she?"
"Oh, nobody in particular; it is marrying in the abstract that I am thinking about.—That is Young Germany."
"Zounds! I love her and will have her, if I have to swim the river for her." Young America.

"No use to deny me or run from me. Where you go I will go, where you stop I will stop, where you live I will live, where you die I will die, and where you are buried there will I be buried." That is Young Ireland.
She is worth three thousand one hundred and twenty-seven pounds, six shillings and four pence half penny, which, under the circumstances, is not quite sufficient." Young England.

The Beautiful Man.

Washington Irving one day playfully asserted that the love of annexation with the Anglo-Saxon race displayed on every occasion, proceeded probably from its *mauvise honte* rather than its greediness. As a proof, he cited the story of a beautiful friend of his, who being asked to a dinner party, sat down to the table next to the hostess in a great state of excitement, owing to his reluctance in life. A few glasses of wine maddening to his brain, completed his confusion, and dissipated the small remains of his presence of mind. Casting his eyes down he saw on his lap some white linen.

"My heavens," thought he, "that's my shirt protruding at my waistband."
He immediately commenced to tuck in the offending portion of his dress, but the more he tucked in, the more there seemed to remain.—At last he made a desperate effort, when a sudden crash around him, and a scream from the company, brought him to his senses. He had been all this time stuffing the table-cloth into his breeches, and the last time had swept everything clean off the table. Thus our beautiful friend annexed a table-cloth, thinking it his own shirt.

No Good From Passion.

"Will putting one's self in a passion mend the matter?" said an old man to a boy who had picked up a stone to throw at a dog. The dog only barked at him in play.
"Yes, it will mend the matter," said the passionate boy, and quickly dashed the stone at the dog.
The animal, thus outraged, sprang at the boy and bit his leg, while the stone bounded against a shop window and broke a pane of glass.
Out ran the shopkeeper, and seized the boy, and made him pay for the broken pane.
"He had mended the matter finely indeed!"
"Take my word for it, it never did, and never will mend the matter to get into a passion about it. If the thing is hard to bear when your anger, it will be harder when you are in anger.
If you have met with a loss, you will only increase it by losing your temper.
There is something which is very little-minded and silly in giving way to sudden passion.—Do set yourself against it with all your heart.
Try, then, to be calm, especially in trifling troubles; and when greater ones come, try and bear them bravely."

LADIES RIDING SIDEWAYS.

The introduction of this style of riding on horseback is attributed to Annie of Bohemia, consort of Richard II. She it was (according to Stow,) who originally showed the women of England how gracefully and conveniently they might ride on horseback, sideways. Another old historian, enumerating the fashion of Richard II's reign, observes: "Likewise noble ladies then used high heads, and corsets, and robes with long trains, and seats on sidesaddles on their horses, by the example of the respectable Queen Annie, daughter of the King of Bavaria, who first introduced the custom into the kingdom; for before, women of every kind rode as men."

A jolly old doctor said that people who were prompt in their payments always recovered from their sickness, as they were good customers, and the physicians could not afford to lose them.
One of our finest writers says that the "nightly dew come down upon us like blessings." How very differently the daily dew come down upon us printers, these hard times.

It is reported that General Frank Blair is the conservative candidate for United States Senator for Missouri.

A COLORED DIVINE.—A negro preacher who like some other preachers, was in the habit of using big words, but did not always succeed in getting hold of the right one, made a funny mistake once. His text was, "Broad is the road that leadeth to death, and many there be who go there; but narrow is the way that leadeth to life, and few there be who take it." "Beloved brudders, that be two roads ebbery body goes in one or tudder ob'em; thar's one road and dat am de broad road, and dat leads right down to de—ation, and a great many goes in it; but dar am anudder road, and dat am de narrer road, dat leads straight up to perdition." "If dat's de case," said an excited colored brother in the congregation, "dis nigga cuts for de woods!"

THE IDLER.—Everything within us and about us shows that it never was intended that man should be idle. Our own health and comfort and the welfare and happiness of those around us, all require that man should labor. Mind, body, soul, all alike suffer and rust out by idleness; the idler is a source of mental and moral offence to everybody around. He is a nuisance in the world and needs abatement for the public good, like any other source of pestilence.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Negro Suffrage.

The Lancaster (O.) Gazette, in publishing the Republican Platform, as set forth by the late State Convention, says:
"Persons wishing to know the position of the Union party in this State upon the question of reconstruction and negro suffrage, will find it declared in the Platform adopted by the Union State Convention. President Johnson's policy of reconstruction, as announced in his proclamation for restoring North Carolina to her former relations to the Government, is endorsed. This leaves the question of negro suffrage to be settled by the voters of the States.—It is clearly a question for the States to settle.—In some States the blacks will no doubt be enfranchised immediately; in others, perhaps not at all. There are very few men in Ohio who are in favor of changing the Constitution of the State, which must be done before colored men can vote."

The ex-Rebel Governor Brown, of Georgia, is in Washington on important business connected with the reorganization of his State. He is in thorough sympathy with the policy of the President.

The proclamation permitting paroled prisoners to leave the country is regarded as a significant indication of policy. It has been issued in response to the application of a number of ex-Confederate civil and military officers.
General Lee will avail himself of its provisions to leave the country.

The New York Tribune's Matamoros correspondent says that the late rebel Shelby has organized a corps of 4000 mounted men for the Mexican service, and is in demand of it. The corps is formed entirely of men of the late rebel army, of which they are to subsist themselves.

A DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.—The steamer Brother Jonathan, on her way from San Francisco to the Columbia River, was wrecked near Camp Lincoln on the 30th of July last. Between two and three hundred passengers were lost—only fourteen men and one woman surviving.

SPICES.—New York, August 25.—The steamship Ocean Queen brings nearly a million of dollars in treasure, and a large number of passengers.
The shipments of specie to Europe per steamers Scotland, Etna and Breton, amount to nearly a million dollars.

ODD ENOUGH.—In this country we are discussing the policy of allowing negro suffrage. In Hayti the negro revolutionists are demanding that all white residents shall be debarred all governmental privileges.

Mrs. Maria Thornton, widow of the celebrated Dr. Wm. F. Thornton, first United States Commissioner of Patents, died on Wednesday week, in Washington city, at the advanced age of one hundred years.

CONSOLIDATION.—For some years past the Odd Fellows of the State of New York have been divided into two jurisdictions—the Northern and Southern.—A dispatch from Utica says that the Grand Lodge has agreed to merge the two jurisdictions, by a vote of 171 yeas against 77 nays. The Grand Emergency have agreed to report in favor of merging the two jurisdictions, by a vote of 47 yeas against 3 nays.

A DECEITFUL TEST.—The Providence Journal says:
"We had a better test of spiritualism than any Boston experiments could afford. When the son of Henry Clay took the stump for James Buchanan and the spirit of his great father died from the grave, we made up our mind that there was no passing back from the next world to this."

The National Bank of Wellington, Ohio, was robbed on Monday night, of from seventy to one hundred thousand dollars in Government bonds, on special deposit. The property of the bank was not touched.

A few cases of yellow fever are reported at New Orleans, but they excite no uneasiness, as they are of a mild type, and yield readily to careful treatment. The health of the city generally was never better.
General Hitchcock has written a letter denying that Secretary Stanton was responsible for the delays in the exchange of prisoners.
John C. Breckenridge and James M. Mason are announced to arrive in Canada in a few days.

Abolishing Prison Cells.

It is stated in Paris that the committee on Prisons has declared itself opposed to the system of close confinement in cells, and that M. Deyck has decided to do away with this system.

When the writer of this paragraph was in the Legislature, thirty-five years ago, he was made chairman of the Committee on the Penitentiary. At that time the law required that a convict should serve six months in a solitary cell at the entrance of his term, and six months immediately preceding his discharge. This was found to be a barbarous requirement. The statistics of the prison showed that a majority of the prisoners sentenced for five years or more died before the expiration of their terms. When men were brought out of these cells to be inspected, they appeared like beings taken from their graves, pale, cadaverous, and spiritless, and the committee at once agreed that the chairman should present the fact and report a modification of this terrible infliction. It was deemed much more humane to hang criminals outright than to take their lives by slow torture.

The Black Knights.

The Washington Chronicle has devoted nearly a column of its Sunday reading to a glowing account of the "Freedom's Tournament at Alexandria," characterizing it as a "Splendid Display of Horsemanship," in the genuine old-fashioned Virginia style. The writer seems delighted with the heroic declaration of the winner that he had "carried off de fust honor ob de colored people of Virginia," and some of the white folks who were considered distinguished enough to be invited were very politely entertained and cordially welcomed.

Verily, the era is at hand so well described by a wag, "when a white man, if he behaves himself, will be considered as good as gentlemen of African descent."

All we can say further of this eventful contest, is that the Knight of Arabia (of French descent), Mr. Lewis Johnson, took the prize, and selected Miss Virginia Lewis as the "Queen of Love and Beauty," and at a proper time "the fortunate fair one stepped from the stand," and was "escorted to dinner," in which the distinguished white folks were graciously allowed to participate.

We think it will be admitted, after this display, that the darkies have taken the "shine" off the Caucasian Knights, and that the latter will have to yield the field, or invent some other amusement.

The Currency.

In reply to a statement that the currency of the United States is being expanded instead of contracted, by the issue of compound interest notes of recent dates, Gen. Spinner, the Treasurer, says these notes have been issued in exchange for such as have run for six months to a year, and in this way over three hundred thousand dollars in accrued interest have already been saved to the government.

We are amongst those who never could see the policy of issuing interest bearing notes as a currency, after making the first issues of the Treasury legal tenders. We think this is one of the reasons why gold has maintained its stand so long, and is now going up again.

Complaint is made that the currency is redundant. [We have had no experience in that way, and should like to have a few practical lessons. We are familiar with minus, and would like to be acquainted with plus.] But those who expect a return to specie payments whilst the government is paying out over a million of dollars a day, are men of large faith, equal to that of Paul, who declared that "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

Sentiment of Virginia.

At a late meeting in Cumberland County the following resolutions were presented by a committee, of which Thomas M. Isbell, Esq., formerly of this county, was chairman, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas the immediate re-establishment of civil law in Virginia is an object of vital interest to our people; therefore,

1. Resolved, That, in the faithful performance of our duty as good citizens, we unhesitatingly repel any and every insinuation that we do not honestly accept the decision of the issues involved in the late unhappy war as a finality, and that we regard the question of slavery as one of those issues so decided.

2. Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to Governor Pierpont for the judicious, wise and conciliatory manner in which he has conducted the administration of affairs as Chief Magistrate of Virginia.

Visits of the President.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Macfarland, Palmer and Ridgeway, have been in Washington to invite President Johnson to visit Richmond. Invitations have also been extended to him to visit Raleigh and Charleston. We are inclined to think that, however agreeable such visits might be, and perhaps useful, as enabling him to see and judge for himself of the true condition of affairs South, Mr. Johnson will scarcely feel himself authorized to take recreation whilst the immense pressure of business is upon him. The fate of thousands is now in his hands.

The resignation of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, upon the Governor of Virginia for Generals Ewell, Jenkins, and others, has not been responded to. So says a Harrisburg dispatch.

Indictments.

The grand jury of the United States District Court lately sitting in Baltimore have made several indictments against prominent persons: A true bill was returned against Geo. Freoner, of Maryland, for treason, in that, on the 10th of September, 1862, with armed forces against the United States, he took possession of Hagerstown.

Bradley T. Johnson, of Maryland, was also indicted for treason, in making war against the United States on the 10th of July, 1864, invading Baltimore county and warring against her citizens.

Two indictments were also returned against Henry G. Gilmer, otherwise Harry Gilmer, charging him with treason. One bill set forth that he did, on the 11th of July, 1864, at Magnolia station, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, obstruct the United States mail with an armed force, and robbed the said mail. The other bill recites that he did, with an armed force, burn and destroy the Gunpowder Bridge, on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, for the purpose of preventing the transportation of United States troops over said road.

All these indictments were remitted, on motion of United States District Attorney Jones, for trial before the Circuit Court of Maryland District, which commences, in Baltimore, on the first Monday of November next.

The indictment for treason against Robt. Strauss, of Maryland, was dismissed by order of the United States District Attorney, the traverser having presented to the Court a pardon from the President of the United States.

Negro Demonstrations.

A letter of the 8th August, from Hampton, Va., gives the following account of negro appreciation of freedom:

"Last night the whites were considerably startled by cries of 'rally,' 'turn out,' &c., and they awoke to find some four or five hundred negroes armed, marching up and down the streets, and stationing men at their doors to prevent their egress. The negroes were provided with weapons of all kinds, muskets, carbines, pistols, &c., and were firing up and down the street, whilst large crowds of them in the centre of the town were listening to a speech of one of their number, and greeting him with frequent cheers. They kept it up until daylight, and finally wound up with cries to the effect that they had 'cleaned out' the d--d Rebels, and with threats as to future and similar action. The whites, of course, anticipated violent scenes, and the few that have any arms were obliged to be on the watch inside their houses all the night. No troops were sent up from Fort Monroe to put down the riot, and the small provost guard stationed in the town was of no use whatever, and made no attempt to quell the disturbance, but only added additional violence to the scene by its drunkenness and quarreling.

Congressional Candidates.

A. H. H. STUART has accepted a nomination for Congress in the district of which Albemarle, Augusta and Rockingham form a part, on condition that he does not pledge himself to—Robert A. Gray of Rockingham, and Dr. John R. Woods of Albemarle, are also candidates in the same district.

ALEXANDER J. MARSHALL, of Fauquier, is a candidate for the seventh district, of which Frederick is a part. Mr. M. was formerly an Editor, and is a gentleman of large information.

ROBERT MAYO, of Westmoreland, Beverly B. Douglas, of King William, and Edward F. Taylor, of King George, are candidates for Congress, in the first Congressional district.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON BARBOUR, of Orange, and A. J. Crane and Robert Ridgeway, of Richmond City, are candidates in the district of which Richmond forms a part. Mr. Barbour is a son of the late Gov. Barbour, and inherits eloquence and wit. The other gentlemen are well known as Editors, and wield ready pens, beside being good debaters.

Don't Know Him.

If the following statement from the New York Herald be true, it would seem that President Johnson means to stand by the Monroe Doctrine:

The story is "to the effect that Senor Degollado, a Mexican gentleman well known in this country, had arrived in Washington on a diplomatic mission from the Imperial Government of Mexico. He is said to have brought with him an autograph letter from the Emperor Maximilian, congratulating Mr. Johnson on his succession to the Presidential chair, and expressing proper sentiments of condolence in regard to the death of Mr. Lincoln. The letter was not received, however, the reply to Degollado being that the President knew no such person as the Emperor of Mexico."

And as a damper to this we find the following paragraph: "Advices from the Mexican border to the 19th represent a curiously fraternal state of affairs between our generals on the Rio Grande and certain dignitaries of Maximilian's Government, who, it seems, have been hobnobbing together and toasting each other in a true convivial style. Our generals are reported as expressing friendship for the Empire."

Another Attempt to Recover the Lost Cable.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Last night's mail from England brings a report, on good authority, that the Great Eastern is to be at once despatched from Sheerness to Newfoundland, to fish upon the way for fragments of the severed cable, which it is hoped will be recovered by means of grappling and buoys. The promoters of the enterprise in England are determined to lay another cable next year, making use of the recovered portions of the old cable.

Hon. John S. Millson, of Norfolk, Va., is out in a letter consenting to serve in Congress if elected.

The Habeas Corpus.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that President Johnson will, in a short time, issue a proclamation restoring the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in all the loyal States, and all others will soon be in that category. The leading men everywhere manifest a disposition to submit patiently to the changed order of things.

We learn that action is suspended for a time upon all applications for pardon by Confederate Generals and members of Congress. The pressure upon the President is excessive, but we are still of opinion that a General amnesty will be granted at no distant day—otherwise the whole term of Mr. Johnson will be consumed in the consideration of applications.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY.—The Trades Union societies in Washington and other cities are taking measures to fix the time of daily work at eight hours instead of ten. The printers are co-operating in the movement, though many of them, ourselves included, have toiled sixteen hours out of the twenty-four for the edification of readers.

Trade of Baltimore.

It is gratifying to know, that after the trials and tribulations of the past four years, the trade and commerce of our city are prosperous to an unprecedented degree. Go where you will, the old familiar signs of bustle and activity present themselves. Loaded carts, drays and wagons travel the streets. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is heavily burdened with Western and Southern freight, and the coastwise steamers are also constantly arriving at or leaving our wharves with cargoes of Southern and other articles of merchandise. Instead of "the clank of armorer's closing rivets up," we have now the sound of the artisan's hammer and the noise and turmoil of active business operations.

Never before, say our merchants, have such heavy sales been made in so short a period. Old Virginia turns out grandly. Her merchants are thronging our hotels and looking up the firms with whom they formerly dealt; and what is better still—liquidating their ancient indebtedness to an extent considerably beyond the most sanguine expectations of their creditors. North Carolina follows close in the wake of Virginia, and the merchants of other States are also well represented. It is something inexpressibly pleasant to note the reappearance of the old familiar faces in our stores and warehouses, and the hearty greetings that are exchanged. Four years of separation have strengthened, rather than weakened, that sentiment of attachment which formerly subsisted between our merchants and their customers. It is well that it should be so, for the destiny of Baltimore has ever been, and must continue to be linked to the destiny of the South. The lavish liberality of our citizens towards the sick and impoverished Confederate prisoners, and which is even now furnishing relief to the destitute agricultural population of the Valley of Virginia and the Tidewater counties, was prompted not less by sympathy for that suffering which touches the hearts of the benevolent every where, than by the profound feeling of virtual kinship. "Blood is thicker than water," said old Commodore Tatnell, when the British war vessels were being shamed to pieces by the forts on the Peiho, and animated by that remembrance of a common lineage he pushed forward through a hurricane of fire to their relief. The Southern States, by old associations and by habits of thought, are much more nearly allied to the people of Maryland than to the citizens of those States who dwell north of Mason's and Dixon's line, and the similarity of customs and social affinities that has prevailed among them for two centuries have naturally drawn them closer together during the convulsions of civil war. That war whether it be productive of good or evil in the future, has now closed, and trade and business is rapidly returning to its former channels. Here in Baltimore the evidences of its happy revival meet us on every side. They remind us that the storm has passed over, though the air is yet sultry, and the clouds lurid. They remind us also that the sacrifices which our citizens have made, and the troubles through which they have passed, have not been wholly in vain. They do more than this. They impress us with the conviction that the present prosperous condition of our trade with the South is but the harbinger of more extended commercial relations in the better days yet to come.

Affairs in Virginia.

GEN. LEE AND WASHINGTON COLLEGE. The Lexington (Va.) Gazette confirms the statement that Gen. Lee has accepted the presidency of Washington College, at that place. Judge Brockenbrough, the rector, announces that the College, under the administration and supervision of General Lee, will resume its exercises on the 14th instant. At a meeting of the board of trustees of the college, convened in Lexington on Thursday, the 31st ult., the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved, That the board heartily concurs in and fully endorses the statement so well expressed by General Lee, in his letter of acceptance of the presidency of Washington College, that 'it is the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony, and in no way to oppose the policy of the State or General Government directed to that object,' and that 'it is particularly incumbent on those charged with the instruction of the young to set an example of submission to authority.'"

TRUPOUS REMOVED FROM THE VALLEY. The Rockingham Register says: "The last of the Federal troops—a small detachment—which has been stationed in this part of the Valley, left Harrisonburg early on Thursday morning of last week, for Columbus, Ohio, where they are to be paid off and mustered out of service. This detachment was accompanied out of the Valley by the balance of Col. Butlerfield's command, which has been stationed at Rude's Hill, and at other points in the Valley below us. The people of the Valley accept the removal of these troops as an additional evidence that the General Government have increased confidence in their integrity. The Government can trust our people fully. When General Lee surrendered last April our people then acquiesced in the necessity of their condition, and have been disposed to conduct themselves as good citizens ever since. A more upright, honest, faithful, law-abiding people than the citizens of this great Valley have no existence any where."

RELEASED.—Major H. K. Douglas, late of the rebel army, arrested some weeks ago and sent to Fort Delaware, returned home a few days ago, having been released by order of the War Department. He sojourned some three weeks at Fort Delaware, where he was treated with great kindness and courtesy by the commandant, Gen. Schenck—Shepherdstown Register.

Mr. William Allen, said to be the wealthiest man in Virginia, has, it is stated, been pardoned by the President.

J. H. Bullock was slung-shot in the streets of Petersburg, Va., Wednesday night, and robbed of eighty-five dollars.

Public Meeting.

In response to a call published in the Free Press of the 31st ult., a number of the citizens of the county of Jefferson convened at the Carter House, in Charlestown, on Saturday, Sept. 7, 1865.

On motion of George W. Eichelberger, ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., was called to the Chair; and, on motion of Wm. Burnett, B. F. BRALL was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Hunter, in explanation of the objects of the meeting, stated generally that they were indicated by the published call; and it was expected that those present were opposed to the triumph of radicalism in the restoration of the Union, and in favor of the re-organization of Virginia, and in favor of the Southern States in accordance with the broad principles of the Constitution of the United States. He alluded to the peculiar and anomalous position occupied by the county of Jefferson; the governments of two separate States claiming jurisdiction over her territory and her people. The one (West Virginia) having in existence a kind of organized government, with its Courts and Officers to execute its laws; and the other (Virginia), claiming jurisdiction, but as yet not attempting to exercise its authority. He assigned some of the reasons, which, in his judgment, rendered it a matter of very great importance that the people of the county should have their status definitely settled. One other purpose of the meeting, as set forth in the published call, was the appointment of delegates from this county, to meet other delegates in convention, in Winchester, on Monday, September 4, to nominate a conservative candidate for Congress from the 7th Congressional District of Virginia. At the conclusion of Mr. H.'s remarks, Andrew E. Kennedy, Esq., moved that the Chairman be authorized to appoint a committee of five whose duty it should be to report business for the meeting, and to recommend suitable persons as delegates to the Convention to be held in Winchester, on the 4th inst. The motion having carried, the Chair appointed the following, viz:—A. E. Kennedy, Wm. H. Traverser, Geo. W. Cox, Geo. D. McGillicy and John Humphreys. Having retired for a short time, the committee, through Mr. Traverser, submitted to the meeting the following report:—

Whereas, The counties of Berkeley and Jefferson were claimed by the Constitutional Convention, which assembled at Alexandria in April, 1864, and which governed the territory of Virginia, and by the Constitution of that State then and there, adopted, are combined to form a Senatorial District, made up of Berkeley and Jefferson counties, and by the Constitution and appointments are placed under the government of said State.

And whereas, In the opinion of the committee of election of the late House of Representatives of the United States, in the case of the contested election of Mr. Kitchen, the said counties are deemed to be under the jurisdiction of Virginia—which opinion was adopted by the said House of Representatives and sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. Subsequently the Legislature of Virginia in dividing the State into Congressional Districts, assigned the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson to the 7th District of the said State. Therefore,

Resolved, With a view of securing a proper representation in the Congress of the United States we do hereby appoint Andrew Hunter, John Moler, George W. Eichelberger, Wm. H. Norris, John Reed, Andrew E. Kennedy, Geo. W. Sadler, John Humphreys, Thaddeus Boney, Anthony Nunnamaker, Foster Green, Fisher Lewis, Ezra M. Cross, Dr. N. Marmon, James McGraw, Samuel Nell, Jos. L. Eichelberger, Daniel Moler, Geo. W. Cox, William Smallwood, Joshua Caviller, Philip Engle, Sr., John B. Alford, George A. S. Davis, William C. Smith, Christian Kishinshar, John Wyong, William Coffenberger, John Hoffman, Chas. T. Butler, Edmund L. Lee, Geo. D. McGillicy, James V. Moore, Geo. W. Hall, Wm. H. Campbell, Dr. M. P. Nelson, Geo. W. Tabb, Wm. Moore, E. P. Davis, Vance Belle E. L. Moore, N. S. White, J. T. Gibson, John Moler, Wm. Burnett, John Selander, as delegates to meet other delegates in Winchester, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent the people of the 7th Congressional District in the next House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That the report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Kennedy then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—Resolved, That as citizens of Jefferson county we recommend to the Convention to assemble at Winchester, the adoption of proper resolutions setting forth that we have accepted the issue of the late contest in good faith, and that it is our determination to give a thorough support to the Constitution of the United States.

[As originally framed, the above resolution was designed to convey an expression of the feeling of the people of this county, but on consideration it was deemed better to refer the important subject to the convention at Winchester, and to give the resolution the form of a recommendation, and it was amended as it appears.]

On motion of Mr. Geo. A. S. Davis, it was resolved that when the meeting adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet again on Saturday, 23d inst., and that the people from all sections of the county be earnestly requested to attend.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy it was resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five, of whom the chairman of the meeting be one, to prepare, for the information of an adjourned meeting to be held on the 23d inst., such a statement of facts in relation to the present condition of affairs as will place most comprehensively before the people of the county their relation to both the Federal and State Governments, and that the chairman have leave to appoint said committee after the adjournment of this meeting.

On motion of Mr. McGillicy, the papers of the county were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

There being no further business for the action of the meeting, it then adjourned.

ANDREW HUNTER, CHAIRMAN.
B. F. BRALL, Sec'y.

Congressional Convention 7th Dist.

This Convention assembled in the town of Winchester on Monday, September 4th, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Wm. H. Traverser, Esq., of Jefferson county, as President, and Wm. L. Clark, Esq., as Secretary.

After some preliminary proceedings upon the part of the meeting, it was announced by Andrew E. Kennedy, Esq., of Jefferson county, that a number of delegates from that county were expected shortly to arrive in town, and on his motion the Convention took a recess until half-past two.

At the hour indicated, the Convention re-assembled. The President in the Chair. The Jefferson county delegation, through their chairman, Ed. L. Moore, Esq., presented the following resolution:—Resolved, That inasmuch as there has been no full delegations from the counties composing the Seventh Congressional District, the delegates here in attendance can do no more than express their own preference for a candidate, and as Mr. Robert Y. Conrad has, in answer to an application to him, agreed to serve if elected, it is the unanimous sentiment of the delegates here present, that he be recommended to the people of the district as their representative.

The action of the Convention, the chair appointed the following gentlemen on said committee: Edmund L. Lee, Esq., of Jefferson, Thornton Pendleton, of Clarke, and Wm. L. Clark, Esq., of Frederick.

On motion of J. C. Reily, Esq., of Winchester, the President was requested to address the Convention which he proceeded to do, when the Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Conrad, returned, and through their Chairman Edmund L. Lee Esq., submitted the following letter.

Winchester, Sept., 4th 1865.

To the Gentlemen of the Meeting now assembled, Sir: I have just had the honor of receiving the information of your endorsement of my nomination as a candidate for Congress, for this district, and beg leave to express to the gentlemen assembled, my grateful sense of their confidence, regretting that circumstances prevent my making this acknowledgment in person.

Very Respectfully,
ROBT. Y. CONRAD.

Mr. Traverser then resumed his remarks in which he advocated harmony and concert of action, counselling his hearers not to let the election go by default. He advocated the claims of Mr. Conrad, at length and with ability. He concluded his remarks by offering a resolution, that the Convention pledge themselves to an active support of him, which resolution was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm.

Andrew E. Kennedy, Esq., was then called upon by the Convention, that gentleman responded in a brief but able speech in which he pledged the support of Jefferson County, to Mr. Conrad.

On motion of J. Chap. Reily, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to the President, after which the Convention adjourned.

Large Water Melon.

The very finest Water-melon we have ever seen was presented to us a few days ago, by Mr. CHARLES C. WELSH. It weighed forty pounds, and measured 28 inches in length, and 80 inches in circumference.

If any of our friends think they can compete with Mr. W., (who pays special attention to his melon patch), we would like them to make their demonstrations at once, and send their specimens to us. We are judges of fine Water-melons.

Honor to a Patriarch.

The dedication of the monument to the memory of Thomas Wildey, the Father of Odd Fellowship in the United States, is to take place in Baltimore on the 20th instant, and will draw large crowds. It is stated that the Railroad companies will issue round-trip tickets at a reduced price, good for three days.—The hospitable citizens of Baltimore are making preparations for the reception of friends.

In view of the meeting on the subject held at the Exchange on Friday last, the Baltimore Gazette says:—

"A very considerable portion of the visitors will, it is anticipated, be from the Southern States, and it is conceived to be eminently proper that they should not only meet with a generous welcome, but that the movement for this purpose should originate with the commercial class, in view of the fact that our business relations have heretofore been largely with the South, and that they entail upon our merchants corresponding obligations. We cordially commend the spirit of the circular and the object which it is intended to promote, and we trust that all who desire to maintain their old kindly associations with the people of the South will heartily co-operate in proving to our expected guests that the terrible conflict of the past four years has not changed our sentiments towards them, or stunted in any manner the measure of our accustomed hospitality."

Foreign.

The last news from Europe, as late as the 21st of August, is important. The Great Eastern, after the break of the telegraphic cable, had returned, and arrived at Sheerness on the 20th August. The friends of the measure are still sanguine, now that they understand the practical difficulties of laying a cable in an ocean of great depth.

The cholera in Turkey is very destructive, and has reached England. The immense emigration to this country will inevitably bring the Cholera to this.

A WELL-MERITED COMPLIMENT.—The New York Tribune, in a published list of railroad disasters, refers to a remarkable fact in railroad history, that the Baltimore and Ohio Company carried over its road forty thousand persons to attend the Grand Review, held in this city, of the Armies of the Potomac and Southwest, without the injury of a single person. This fact in connection with the immense amount of travel and business done on this road during the last four years, attended by so few accidents, exhibits a record that the company can well be proud of, and is the best evidence of the able management of the road.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—The government is selling off at Washington and various other points a vast amount of hospital and other property—steamboats, barges and war boats—and horses and mules in large numbers.

During active hostilities five hundred horses a day were required to keep up the supply, that number being lost daily by battle and hard usage by careless and ignorant riders.

These sales will be an immense relief to the public treasury.

From the Winchester Times.
REUNION OF THE WINCHESTER PRESBYTERIES.

WINCHESTER, Sept. 23, 1865.
Messrs. Editors:—I send you a brief notice of the reunion of the two Winchester Presbyteries after a separation of some twenty-five years.

At the hour of 10 A. M., on Thursday, Aug. 31st, the Winchester Presbytery, late in connection with the United Synod, assembled, on call of its Moderator, at the London Street Church. At the hour of 11 they met at the Kent Street Church, the other Presbytery of that name, the two together listened to a discourse upon "Keeping the Unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace." Immediately after the calling of the roll of the last named Presbytery, the roll of the first mentioned was called for, whereupon the

Rev. W. A. Crawford, the last Moderator, arose, and producing the roll, proceeded to remark, that the members of the Presbytery he represented were here to carry into effect the union so long projected, and for many reasons, so much to be desired. That the step they were taking they would feel to be one of solemn interest, but for the fact that the question of union had already been decided. That the action of the United Synod at Lynchburg, in August of last year, was their authority for the step taken to-day. That under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, owing to military occupation of the country, they had secured a representation in that body; that they had most cordially acquiesced in the decision there reached; that they were only acting in good faith when they appeared here to-day to carry into effect the union as a Presbytery and make it a blessed reality, and that they expected to be received in the same fraternal spirit which had prevailed between the Synods in October last.

Upon receiving the roll, the Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Woodworth, replied, assuring the Brethren of a cordial reception; that henceforth distinctive names should be forgotten, and that all should press forward alike in the great work before them.

Proceeding to organize, the Rev. Silas Billings, of Elk Branch Church, was chosen Moderator, who also took occasion in impassioned language to remark upon the happy event just consummated, and a moment afterwards the presbytery received the congratulations of Dr. Read, of East Hanover Presbytery, in his own unequalled style, after which he was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Crawford, the Presbytery adopted for themselves, as eminently expressive of their own sentiments, the resolutions of the Synod of Virginia, at Lexington, in October last, which are substantially as follows:—

Resolved, 1st, That the Presbytery of Winchester, having consummated in due form the union provided for higher judicatories, does hereby contemplate, with great satisfaction, an event so full of interest to our Zion, and so important in its bearing upon her welfare.

2d, That we deem the occasion to be one calling for devout gratitude to the Father of Mercies for the manifest guidance of His Holy Spirit, and the watchful care of His Holy Providence, in the Christian Spirit and successful measures by which our divisions have been healed.

3d, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to God, and to each other, that no effort shall be wanting to make this union a blessed reality to our church, by upholding her time-honored faith and order, as presented in her standards, and as currently expounded in times past by our fathers. And we do now earnestly exhort and enjoin upon our people everywhere, that they shall henceforth strive to carry into full effect the scheme embraced by this movement in the same spirit in which, as we believe, it has begun and ended.

[We will endeavor to give the remainder of the proceedings in next paper. The Presbytery adjourned on Saturday night to meet in April next in Charlestown.]

Official Meeting.

Pursuant to a call of our Presiding Elder, (Rev. Wm. G. Eggleston), the Official Members and others of the Methodist Church on Jefferson Circuit, met in Charlestown, on the 10th July, 1865.

On taking the Chair the Presiding Elder stated in a few words the object of the meeting. After a full interchange of opinions by the members relative to the subject for which they were called together, the meeting appointed Thomas S. Lock, Thomas Johnson and Beason S. Shugart a committee to report resolutions expressive of their views and sentiments, whereupon, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we have heard with great pleasure that at a meeting held in Staunton, June 29, 1865, by the Presiding Elders and others of our Preachers and Laymen, that they are determined to stand by the platform of principles adopted by them at the session of the Baltimore Conference, held in Staunton, in March, 1861; and we, hereby, heartily approve of such action.

2. Resolved, That, while in Civil Matters we express our purpose to be subject to the "powers that be," and to be law-abiding; yet, in defining our future Church relationship, we are resolved and pledged to adhere to the platform of principles adopted by our Conference in March, 1861. And, as we have declared ourselves separate from, and independent of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, we will not receive any Preacher who may be sought to be imposed upon by those acting under that authority.

3. Resolved, That we request the Preacher in Charge of this Circuit, to read this paper to the Congregations of our circuit as early a period as may be convenient.

THOMAS S. LOCK,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
B. S. SHUGART,
Committee.

POST OFFICE AT KABLETOWN.—Mr. JOHN W. WALSH has been appointed Postmaster at Kabletown, in this county—the office having been discontinued during the war. This will confer great convenience to the people of that neighborhood, and the duties of the office will no doubt be discharged to the satisfaction of all interested, by Mr. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Shepherdston Register. My Dear Sir—The current given within the past week or two, by parties who have at present, a great interest in...

My Dear Sir—My members in this country are circulating a report that in a conversation with you, I stated "that the State of West Virginia was a bogus concern" and, in speaking of this matter, they refer to you as their author...

I am, sir, very respectfully, JOHN W. KENNEDY.

Hon. L. P. W. Balch, JUNIOR MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

My Dear Sir—In reply to the within note I have to say that during the session of the last Court I held in Martinsburg in June last...

I do not deny that I said to Judge Balch that the annexation of Jefferson and Berkeley counties to West Virginia was illegal, and unconstitutional; but I did not use that inelegant expression "bogus concern"...

As this matter has never been considered by the great majority of the people of this country with these laws before them...

It is not necessary in finding the legal status of the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley to consider the question of the erection of Virginia, if West Virginia within the Jurisdiction of Virginia...

"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be created within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the sanction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress."

It is not necessary in finding the legal status of the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley to consider the question of the erection of Virginia, if West Virginia within the Jurisdiction of Virginia...

The State of West Virginia is a fixed fact; and I would not disturb its existence if I could. I have been in favor of a division of the State of Virginia, by the line of the Blue Ridge, for twenty years...

West Virginia has been admitted into the great family of States, and its constitution adopted, by the Congress, in the same clause of the Constitution of the United States, and when it was fresh in the hearts and minds of the great spirit who made and gave its vitality...

This certainly is a case in point in favor of West Virginia. The power then was not questioned, and in view of the action of Virginia in passing its ordinance of secession, by which a great portion of the people of the State were to be torn...

It is assumed, therefore, for the sake of the argument, that the erection of the State of West Virginia within the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, was legal.

Now what was that State as it was composed by the consent of the Congress? It was composed of 44 counties only. The district composed of Pendleton, Hampshire, Hardy and Morgan counties voted subsequently, according to the provision of the Constitution of West Virginia, to adopt her constitution, and by the consent of the Legislatures of the two States, became a part of West Virginia.

The same clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provided for the admission of these four counties into the new State provides also for the admission of Jefferson, Berkeley and Frederick. It is in these words:

"And if a majority of the votes cast at the election for elections held, as provided in the schedule hereto, in the district composed of the counties of Pendleton, Hampshire, Hardy and Morgan, shall be in favor of the adoption of this Constitution, the said four counties shall also be included in, and form part of the State of West Virginia; and if the same shall be so included, and a majority of the votes cast at the same election or elections in the district composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick shall be in favor of the adoption of this Constitution, the said counties shall also be included in, and form part of the State of West Virginia. Article I, Sec. 2, Constitution of West Virginia.

Here is an express power granted by the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the State, by which these counties may become a part of the State. These counties being specially named in the Constitution, and the provision which alone they could become a part of the State, definitely prescribed by the Constitution itself, it is clear that no act of the General Assembly can vary the terms of their admission.

What were those terms? 1st. A majority of the votes cast in the district composed of the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan, must vote to adopt the Constitution of West Virginia.

2d. These counties must be included in, and form a part of, the State of West Virginia.

3d. A majority of the votes cast at the said election or elections, in the district composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick, must be in favor of the adoption of this Constitution, the said counties shall also be included in, and form part of the State of West Virginia. Article I, Sec. 2, Constitution of West Virginia.

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clear to my mind that if they did not vote by the district, and did not vote to adopt the Constitution that they are not constitutionally in the State of West Virginia.

The district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley and Frederick never did vote to adopt the Constitution of West Virginia and did not vote at the election referred to in that constitution.

There is another clause of the constitution which is relied upon for the legality of the annexation of Berkeley and Jefferson to the State of West Virginia. It is to be found in the 16th Sec. Article 4th, and in these words: "Additional territory may be admitted into and become a part of this State with the consent of the Legislature."

A lawyer must look upon this provision of the Constitution with astonishment. What he is told that some of the best heads in West Virginia were in the convention that framed her constitution. The idea that West Virginia can annex additional territory simply by the consent of her Legislature! Could the Legislature annex the county of Allegheny in Maryland by the consent of the Legislature alone? If there are those within her borders who are simple enough to think so let them try it next winter. Let them try to annex Frederick county Virginia, under this clause and see if they will succeed. I take it that the people of that county and the Governor of Virginia will have something to say in the matter, and the constitution of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. But suppose it could be done. What additional territory is meant? It cannot mean either Jefferson, Berkeley or Frederick for special States, as they have been admitted into the constitution itself. Some other territory must be meant. What territory is it? Let the Legislature which admitted Jefferson and Berkeley under this clause answer. I presume nobody else can. Yet Jefferson and Berkeley were admitted under that clause.

It is manifest that the convention did not contemplate or desire the admission of Berkeley and Jefferson unless they came with Frederick. Under the Constitution, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan were to compose the 10th Judicial Circuit, and the 10th Senatorial district.

This until the next apportionment. And that apportionment could not be declared by law until after the next census taken by the authority of the United States. Where did the General Assembly derive the power to add Jefferson and Berkeley to the 10th Circuit as it was declared by the Constitution? And when the power to admit the delegates from those counties to their seats in the Legislature? No such apportionment, remember, has ever been made, and none can be made until after the next census. It is not clear that in admitting these counties to give to their delegates, by changing the 10th circuit as it came to us from the Constitution, they have done so in violation of express provisions of that sacred instrument.

Again, there is no provision made in the Constitution for the admission of Berkeley and Jefferson separately. Provision is only made for them to come with Frederick. If these three counties came in accordance with the requirements of that instrument they were to compose the 11th Judicial circuit and the 11th Senatorial district, and choose two Senators. Berkeley and Morgan were to be the 11th district and choose two delegates. Frederick and Jefferson were to have two each. But there is no apportionment by the constitution, if Frederick fails to become a part of the State, for the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley. The conclusion is, almost irresistible that the convention did not contemplate or desire the admission separately of these two counties. It is certain that no apportionment has been given by the constitution to the Legislature to make any apportionment touching these two counties until after the next census.

It is contended that the Legislature of Virginia and West Virginia having by an act of their Legislature admitted the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley that their action is all that is necessary to fix the status of those counties and is a finality. Let us see how far this doctrine is carried. The county of West Virginia was admitted on the 20th day of June, 1863, under the 16th section of Article 4, Constitution of West Virginia, by special act of that date. The act giving authority to the Legislature of Virginia to admit the county of Berkeley was passed January 31, 1863. The only authority given for this act is to be found in the preamble to the act. It is this: That:

"Whereas the Constitution for the State of West Virginia, ratified by the people thereof, it is provided that additional territory may be admitted into and become a part of said State with the consent of the Legislature thereof, and it is represented to the General Assembly that the people of the county of Berkeley are desirous that said county should be admitted into and become a part of the State of West Virginia; now therefore, be it enacted, &c."

It was admitted therefore, as we are here told, by authority of a clause in the Constitution of the State of West Virginia and the naked representation that the people of Berkeley desired it.

Who gave the Legislature of Virginia the power to do this act? Who gave that Legislature the power to set apart and transfer to another State any portion of the State of Virginia? The territory comprising the State of Virginia belongs not to the Legislature of the State but to the people of the State.

The Legislature of West Virginia may have been authorized by the constitution of her State to receive additional territory; but that constitution cannot give to the Legislature of another State the power to grant. And if she has so granted, she has only conveyed, and West Virginia has only received an empty title. The sovereign power within the limits of a State is not the Legislature, but the people. Have the people of Virginia ever given their consent that Jefferson and Berkeley should be handed over—land and people—to the State of West Virginia? Never. And if they have, it is all that is necessary to be done? No. The Congress of the United States, after the legal transfer has been made, must give its consent. The Congress has not so consented. She has fixed the boundaries of the State of West Virginia, and without her consent, all the Legislatures on earth cannot alter them. Done without the consent of the sovereign power of Virginia, and the Congress, it is an usurpation of power unwarranted, unjust, improper, illegal and unconstitutional.

Henceforth there are, to be two States in the territory which once comprised the great Commonwealth of Virginia. The boundary line between the two is a commission must ultimately settle the question. In the meantime, let the sovereign people of Virginia meet in Convention and propose a decent boundary for the two States, as it is determined by the commercial geography of the country. Make the Blue Ridge the line, and then the whole of Virginia will go to the West, and all the elements of discord forever removed.

JOHN W. KENNEDY. August 10, 1865.

At Harper's Ferry, on the first of January, 1865, at the 87th year of her age, Mrs. ANN C. STEPHENSON, relict of the late Major James Stephenson, (well known as our Representative in Congress from this year since, and a gallant officer in the Indian war of 1791.) The deceased was a lady of great energy of character, and retained her faculties to the last. She was extensively known and esteemed by many friends.

On the 13th of May, 1864, Mr. GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON—aged 64 years—died at his residence a number of years a popular Deputy Sheriff; and though a faithful public officer, he delighted in being the friend of the distressed. There are many friends remaining to cherish the remembrance of his virtues.

On the 14th of October, 1862, in Charlestown, of Consumption, Mrs MARGARET CAMERON, relict of the late Samuel Cameron, in the 68th year of her age.

At his residence in this county, on the 5th of September, 1864, ROGER CHIRW, in the 68th year of his age.

In honor's path he ever firmly trod, And lived, and died, the noblest work of God, At Fort Delaware, on the 9th June, 1862, SELBY McKENZIE HAMTRAMCK, in the 20th year of his age, only son of the late Col. J. F. Hamtramck, of Shepherdstown.

Just to his word, in every thought sincere, Who knew so well, but what the world might hear. Near Darksville, Berkeley county, April 30, '65, Mrs NANCY SHIRLEY, of this town—aged 82 years.

We have been compelled, much against our wishes, to defer many Obituary Notices until next week. Our friends will bear with us until we get fully under way.

We will be pleased to have our Record filled up, and the friends of the deceased must assist in doing so.

Read advertisement of Warren & Whittington, House & Sign Painters. Mr. Whittington is not a stranger to us, and we believe he will promptly and handsomely perform contracts in his department.

We take more than ordinary pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Mr. J. C. KEMP. He is a reliable and useful citizen, and a capital workman, and worthy of encouragement.

The attention of capitalists is called to the advertisement by Henry Berry, Trustee, of sale of valuable "Mill Property, Water Power, Cement Mills, &c."

The sale of Property advertised by E. I. Lee, Trustee, will take place in front of the new Town Hall, corner of German and Market streets, Shepherdstown, on the 30th inst. The place of sale was omitted in the advertisement.

Those going to Baltimore for supplies of anything in the Harness, Saddle, Collar or Trunk line, would consult their interests by calling upon ROBERT LAWSON, No. 277 Baltimore.

COLLINS & HEATE, 23 Light St. Baltimore, Manufacturers and Dealers in Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, and Heating Apparatus of every description; also Tin Ware, Hollow Ware, Refrigerators, &c., offer great inducements to the Trade. See advertisement in another column.

R. B. GRIFFIN & SON, No. 19 South Charles St., Baltimore, call attention to advertisement in this issue of Free Press, of the Southern Merchants to their extensive stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. The gentlemen of this establishment can make it profitable to each as examine their assortment.

We refer our Merchants, Milliners and others visiting Baltimore, to the House of ARMSTRONG, CAROL & CO., 237, Baltimore st. They have everything which goes to fill up the most complete stock of Millinery, and Fancy Goods for Ladies.

C. C. CAMERON, No. 50 S. Howard St. notifies the public through our columns of his perfected arrangements for filling orders for Oysters by the Can or Keg. Fresh Oysters—delicious bivalves! Our Mouths already water.

M. ROSENBERG advertises this week. He offers Clothing for Men and Boys. No doubt good bargains can be obtained from him on Shennodoch street, Harper's Ferry.

Professional Card of ISAAC FOUKE in another column. See advertisement of Public Sale by J. H. Kelley, near Kabletown, on the 15th Sept.

Mr. Kanson, Republican member of Congress from Iowa, formerly First Assistant Postmaster General, President Lincoln, is out against negro suffrage.

Winchester & Potomac River Line. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 6, 1865.

Messrs. H. N. GALLAHER & Co. Gentlemen: I take the liberty of enclosing the "Time Table" now in use on this road, and would also state that on and after to-day, (6th), we intend running the Cars down to the B. & O. R. Depot, for the better accommodation of passengers.

Very Respectfully, R. R. FRANKS, Freight & Ticket Agent W. & P. R. R. Trains going West.

Leave Harper's Ferry at 10 05 A. M. & 2 45 P. M. Leave Shennodoch at 10 10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Leave Halltown at 10 35 A. M. and 3 10 P. M. Leave Charlestown at 10 55 A. M. and 3 25 P. M. Leave Cameron at 12 20 A. M. and 3 45 P. M. Leave Summit at 11 40 A. M. and 4 05 P. M. Leave Westville at 12 05 P. M. and 4 25 P. M. Arrive at Stephentown at 12 30 P. M. and 4 45 P. M. Trains going East.

Leave Stephentown at 3 15 P. M. and 11 A. M. Leave Wadesville at 3 40 P. M. and 11 20 A. M. Leave Summit at 4 05 P. M. and 11 40 A. M. Leave Charlestown at 4 25 P. M. and 11 50 P. M. Leave Halltown at 4 55 P. M. and 12 15 P. M. Leave Summit at 5 15 P. M. and 12 35 P. M. Arrive at Harper's Ferry at 5 45 P. M. and 1 P. M.

CANDIDATE FOR JUDGESHIP. Mr. Editor: You will please announce JOHN W. KENNEDY, Esq., an Ind. and a Union Candidate for the Judgeship of this District, who will be supported by MANY VOTERS. Aug. 31, 1865.

\$5 Reward. LOST yesterday, between the Shennodoch Ferry and Risher's, an Index Book, containing \$18 and some valuable papers. The above reward will be paid upon delivery to me. Sept. 7, 1865. JOHN W. KENNEDY.

Boots & Shoes Repaired. J. C. KEMP announces that he is prepared to repair pair Boots & Shoes in a neat and durable manner, upon reasonable terms for cash, and expedition.

His Shop is on Congress st. near the Baptist Church, Charlestown. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. JOHN J. WHITTINGTON, Sept. 7, '65.

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-papers.

G. E. WARREN, J. N. WHITTINGTON, Harper's Ferry, Sept. 7, 1865.—4f.

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 Lounges; Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands; 1 new and superior COOK STOVE; new Churn, Tin Sifts, 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 or \$20—under, Cash. J. H. KELLY, Sept. 7, 1865.

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 FRESH OYSTERS by the can or keg, or in any quantity that may be desired, at the Shuckers' price. Orders and eggs sent and returned by Express. All orders will receive prompt attention. No. 50 S. Howard Street, Baltimore. Sept. 7, 1865. C. C. CAMERON.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late W. M. HURST, will come forward and settle. Those having Claims against said Estate will present them well authenticated for settlement. Sept. 7, '65.—5f. MARY HURST, Ex'rix.

WARD 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.

ISAAC FOUKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick Counties against the Government, attended to. He can be found on Friday and Saturday of each week at the Store-room of James McGraw, on Shennodoch Street, Harper's Ferry—unless called elsewhere by professional business. Charlestown, Sept. 7, 1865.—3f.

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

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 SELECTION from their very low prices for CASH, and on short time. R. B. GRIFFIN & SON, Sept. 7, 1865.—1m.

CHAS. S. COLLINS, E. S. HEALTH, COLLINS & HEATE, 22 Light Street, Baltimore, SOLE Manufacturers of Massey's FURNACE and RANGE, the celebrated Malcom Patent Evaporating HEATER, and the celebrated SPENCE RANGE. Also, GOINGS' European RANGE.

MANUFACTURERS OF Cooking Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Water Tanks, Pumps, Cast Iron Sinks, Bath Tubs, Cooking Stoves, Hollow-ware, Ournch Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Grates, Copper and Tin Ware, Ship Caboose, all patterns 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 store from High to Shennodoch 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, Shennodoch St., opposite late Head Quarters, Sept. 7, 1865.—6m.

Fall & Winter Millinery. RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS, VELVETS, HATS, NETS, BELTINGS and BUCKLES, RUCHES, NETS, CHAPES, FRENCH FRAMES, &c., &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. Call and judge. ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO. Sept. 7, 1865.—7f. 237 Baltimore street.

New Goods. New Goods. I HAVE just received a New Supply of Goods from 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. Raun—on one door west of his old stand; and offers, for Cash and on credit, 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. Call and judge. 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, Serrures, Bolt, Hinges, and Nail every description; Hollow Ware, Stone and Queensware, Glass, Wooden Ware, Willow Ware, Lamps, Corage, 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 Machine and Herman's Patent Clothes' Wringer 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 Office 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 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 indeluctable 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 eight-een 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 of 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, Trustee. Sept. 7, 1865.—6f.

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

D. HOWELL DEGS leave to inform the citizens of Charlestown and the surrounding country, that he has opened a STORE in the room formerly occupied by the bank of Messrs. Priddy & Co., where he will keep a general assortment of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c.

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 profit, 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. PRATT 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 Kearney, on Main street, Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.

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.

Courses 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, Geography, Astronomy, Universal History, Algebra, Chemistry, Astronomy, Mythology, Selections from the Poets, Mental Philosophy, History of English Literature, Rhetoric and Christian Pulpit. 8.00 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 my success. All the branches usually taught in high schools and academies will be embraced in my course, but it will be my endeavor 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 the end of the session. 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. G. N. CAMPBELL, Aug. 31st, 1865. Principal.

New Goods. We are just receiving a large supply of Family Groceries, Hardware, Gunpowder, &c., &c.

VARIEITY.

The Sun And The Waters. The sun stole down the western sky, With silent, fast and burning glance,

An Authentic Anecdote. Talleyrand was once in the company of Madame de Stael and another eminent French lady

A Witty Mother. In one of the courts at Hartford, Connecticut, recently, a woman was testifying in behalf of her son, and swore "that he worked on a farm ever since he was born."

ARMY CHAPLAIN AND CONTRABAND. Chaplain, "My young colored friend can you read?" "Yes sah!"

The chaplain looked at the contraband and the contraband looked at the chaplain, then the latter sighed and passed on.

A lawyer built himself an office in the form of a hexagon, or six square. The novelty of the structure attracted the attention of some Irishmen

A GOOD STATION. A German Presiding Elder after serving in his office ten years, told the Conference he was glad his term had expired.

A country gentleman, walking in his garden, saw his gardener asleep in the arbor. "What you idle dog, asleep?" said the master.

An Irishman who was very near-sighted, about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer his antagonist than the other did to him, and that they were both to fire at the same time.

A gentleman having been asked on his return from a party the other evening, if he had seen Miss A., a young lady noted for her low-necked style of dress—replied, he "had seen a good deal of her!"

Prentice of the Louisville Journal, objects to the five minute rule in the New York prayer meetings. He says, "imagine for instance, old Bennett, of the Herald, confessing his sins in the ridiculous space of five minutes!"

"Did you ever see an Elephant's skin," asked a teacher in an infant school in a fast neighborhood. "I have," shouted a six year old at the foot of the class.

"Where?" inquired old specks, considerably amused at his earnestness. "On the Elephant," shouted prodigy, gleefully.

During the war a woman went to a grocer's shop, and found she was paying nearly double for candles, so she asked what was the reason candles were so dear. The grocer replied: "Oh, it is the war."

"Dear me!" said the woman, "have they got to fighting by candle light?"

"What do you ask for this article?" inquired Obediah of Miss Julia. "Fifteen shillings." "Aint you a little dear?"

An old lady when told of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Well I do declare, our troubles never come alone! It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Hopper has gone, too, poor man!"

Sometimes society gets tired of a man and hangs him. Sometimes a man gets tired of society, and hangs himself.

Foot expressed a belief that a miser would take the beam out of his own eye if he could sell the timber.

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. H. PERCE, resident of Charleston, Cash prices. 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 Borough of Danford's Depot, Jefferson County. Office at Mr. HULLER'S HOUSE. Aug. 24, 1865.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. McCORMICK will visit Charleston professionally, on the 4th September, and remain a short time. Aug. 24, 1865.

N. S. WHITE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PRACTICES in the Counties of Jefferson and Charleston, Aug. 24, 1865.—3t.

JOHN W. KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HAS resumed the practice of his profession, at the Circuit Court of Jefferson, Berkeley and Frederick, and the Court of Appeals at Wheeling. Aug. 24, 1865.—4t.

ANDREW HUNTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FOR the purpose of correcting a misapprehension that has gotten abroad, respectfully announces that he has re-opened his office in Charleston, immediately opposite the Court House, and will in the future, so long as health and strength are spared him, pursue his profession with renewed vigor and earnestness, and in the same counties as heretofore. Charleston, Aug. 24, 1865.—3t.

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, No. 10, Drugs, Medicines, &c., Shennadoah Street, Harpers-Ferry, Va., respectfully solicits the patronage of Country Produce. Aug. 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 Malby and Green House.] Aug. 31, 1865.

C. C. CAMERON, General Produce and Commission Merchant, FOR the sale of Butter, Eggs, Lard, Poultry, Wood, and all other Produce. Will also attend to the purchase of any kind of Goods, at a small commission. Would also attend to the sale of Country Merchants. No. 30 South Howard Street, Baltimore, Md. Aug. 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, Charleston. Every thing usually manufactured and kept in a Tin Shop, such as 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 Charleston House, and opposite Court-House, in Charleston, 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. BEASON SHUGART. GEORGE E. S. PHILLIPS. JEREMAS 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 charge, and putting the work up substantially. Rippon, Jefferson Co., Aug. 24, 1865.—4t.

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. Oxtor, and Deborah his wife, on the 11th day of April, 1859, to the undersigned, J. J. H. Straith, Frederick A. Roder 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 Shennadoah Hotel, in the town of Harpers-Ferry, sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, the HOUSE AND LOT in the deed first mentioned. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M. JOHN C. UNSELD, A. H. HERR, Trustees. August 24, 1865.

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 on Howard street. Terms moderate. August 24, 1865.—4t.

McIntosh's Howard House, HOWARD St., near Balt., Baltimore. Please give me a call when you next visit the city. August 24, 1865.—4t.

Merchandise 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. AISQUITTH & BRO.

J. H. Easterday's TIN SHEET IRON AND STOVE HOUSE, Main Street, Charleston, 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, Gutting, &c. Cotton Rags, Boreswax, Old Copper, Brass, Iron, Pewter and Lead, Sheepskins, Hides, Bacon, Lard, Wood, and Country Produce in general, taken in exchange for Tin Ware or Tin Work. August 24, 1865.—y.

New Hardware Store, &c.

ALWAYS on hand, and for sale at the lowest Cash prices. WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, BROOMS, COBBLE, CUTLERY, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, STONWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, SECOND HAND CANN, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS generally. D. HUMPHREYS, Charleston, Wm. 24, 1865.

To Persons Desiring to Study Medicine. I WISH to form a small Class in Medicine and Surgery to continue during TEN MONTHS of the year, commencing at the opening of the Medical Colleges in the Fall of 1866.

Pursuing a systematic course of instruction—conducted by daily Lectures and Examinations, Lectures and demonstrations. To teach the fundamental branches, Anatomy, Physiology, &c., fully; and conduct the reading in the higher branches, extended by papers through all the best Authors of every 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 cases that 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 diagnosis of the organs of the Chest; the internal and external treatment of diseases of the air-passages, recently made a specialty; Operative Surgery on the cadaver; Analysis of the Excretions; will each be given 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 class, and 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. August 24, 1865.

CAMPBELL & MASON, APOTHECARIES, South side Main Street, Charleston. 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. In our Stock (the whole of which has been selected with great care, and of the highest quality) are: Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Wistar's Lozenges—Jany's Expectorant, Dr. Hays' Bronchial Remedy, Plantation Bitter—Hostell's Bitters, Beckley's Wine Bitter—Cannon's Bitters, Wm. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Haddock's Compound, Holloway's Vermifuge, Thompson's Eye Water, Brown's Essence of Ginger, Haddock's Compound, Davies' Pain Killer, Lavabee's Pain Killer, Barry's Tricopherous—Lyon's Katharine, Dr. Hays' Compound, Burdett's Cocaine—Jones' Hair Dye, Pomades—Extracts—Cologne Water, Toilet Water—Soaps, Sarsaparilla, Hair Oil, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes, Fine Combs—Riding Combs, Stationery, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Stationery, Stationery, Concentrated Lye for making soap, Flavoring Extracts—Vanilla Beans—Gelatina. We are prepared to fill physicians' 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, Rice Ginger, and CAMPBELL & MASON. August 24, 1865.

Goods, Goods, Goods! H. L. HEISEL, at the old stand of Kearny's, Sheerer & Co., in Charleston, 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 of: Gentlemen's Dress Goods—Casimeres, Cloths, Cashmeres, Doekings, Jeans, Tweeds, and all the latest styles; Ladies' Dress Goods—Casimeres, Challies, Berges, Lawns, Ginghams, Delanes, Bombazines, Alpaccas, Boots, Shoes, and cross-haired Muslins and Cambrics—Nainsooks, &c. Also, Trimmings, Buttons, Ribbons, Velvets, Cuffs, Collars, Head Nets, &c. Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, for sale by 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. Gramer, and offer for sale for cash, or in exchange for Produce, 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. We are prepared to fill orders from all sections of the county, and our prices are as low as any other store in the county. 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. Charleston, W. Va., August 24, 1865.

Tobacco, Snuff, Segars. At the OLD POST OFFICE, CHARLESTOWN. THE undersigned respectfully informs that he has just received a large stock of the best quality of Tobacco, Snuff, and Segars, and is now offering them at very low prices. He is in working order, and a new-fangled beverage flows therefrom. SAMUEL MYERS. Aug. 24, 1865.

A CARD. THE Office, Excise and Accounts of the 'TIN DEPENDENT' OF GREAT BRITAIN, has been destroyed, I appeal to all those who know themselves indebted to me to make some adjustment of their accounts, as I have no other means of recovering them. D. SMITH RICHBERGER. 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 FEW RENTS of the Presbyterian Church are now due. A. W. CRAMER, Treasurer. August 24, 1865.

DRUGGISTS.

At the Old Stand of Bates & Burnett, in Charleston, Jefferson County, Virginia. OFFER to the people their large and carefully selected stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, OILS, PATENT MEDICINES, DYE-DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c. DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS and STATIONERY.

At prices to suit the times. Prescriptions and all Compound 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, Hostell's Stomach Bitters, Hoffman's German Bitters, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Glyceric Cure—Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Cutler's Spanish Mixtures, Heron's Fluid Extract of Buchu, W. W. Snapps—Brown's Jamaica Ginger, Bland's Ready Relief, Burnett's Cod Liver Oil, Nichols' Elixir Peruvian Bark with Protocidic of Iron, Hageman's Elixir of Gallipara Bark, Swain's Panacea, McLean's Vermifuge—Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Holloway's Worm Confections, McMillan's Elixir Opium, Very Davis' Pain Killer—Larabee's Pain Killer, Blair's Compound Syrup Phosphates, Hubbard's Bitter Wine of Iron, Ellis' Chloroform Colic Remedy, Nichols' Saffron Wine, stable Pills, Brandreth's Pills—Painful's Cephalic Pills, Dr. Shallenberger's Paining and Aque Antidote, Spaulding's Green-Olive Oil, McAlister's Ointment—Sing's Ith Ointment, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Thompson's Eye Water—Arrow Root, Perry's Compound Syrup, Tropic Extract Vanilla, Extract Lemon, Extract Pine Apple, Extract Orange, Hodgson's Diamond Cement, Taylor's Hair Dressing, Stonebraker's Nerve Linctament, Stonebraker's Hair Killer, Stonebraker's Hair Restorative, Stonebraker's Liver Pills, Stonebraker's Hoars and Cattle Bowers, Stonebraker's Vegetable Compound Syrup, Stonebraker's Hair Restorative, Stonebraker's Liver Pills, Stonebraker's Dyspepsia Bitters and Liver Invigorator, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.—Sesodant for Teeth, Hawley's and Glenn's Ext. for the hankerchief, Haddock's Nectar Colored Hair Dressing, Stirling's Ambrosial for the hair, Burnett's Cocaine for the hair, Burnett's and Christy's Hair Dye, Haddock's Nectar Colored Hair Dressing, Glenn's Rose Hair Oil—Glenn's Honey Soap, Colgate Bath Soap, together with Soaps of every variety and style. Hair Oil, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, Combs, &c. Pens, Ink, Paper and Envelopes, &c. August 24, 1865.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT IN CHARLESTOWN. First Floor of Seppington Hotel, by LACKLAND & AISQUITTH. 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 Gravelly Chewing Tobacco;—Cabanos, Fagaro, Rio Grande, La Va, Laocook, and the New York, &c. Also, the best quality of Foreign and Domestic Cigars, and Segars, and all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid. A. D. PRATT & CO. Charleston, August 24, 1865.

Cash Bakery and Confectionery Store, Main Street, Charleston, next door to Drug Store of Campbell and Mason. THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Charleston and vicinity, that he has opened a Bakery, and Confectionery Store, and will always keep on hand Fresh Bread, Biscuit, Duns, Rusk, Cinnamon Cake, and Pies of all kinds. Also an assortment of Cakes, such as Pound, Sponge, Fruit, Lady, Scotch, Jubilee Buns, Rock, Water Jumble, Lemon Twist, Spice, Ginger Pound, Cup, Snow Balls, Maccaroni, Gredles, A Peers, French Ginger, French Maccaroni, all kinds of Pastry, Cream Puffs, Alexander, Cinnamon Maccaroni, Coconut, Jenny Lady-finger, Lemon Snapps and Dough-nut Cakes, also Fancy Crackers. FRESH YEAST for sale at all times.

CANDIES. The undersigned is always ready to supply Weddings, Parties, &c., at short notice. The citizens of Charleston and neighborhood will do well to give him a call.—Come one, Come all! Dumma will sell Soap for Cash. HENRY DUMM. August 24, 1865.

"Good Wine needs no Bush." New Bar-Room, next door to Drug Store of Aisquitth & Bro., Charleston, by J. H. EASTMAN & BROTHER. IT is an inexcusable principle that no excellent drink can be made out of anything 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 will assure them with the most favored and pleasant drinks. Punches, Toddlers, Mint Juleps, Sarsaparilla, Coddlers, Cocktails, Sarsaparilla, Fizzes and Sodas, Flips, Negus and Sherry, Egg Nogs, Apple Toddlers and Hot Drinks in season, Wine, 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 in winter, if you need something warm and pungent. August 24, 1865.

TO THE PUBLIC. G. VON BLUGHER, Baimeist of Seppington Hotel, Charleston. ANNOUNCES to the public that he has for sale by Wholesale & Retail the purest LIQUORS to be had in the 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, Coddlers, Sarsaparilla, Lemonade, &c. Ale, Porter, Brown Stout, or Whiskey and Brandy 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 open 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. Shennadoah street, Harpers-Ferry, W. Va., August 24, 1865.—4t.

Reduced Prices. MY Stock of Leather now on hand is good, consisting of Oak and Hemlock Tanned Sole, Calf Skins, Kips, Uppers, Harness, and Hides, which I am offering at greatly reduced prices. Call on me at my store, at the corner of Main and Market Streets. The highest cash prices paid for Hides and Skins. W. H. SHOWERS. Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 24, 1865.—

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

At the Old Stand of Samuel H. Wooddy, opposite the Drug Store of CAMPBELL & MASON, CHARLESTOWN, TEPFERSON 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—Mozans, figured, Lavella, Brochi Saratoga, Girdly and Florentine Cloths, Croch Warts, Berages, Berage Anglals, Neapolitan Cloth, Challis, fine of all kinds, Organd, Jaconet and Common Lawns, Printed Brillants, Calicoes, Ginghams and Alpaccas, &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 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—Discount very moderate. M. BERREND, BRO., & CO. August 24, 1865.

LEISENRING & SON, HARBERS-FERRY, CHARLESTOWN, RIPPOON. WHERE they keep a large assortment of DRY GOODS, such as Cloths, Casimeres, Calicoes, Cottons, Ginghams, Lawns—Ready-made Clothing, &c. Also, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, &c. 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, &c. GROCERIES, such as—Molasses, prime Syrup, Sugars, Oils of all kinds, Paints, Fish, &c. Stationery of all kinds, and Stationery, Stationery, &c. Goods specially ordered promptly attended to—of the firm visiting Baltimore every week. All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods. August 24, 1865.

Bargains! Bargains! 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 Servants 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, &c. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid. A. D. PRATT & CO. Charleston, August 24, 1865.

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Reduced Prices. MY Stock of Leather now on hand is good, consisting of Oak and Hemlock Tanned Sole, Calf Skins, Kips, Uppers, Harness, and Hides, which I am offering at greatly reduced prices. Call on me at my store, at the corner of Main and Market Streets. The highest cash prices paid for Hides and Skins. W. H. SHOWERS. Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 24, 1865.—

Panocharticonised Old Bye Whiskey,

DEFECATED or Deperated for medical or social use, by Dr. J. H. Wilson, inventor 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 to the Station of Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Beware of cheap imitations that have 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: From a careful Chemical Analysis of Superior Old Bye Whiskey, Panocharticonised, by JOHN E. WILSON of Baltimore.

This Whiskey is characterized by the absence of heavy Fuel Oil, Sugar, and Poisonous Metallic compounds, and by retaining its ethereal odors unimpaired. It has the chemical composition of a pure, carefully defecated Bye Whiskey. Respectfully, State Assayer, 16 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862.

Having made a careful chemical analysis of the Panocharticonised Old Bye Whiskey of Mr. John E. Wilson, Baltimore, I certify that it is entirely free from fuel oil, metallic 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. LEBIG, M. D., Analytical Chemist, Baltimore, July 26, 1862.

Careful chemical analysis of four kinds of Whiskies—Superior Old Bye Whiskey, Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey, Superior Old Wheat Whiskey, Superior Old Corn Whiskey—Panocharticonised by means of the patent apparatus invented by John E. Wilson, of Baltimore, Md. have shown them to be entirely free from the heavy fuel oils and from the various metallic compounds often found in Whiskies. They retain the Ethereal Principles, entirely free from any taint produced by injured grain, or excessive fermentation, and being composed of pure sugar, are remarkably pure products of delicate chemical operations. Respectfully, State Assayer, 16 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., 23d August, 1862.

ORDERS SOLICITED. Dealers and Druggists allowed a liberal discount. For prices and particulars address John E. Wilson, W. Corner Howard St., Baltimore, August 24, 1865.—1y.

Commissioner's Sale OF Valuable Land in Jefferson County, Virginia. Pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court for Jefferson County, Virginia, made on the 30th day of October, 1864, in the suit of J. H. Bantam, ex. pt. vs. J. B. Boteler, and others—and by virtue of a deed of trust from J. B. Boteler to the said J. H. Bantam, dated 18th day of May, 1855, the undersigned, as Commissioner and Trustee, will sell, 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 Staunton, and about one mile from Shepherdstown, on which the said J. B. 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 undivided right of dower, which she has asserted against her husband. Although the buildings were all burned by order of Major Genl. Hunter, yet this is still a beautiful and most desirable location for a private residence. E. I. LEE, Trustee & Com'r. August 24, 1865.

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. A. M. T. P. M. in Winchester, from the 7th noon to the 31st noon of each month. In Harpers-Ferry, at the Shennadoah Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., on the 19th of each month. For Jefferson and Clarke Counties, at U. S. A. M. T. P. M. in Harpers-Ferry, from 11th noon to 12th noon of each month. In Leesburg, at County Clerk's Office, from 10th noon to 10th noon of each month. A ten per cent. penalty will be assessed if payment is delayed beyond the times above named. Revenue Stamps of all denominations for sale. N. D. KEENE, Collector of Dist. 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. Freight for Stephenson's Depot will be received and forwarded. Consignments to 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 Shennadoah street, Harpers-Ferry; Winchester, Virginia, corner Market & Fincastle streets, or at the office of Wm. O. G. Sup'l of Western Division, Harpers-Ferry. August 24, 1865.—

Jefferson Machine Shop. THE public is respectfully notified that the undersigned continues to conduct business at the old stand, "Miller's Row," Charleston, 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 most perfect and best manner, and upon reasonable terms. Special attention bestowed upon the Manufacture and Repair of Farming Implements, Mill work and Axes. 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 Charleston. Coaches leave Berryville daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., arriving at Charleston at half past nine o'clock, connecting with downward train, and leaving Charleston upon the arrival of the Mail train from Harpers-Ferry—reaching Berryville during the afternoon. Passengers have accommodations for sending Passengers to any point desired. Moderate Charges. WILLIAM A. NEWBARGER, Proprietor. August 24, 1865.

Barber Shop. THE undersigned respectfully notifies the public that he has recently re-fitted, re-furnished and painted his room, 24 Gore 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. The patronage of the public is solicited. W. H. SHOWERS. Charleston, August 24, 1865.