

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

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

VOL. 1, NEW SERIES.

CHARLESTOWN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1865.

NO. 9.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

TERMS.
 The Free Press is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance.
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 An advertisement not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.
 REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS.—To avoid any misunderstanding on the part of the Annual Advertiser, it is proper to state distinctly that their privilege only extends to their immediate business.—Real Estate, Legal and all other advertisements by them to be an additional charge, and no variation.

WM. H. TRAVERS,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW.
 Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.
 WILL practice in the Courts of this County, and the adjoining Counties.
 Office next door to the residence of Maj. W. J. Hawks, and nearly opposite the "Carter House."
 Oct. 12, 1865.—34

EDWARD E. COOKE, ANDREW E. KENNEDY,
Cooke & Kennedy,
 ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
 Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.
 HAVE resumed the practice of their profession, and will attend the Courts of this and the adjacent counties.
 Office on Main Street—the room formerly used by the Directors of the Valley Bank.
 Sept. 28, 1865.—4

JOHN W. KENNEDY,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW.
 Charlestown, West Virginia.
 HAVING resumed the practice of his profession, will attend the Circuit Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and Frederick, and the Court of Appeals at Wheeling.
 Aug. 24, 1865.—4

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

George C. Douglas, M. D.,
 HAVING located at Harper's Ferry, respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity.
 Special attention given to Surgery.
 Office on Shenandoah Street, next building below Masonic Hall.
 Sept. 21, 1865.

E. W. ANDREWS, JOHN J. YELLOTT,
Andrews and Yellott,
 ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
 Martinsburg, West Virginia.
 WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjacent counties.
 October 12—4

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

Dr. W. F. ALEXANDER
 OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the neighborhood of Danfield's Depot, Jefferson County.
 Office at Mr. Hillery's House.
 August 24, 1865.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.
 FOR certain reasons I deem it proper this day to the Public, that being relieved of engagements and difficulties, which for several years have necessarily drawn largely upon my time and attention, and more or less embarrassed the discharge of professional duty, I intend, if my life be spared, to devote the next ten years exclusively to a faithful pursuit of my profession.
 I will give especial attention to that branch of practice, which has been my main study from the commencement of my experience. ("The Diseases of Females and Children") and in order to a successful management I will avail myself of the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MEDICINES AND APPLIANCES.
 Oct. 12th JOHN J. H. STRAITH.
 Shp. Register copy 4 times and send bill to advertiser.

JOHN N. OLIVER,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 AND
Agent for Claims Against
The Government,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.
 OFFICE: Corner of Louisiana and Sixth Street, P. O. BOX No. 634.

PROMPT attention will be given to applications for **ARRAIGNS, PAY, BOUNTIES, WAR AND NAVY PENSIONS, and BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS,** and Claims for Quartermaster and Commissary Stores taken for the use of and used by the U. S. Army, and all other Claims before the EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, and in the COURT OF CLAIMS.
JOHN H. STRIDER, Esq., of Charlestown, Jefferson County, will fill up and forward all claims entrusted to me, who, as well as myself, can be consulted by letter.
 Officers, Certificates of non-indebtedness obtained.
 August 31, 1865.

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

WENDELL & WATSON
 PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.
 Office Rooms:
 No. 345 Pennsylvania Avenue, directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
 P. O. Box No. 269, Washington, D. C.
 All Claims sent to Dr. James Logan of Kenneysville, for us, will receive prompt attention.
 Reference: JNO. S. GALLAHER, Esq.
 Sept. 21, '65.—3m.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

H. N. GALLAHER, W. W. B. GALLAHER, EDITORS.
 Charlestown, Jefferson County.
 OFFICE IN "JEFFERSON HALL."
 Thursday, October 19, 1865.

Negro Suffrage.

This question, which it was supposed at one time was likely to be a disturbing element in the Re-union of the States, is attracting the attention of some of the ablest men in the country. Gov. Morton (Republican) of Indiana, has made an able speech on the subject, in which he clearly shows the folly of attempting to control the Southern States in this matter. He shows that the Constitution of the United States has referred the question of suffrage to the several States, and argues against the views of those who would exclude members of Congress from the Southern States until such time as they shall so amend their several Constitutions as to provide for negro suffrage.

Of the four millions of emancipated negroes, he says not one in five hundred can read—many of them never off the plantations, most of them never out of the county in which they live and were born. "Can you conceive (he asks) that a body of men, white or black, who have been in this condition, and their ancestors before them, are qualified to be immediately lifted from their present state into full exercise of political power, not only to govern themselves and their neighbors, but to take part in the government of the United States?" He shows that this would in effect be giving up the States of South Carolina, Alabama, and Florida to negro rule, and this would eventually not only stop immigration to these States, but would actually drive all the white people out.

Gen. Slocum, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in New York, made a speech lately at Syracuse, in which he took somewhat similar ground against the attempt to force negro suffrage on the South. He declares his opposition to all measures for interference in the domestic affairs of the Southern States, not only because there is no constitutional right to interfere, but because it will be unwise, impolitic, and unjust to do so—leading to far greater evils than we would correct. He truly remarks:

"If we now say to the seceding States, you have been out of the Union and thereby lost your constitutional rights as States, we certainly recognize the very principle for which the South has been contending."

Gen. Slocum, who has been among the backs of the Southern States, and helped to emancipate them, shows the utter folly of attempting to give them suffrage in their present condition. He exposes the many misrepresentations in regard to the progress of the negroes, and speaks of what he knows from personal observation.

"Look at the working of the institution now in operation for regulating the affairs of the freedmen. You often read accounts in the newspapers as to the condition of affairs in certain localities. You are informed about the prosperous condition of a few schools established for the benefit of negro children—of the readiness with which they learn their letters, and of the ardor with which they sing patriotic airs. According to some of these accounts the negro children are far superior to your own. To many I presume this is pleasant reading matter, and it may serve to convince some people the great problem is already solved—that through the efforts of Saxton and his co-laborers four millions of ignorant and degraded beings are to be suddenly elevated, and to become educated, refined, and patriotic members of society. You seldom hear of the numerous cases where the freedmen have laid claims to the lands of their former masters, and have quietly informed them that they hold title under the United States Government, and have persistently refused to do anything but eat, loiter, and sleep. They fail to tell you of the cases where, just as the harvest was about to commence, every hand has suddenly disappeared from the place, leaving the labors of a year to decay in the field. They fail to tell you of great bands of colored people who leave their former homes and congregate in the cities and villages, or settle on plantations without permission from the owner, seeking only food, and utterly careless of the future. On the very day that I left Vicksburg a poor woman came to me with a complaint that at least fifty negroes, not one of whom she had ever before seen, had settled on her farm, and were eating the fig stores she had laid aside for winter use. Our sympathies are due to the white as well as to the black race, though we have no constitutional right to control either. The difficulties surrounding the question can only be met and overcome by practical men. It is an easy matter to theorize on the subject, to point out the evils likely to result from the policy adopted by the President; but it will be found far more difficult to suggest any other method not likely to result in still greater evils."

Talleyrand once took the conceit out of a young coxcomb at some table in Paris, where he chanced to be dining. "My mother," said the dandy, "was renowned for her beauty." She was certainly the handsomest woman I ever saw." "Ah!" taking his measure at once, "it was your father, then, who was not good-looking!"

The Eight Hour Movement.

This movement is acquiring a wonderful impetus in the prominent cities, and may be considered as accomplished. At a late meeting in Washington all mechanical trades were represented, and a very cogent address pronounced. They declare that "at last have been inaugurated the preliminary steps towards the accomplishment of that great birthright of man—eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for social and moral recreation—the text of the philosopher, the theme of the philanthropist, and the hope of the lowly laborer since civilization began to lift the heavy burden of abuse through which prejudices struggled vainly to impede the march of melioration."

"Under our present system of labor, the workman's time is so completely absorbed that but little of his attention can be devoted to his family. That holy institution, the Sabbath, is the only time permitted him to instruct his children, warm their affections, and participate in their pleasures.

Duty to country under our beneficent form of government—which devolves on every citizen above twenty-one years of age great and peculiar responsibilities—requires an intelligence incompatible with ten hours of toil.

Duty to family, in the present state of society, requires attentions and amenities which are precluded by ten hours absence from home.

Duty to self requires man to protect himself from physical ill, preserve his health, and prolong and enjoy life, by all the means in his power, without injury to his fellowman.

Can you drudge through the heat of summer, exhausting the physical and depressing the mental powers, qualify yourself to render to that country you entrust to you her welfare and perpetuity a fair return of intelligent judgment? No, you cannot! There is no relief for the dry figures of trade, the research of science, nor historical chronicles.

We do not claim this time for idleness. We claim that we require it to look after our individual interests and happiness. We do not wish for luxury and indolence; but we are ambitious to turn our time and talents to greater account in the productive industry, in the social relation, and in the political system of the country of which we are citizens; in a word, our aim is to make ourselves better friends, better citizens, and better Christians."

Reduction of the Army.

Lieutenant General Grant has returned to this city, his headquarters, and it is understood that he is now prepared to carry out the plan, already agreed upon, for the reduction of the army to a standard required only for the ordinary condition of the country in times of tranquility at home and peace abroad. It is to be presumed that a large reduction will take place in the Quartermaster General's Department, which is one of the most expensive branches of the military service. But, of course, this reduction must be preceded by the discharge of troops still retained in the South.

The number of troops to be retained for a permanent peace establishment is not yet fixed by law, and will of course be left for the present to the discretion of the Executive. It has been supposed, however, that the number could not be wisely diminished below one hundred thousand.—National Intelligencer.

The Secretary of War, we understand, has already sent a Circular to the different Bureaus of his Department, asking their views as to the arrangement of a personnel for each, upon the basis of an army of 100,000 troops.

MOSTLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, which was held yesterday, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the main stem was declared, and a dividend of five per cent. on the Washington branch of the same road. In regard to the affairs of the Company, President Garrett stated that the force of employees now numbers seven thousand seven hundred and five men. The aggregate of the pay rolls for the month of September, was nearly three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A double track is in process of construction to Piedmont; thirty new engines have been added to the equipment of the company, and twenty others are being constructed. In regard to coal freight, it was shown that the charges were considerably less on the Baltimore and Ohio road than on any other, and that with the large increase of motive power the facilities for the transportation of coal to this market will be greatly enhanced.—Baltimore Gazette.

POETICAL.

If We Know.
 If we know the cares and crosses
 Crowding round our neighbor's way;
 If we know the little losses,
 Surely grievous day by day,
 Would we then so often chide him
 For the lack of thrift and gain—
 Leaving on his heavy shadow,
 Leaving on his heart a stain?

If we know the clouds above us,
 Held by gentle blessings there,
 Would we turn away all trembling,
 In our blind and weak despair?
 Would we shrink from little shadows,
 Lying on the daisy grass,
 While 'tis only birds of Eden,
 Just in mercy flying past?

If we know the silent story,
 Quivering through the heart of pain,
 Would our womanhood dare doom them
 Back to haunts of guilt again?
 Cherish good that still survives;
 Joy hath many a break of woe,
 And the cheeks, tear-washed, are whitest—
 This the blessed angels know.

Let us reach into our bosoms
 For the key to other lives,
 And with love toward every nature,
 Cherish good that still survives;
 So that when our disrobed spirits
 Soar to realms of light again,
 We may say, dear Father, judge us
 As we judged our fellow men.

MISCELLANY.

Napoleon's Love Letters.

Napoleon amid scenes of carnage could abstract himself from the horrors around him, and sit down and pen those tender, playful epistles to Josephine, which excite our smiles and make us forget the soldier in the husband. No sooner is the battle lost and won, and the shout of victory raised, than a missive of congratulation, void of all pomp and circumstance of war, is dispatched to the dear ones at home, without whose sympathy the hardest won victory would be barren. Napoleon greets Josephine from Marmirolo, and sends a kiss to his wife's lap-dog. Nelson battles Copenhagen, and composes verses to Emma, his "Guardian Angel." Herein Love, the great leveler, places the drummer-boy on a par with his general, and the forecastle Jack on a footing with his admiral.

The letters subjoined are selected from a numerous correspondence that passed between Napoleon and Josephine, when he was engaged in his campaign in Italy, in 1798. Amid the perils of war he could find time to pen only the briefest expressions of his ardent love for Josephine. The letters given below are among the longest in the series. It is a matter of regret that none of her letters were preserved. They were probably destroyed as soon as read.

The first letter is from Napoleon to Josephine, when she was at Milan. It is dated Marmirolo, 17th July, 1798.

"I have received your letter, my dearest love; it has filled my heart with joy. I am greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken to send me all the news; your health is doubtless better now. I feel sure you are getting quite well. Let me strongly recommend you to take exercise on horseback.

"I have been dull ever since we parted; I am happy only when with you. I never cease thinking of your kisses, your tears, and your amusing little jealousies: the charms of the matchless Josephine ever keep my heart and feelings warm. When free from care and business, what happiness to pass every moment with you, to love only you, to tell it and to prove it to you! I shall send you your horse. But I hope you will soon rejoin me. I believe I have always loved you, but I think I love you a thousand times better now than ever."

This protest that La Bruyere's maxim, *l'amour vient tout d'un coup*, is false. Everything in nature grows and increases. Ah! I beg of you to let me see some of your defects; be less beautiful, less kind, less good; but especially, never be jealous, never weep; your tears distract me, set my blood on fire. Believe me, I have not a thought except for you, or that you might not know.

"Take repose. Re-establish your health quickly. Come to me, and at least, before we die, let us say, we had some days of happiness. A thousand kisses, the same to Fortune, (Josephine's lap-dog), in spite of her naughtiness."

Josephine is still at Milan, but Napoleon's head-quarters are removed to Brescia. This letter is dated August 10th.

"I have arrived at this place, my dearest love, and my first thought is of writing to you. Your health and your image have occupied all my thoughts on my way hither. I shall not be at ease until I receive letters from you. I expect them with the greatest eagerness. It is impossible to describe to you my impatience. I feel dull, sad and half sick. If the dearest and tenderest love can make you happy, you ought to be so. I am overwhelmed with business."

Adieu, my dear Josephine—love me, take care of yourself, and think often, very often of me. "BONAPARTE."
 Napoleon is now at Verona, and his letter bears date of Sept. 17.

"I write very often to you, my dear love, but seldom hear from you. You are a little ugly, wicked creature. Perfidious! to deceive a poor husband and ardent lover! Must he forfeit his rights because he is far away, burdened with difficulties, cares, and fatigue? Without his Josephine, without the assurance of her love what remains for him on earth? What can he do?"
 A thousand loving kisses.
 "BONAPARTE."

Arrived at Modena, he writes under date of October 17th, and playfully reproaches her with not responding to his ardor.

"The day before yesterday I was all day in the field. Yesterday I kept my bed. I have a headache and fever, but that does not prevent me writing to my dearest love. I have received your letters and have pressed them to my lips and heart, and the pains of absence and a hundred miles of distance have vanished. At this moment I fancy I see you, not capricious, not cross, but kind and gentle, with thatunction of goodness which is the exclusive gift of my Josephine. But it was only a dream; and you may judge from it that my fever has not left me. Your letters are as cold as if you were fifty; they are like fifteen years after marriage; they exhibit the friendship and feelings of the winter of life. Fare! Josephine! this is very strong, very wrong, very wicked, very treacherous of you. Why do you give me so much cause of complaint? Do you no longer love me? Eh! Is that the fact? Do you hate me? Well, I suspect so."

"A thousand, thousand kisses, as tender as my heart.

"I am better, I start to-morrow. The English took the Mediterranean. Corsica is ours. Good news for France and for the army."

"BONAPARTE."
 He is at Verona again on the 13th November, pleasing himself with the thought of giving Josephine a million burning kisses.

"I don't love you a bit, on the contrary, I detest you. You are an ugly, stupid, wicked, hussy. You never write to me, and you do not love your husband. You know the delight your letters afford me, and yet you only send me a half a dozen hurried lines.

"Pray madam, what do you do with yourself all day? What important business is it that prevents your writing to your fond lover? What afflictions and puts aside the love, the tender and constant love you promised me? Who can this new wonder be, this new lover, that absorbs all your time, tyrannizes over your days, and prevents you from thinking of your husband? Take care, Josephine, some fine night, the doors closed, and I'll surprise you."

"But, seriously, I am very uneasy, my dear love, at receiving no news of you; write me four pages immediately full of those charming things that fill my heart with tenderness and delight."

"I hope to embrace you before long; then I shall cover you with a million burning kisses."

The Man With the Iron Mask.

Many have inquired who this celebrated historical personage, to whom so many allusions have been made, really was. Voltaire, in his "Age of Louis XIV.," gives the following account of the mysterious prisoner of State:

"In 1661 there happened an event of which there is no similar example in the history of the world, and with which the historians of that time seem to have been totally unacquainted. There was sent to the castle in the Island of St. Marguerite, in the sea of Provence, an unknown prisoner, rather above the middle size, young, and of graceful figure. On the road he wore a mask with steel springs, which enabled him to eat without taking it off. He remained here closely confined, till 1690, when M. Mars, the new governor of the Bastille, had him conveyed to that prison. During the journey, he remained always covered with the mask, and the governor never sat down in his presence. He was lodged at the Bastille with all the attention possible in that dungeon. Nothing was refused him that he desired. His chief taste was for lace and linen, remarkably fine. During his two journeys, the soldiers who escorted him had orders to shoot him if he made any attempt to discover himself.

"This unknown individual, died in 1763, and was buried in the night. What increases our surprise is, that when he was sent to the Island of St. Marguerite, no person of consequence in Europe was missing. Yet the prisoner was certainly one of the great ones of the world.—Every circumstance connected with him prove this. The governor put the dishes on his table himself, then retired locked the door. One day the prisoner wrote something with his knife on a silver plate and threw it out of the window. A fisherman picked it up, and brought it to the governor, who, with evident astonishment, asked the man if he had read what was written on the plate or if anybody else had seen it. He was not allowed to go till he had proven these points decisively. The governor then dismissed him saying, "It is lucky for you that you cannot read." One of the prisoner's shirts, written upon in a very fine hand, was one day discovered in the water by a young barber. Two days after the boy was found dead in his bed."

Another authority adds: "On the death of the Iron Mask, his apparel, linen, clothes, mattresses, in short, everything that had been used by him, were burnt; the walls were scraped, and the floors were taken up, all evidently from the apprehension that he might have found means of writing something which would have discovered who he was. The glass was taken out of the windows of his room, and pounded to dust, the window-frames and doors were burnt, and the plaster of the inside of the chimney was taken down. It was even affirmed that the body was buried without a head; it was currently reported that a gentleman having bribed the sexton, had the body taken up in the night, and found a stone instead of the head."

The Empty Cradle.

Every fold counts a missing lamb, and there are few homes where there has not mourning over a vacant chair. It is hard to part with the darlings of the nursery. Affection clings to them fondly, and is reluctant to lose its hold; but an all-wise Father deals tenderly with His children, and removes some of their treasures to Heaven, that their affections may follow.—Many weeping parents will recognize their own experience in the following paragraphs from an exchange:

"The death of a little child is to the mother's heart like the dew on a plant from which a bud has just perished. The plant lifts up its head in fresh greenness to the morning light; so the mother's soul gathers, from the dark sorrow which has passed, a fresh brightening of her heavenly hopes."

"As she bends over the empty cradle and, fancy brings her sweet infant before her, a ray of divine light is on her cherub face. 'It is her son still, but with the seal of immortality upon his brow. She feels that Heaven was the only atmosphere where her precious flower could unfold without spot or blemish, and she would not recall the lost. But the anniversary of his departure seems to bring his spiritual presence near her. She indulges in the tender grief which soothes, like an opiate in pain, all hard passages and care in life. The world to her is no longer filled with human love and hope in the future, so glorious with heavenly love and joy; she has treasures of happiness which the worldly, unchastened heart never conceived.—The bright, fresh flowers with which she has decorated her room, the apartment where her infant died, are members of the far brighter hopes now drawing on her day-dream. She thinks of the glory and beauty of the New Jerusalem, where the little foot will never find a thorn among the flowers to render a shoe necessary.—Nor will a pillow be wanted for the dear head reposing on the breast of a Saviour. And she knows that her infant is therein that world of eternal bliss."

"She has marked one passage in that book, to her emphatically the world of life, now lying closed on the toilet table, which she daily reads: 'Suffer little children to come unto me, for such is the kingdom of Heaven.'"

Ancient Luxury.

The excavations at Pompeii are going on with an activity stimulated by the important discoveries made, almost at every step, and the quantity of gold and silver found much more than suffices to cover the cost of the works.—Near the temple of Suno, of which an account was recently given, has just been brought to light a house, no doubt belonging to some millionaire of the time, as the furniture of it is of ivory, bronze and marble. The couches of the triclinium, or dining-room, are especially of extreme richness. The flooring consists of an immense mosaic, well preserved in parts, and of which the centre represents a table laid out for a grand dinner. In the middle on a large dish, may be seen a large peacock, with its tail spread out, and placed back to back with another bird, also of elegant plumage. Around them are arranged lobsters, one of which holds a blue egg in its claws; a second an oyster, which appears to be fricassed, as it is open and covered with herbs; a third, a rat fari, and a fourth, a small vase filled with fried grasshoppers. Next comes a circle of dishes of fish, interspersed with others of partridges, hares and squirrels; which all have their heads placed between their fore feet. Then comes a row of sausages of all forms, supported by one of eggs, oysters and olives, which in its turn is surrounded by a double circle of peaches, cherries, melons and other fruits and vegetables. The walls of the triclinium are covered with fresco paintings of birds, fruits, flowers, game and fish of all kinds, the whole interspersed with drawings which lend a charm to the whole not easy to describe.

On a table of rare wood, carved and inlaid with gold, marble, agate, and lapis lazuli, were found amphore still containing wine, and some globets of omy.

BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF STEAMERS.—SAILING OF THE SOMERSET.—The sailing of the steamship Somerset, the pioneer ship of the Baltimore and Liverpool Line, took place promptly at noon on Saturday week, and was made the occasion of an impromptu demonstration, very pleasing and animated in character, and showing how earnest and general is the popular interest in this great enterprise, in the success of which this commercial and marine interests of Baltimore are so largely involved.

The event was celebrated by great rejoicings, speech-making and feasting. The principal speakers were John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Wm. Prescott Smith, Hon. Edwin Webster and Gen. Tilghman.

The vessel sailed with five passengers, and her cargo consisted of 6,000 bushels of corn, 300 bales of cotton, 100 hogheads of tobacco, 800 sacks of oil cake, 40 tons of bark, a large quantity of dye stuff, in addition to a considerable quantity of canned fruit, oysters, &c.

We often formed the wish—and afterwards made a picture of it—that we could be present at all the reconciliations in the world, because no love is so beautiful or moves us so deeply as returning love.

A Dream.—The mind communicating with the central ganglion by reflex action to the organic nerves with which it insulates.

The mind communicating with the central ganglion by reflex action to the organic nerves with which it insulates.

The mind communicating with the central ganglion by reflex action to the organic nerves with which it insulates.

Another Proclamation.

Another document from the Governor of West Virginia has made its appearance here, addressed to the Supervisors and Inspectors of Elections, in which he promulgates the extraordinary doctrine that the Attorney General, under the law, is the legal interpreter and adviser for the people of the State; and until the interpretation of a law by the judiciary, that of the Attorney General is to be taken as the guide for the action of officers executing it.

Now the question here is, to what law does the governor refer? We are assured by one who has taken the trouble to examine, that there is no such law among the acts of West Virginia. The constitution contains the same provision found in our former constitution, that the governor may require "the opinion, in writing, of the Attorney General, upon any question of law relating to the business of the Executive Department." But, then again arises the question, how comes it the business of the Executive Department to be interfering at all in elections of the people; and particularly when the Attorney General, whose opinion is thus put forward, is one of the candidates to be voted for? We believe this interference of the Governor is without the authority of law; and the whole thing looks badly. There may be something "rotten in Denmark," and the people, especially of this Judicial Circuit, should be on their guard.

It will be remembered that this same Attorney General, though not a resident of the District, is the radical nominee for the Judgeship of the 10th Circuit, in opposition to John W. Kennedy, Esq., thus accounting for the "milk in the coconut!"

President Johnson's Policy.

Many persons who witnessed the cavalier manner in which Senator Johnson was treated in the Senate by many of the leaders in the spring of 1861, and who remember that he was in danger of personal violence on his way home, are agreeably surprised at the unselfish manner in which he has acted as President. The London Times of the 26th September has the following on the subject:

"There is every reason to hope that peace abroad as well as at home will be the leading aim of President Johnson's policy. Few could have expected that one who denounced rebellion so sternly would display such moderation and humanity in the hour of triumph, or that so eager a partisan would prove capable of rising so far above party influences. Perhaps Mr. Johnson himself, like his predecessor, Mr. Lincoln, hardly foresaw the mellowing effect of responsibility upon his earlier views, and would freely admit that in his short experience of office he has both learnt and forgotten much. This power of rapid self-adaptation is an eminently American virtue, and it has infinitely facilitated the work of pacification in the South. The Southerners do not pretend to have altered their private convictions, but they look facts in the face; and, finding the question of slavery settled once for all by force of arms, they make the best of it and cheerfully rejoin the Union. The same good sense and readiness to let bygones be bygones have been shown by the Northern people, and still more remarkably by the Government."

Emigration to Mexico.

The Emperor Maximilian, finding it necessary to have a more placable population than the native Mexicans, has issued a Decree, inviting immigration, and holding out strong inducements to settlers. He offers to locate them on lands, and give them an authentic and indefeasible deed of ownership, as well as a certificate that the property is free from hypothecation, and is to be free of imports the first year. They are also to be exempt from military service for five years. Freedom of worship is to be secured to immigrants.

The Emperor is almost too kind, and reminds us of the invitation of the Spider to the Fly. We think the native American population, and the more sensible of those who have escaped from monarchies and despotisms, will prefer taking up homesteads under President Johnson's favorite enactment.

Joseph A. Chapline.

Interrogatories were propounded to the above individual who has the impudence to aspire to a seat in a Legislative body which should be composed of gentlemen, relative to a "proposed Constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people of the State on the 26th instant," and the following is the reply as made through his mouth-piece the Shepherdstown Register:

"The Messrs. G's" reply that an election will be held when we get rid of such self-conceits as the above J. A. C. who has more capacity for reputation than legislating for an intelligent constituency.

Better never have an election than that such a constituency as Jefferson county should have such a representative as Joseph A. Chapline.

For the Free Press.

Messrs. Editors.—As Mr. Charles H. McCurdy was a member of the Convention which nominated Joseph A. Chapline for Senator, can you inform me whether he, McCurdy, voted for said Chapline?

[We are not informed on the subject, but will ask Mr. McC.]

See advertisements of Public Sales.

Election on the 26th October.

Let the people of Jefferson bear in mind that O. D. DOWNEY, Esq., of Hampshire county, is the conservative candidate for the State Senate, of which Jefferson forms a part, in opposition to J. A. Chapline. The Martinsburg New Era says: "Mr. Downey is a gentleman of undoubted loyalty, of considerable means, of great energy and ability. To him we look in the coming Legislative session for a firm and consistent opponent of the odious 'Test Oath,' and still more odious Constitutional Amendment. We are convinced from his position and sentiments that we shall find in him a representative who will do honor to himself and the people whom he represents."

We call upon the voters of Jefferson to go to the polls, and keep from being elected men who would deprive them of their just rights to keep themselves in office.

In this connection, we quote from "Mill Creek," a correspondent of the Martinsburg New Era, who says: "It is widely reported—and denied by no one—that Joseph A. Chapline, the Radical candidate for the Senate, did in the Radical Convention recently assembled in Morgan county, in a speech accepting his nomination, declare 'that he was for imposing upon all his fellow-citizens who had, directly or indirectly, aided or assisted in the Rebellion, every disqualification and disability—that if he could accomplish it, they should not be allowed to hold office, nor vote, nor to have any rights in a Court of Justice, nor any privileges as citizens, and that if elected to the Senate, after these public declarations of his views, he would consider his election as an instruction by the people to carry out all these disqualifying laws at Wheeling.'"

Now, if this charge of "Mill Creek" be correct, can any liberal-minded man vote for J. A. Chapline? We therefore urge upon the voters the importance of going to the polls and casting their votes for men of tolerant views.

Discussion in Martinsburg.

We learn that the various candidates for Judgeship, Senate, &c., addressed the people of Berkeley on Monday last. We understand from those capable of judging, that JOHN W. KENNEDY, Esq., acquitted himself with much ability. He spoke for two hours. The speech of Mr. Downey, candidate for the Senate, was courteous and manly, whilst that of his opponent, Chapline, was the reverse. He characterized Mr. D. as a "copper head"—a phrase the "negro heads" generally use, when they fall in argument. We have heard that Mr. Downey retorted with much severity, stating that whilst his sons were bathing for the flag, Mr. Chapline—an able-bodied man—never flashed a grain of powder, but "skeddaddled" whenever a confederate made his appearance in his neighborhood. This is in keeping with such men as Mr. C., who prate loudest of their loyalty—when seeking office—but who never drew sword or bayonet in defence of the "stars and stripes."

Mansion House.

We made a flying visit to Alexandria a few days ago. Stopping at the Mansion House kept by Messrs. Saunders & Marjux, we had an opportunity of partaking of some of the good things prepared by those accomplished caterers. We regret that we have not room to enumerate some of the fine dishes set before us, but advise those who visit Alexandria to stop at the Mansion House, and judge for themselves.

The Potomac Mills, advertised in this paper, by Henry Berry, Trustee, lately the property of Hon. A. R. Boteler, was sold on Saturday the 7th inst., for the sum of \$9,500. Charles Gibson, of Baltimore, purchaser. There were 15 acres of land attached.

Mr. THOMAS WEST, a good farmer, an honest man and patron of the "Old Family Journal," has presented us with six Apples—the largest weighing nine pounds and one ounce—no, one pound and nine ounces—the six weighing nine pounds and one ounce.

We know there are a great many fine Apples stored away by our country friends for use this winter, but we doubt whether any are so large as those of our friend West. But we would ask our friends not to be discouraged, for, if theirs are not so large, they can make up the deficiency to our satisfaction by sending in a bushel, half-bushel, or peck.

Since receiving the above, Mrs. Wm. H. CONKLIN places us under obligations for a Basket of Apples—not quite so large as the above, but we defy any of our readers to produce any more mellow, juicy and altogether luscious. Thank you, Mrs. C. Who next?

A new Store has been opened at Hallowtown, by Mr. J. H. STRIDER, of which notice is given by advertisement. Mr. S. is a thorough business man, and no doubt can afford to sell upon terms as reasonable as anybody. The opening of this Store, and the Post Office will be a source of convenience to the people of that vicinity.

Mr. JOHNS HILL, at Duffield's Depot, has again opened his Tailoring Establishment. He has the reputation of being a first-rate workman. He guarantees a "fit," and that is no ordinary inducement. His motto is, "measures and men."

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. BANTZ, at Hallowtown. His Shop is in the building occupied in part by Mr. Strider. Opportunities for securing policies of Life Insurance are now offered as will be seen by advertisement of the Maryland Life Insurance Company.

The reader has a sufficient guarantee of the integrity of this Company by a glance at the names of the Officers and Directors. Of the Agent for this County, it is unnecessary for us to speak, as he is well known to all.

Mr. C. I. BUTLER, of Shepherdstown offers for sale Leather of various kinds. Also advertises for Hides.

The North Carolina Convention has passed a resolution requesting the President to remove all negro troops from the State.

Proclamation by the President.

Stephen, Campbell, Morgan, Trenholm and Clark Released on Parole.

The following has been issued:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Oct. 11, 1865.

Whereas the following named persons, to wit: John A. Campbell, of Alabama; John H. Regan, of Texas; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina; and Charles Clark, of Mississippi, lately engaged in rebellion against the United States Government, who are now in close custody, have made their submission to the authority of the United States and applied to the President for pardon under his proclamation; and whereas the authority of the Federal Government is sufficiently restored in the aforesaid States to admit of the enlargement of said persons from close custody:

It is ordered that they be released on giving their respective paroles to appear at such time and place as the President may designate to answer any charge that he may direct to be preferred against them; and also that they will respectively abide until further orders in the places herein designated, and not depart therefrom: John A. Campbell, in the State of Alabama; John H. Regan, in the State of Texas; Alexander H. Stephens, in the State of Georgia; George A. Trenholm, in the State of South Carolina; and Charles Clark, in the State of Mississippi. And if the President should grant his pardon to any of said persons such person's parole will be thereby discharged.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

In publishing the above, the National Intelligencer says:

"We announce to-day with great pleasure, an act of Executive clemency that will commend itself to the heads and hearts of the nation. Of course we are not familiar with the facts that have influenced the judgment of the President; but it must be taken for granted that what is patent in the cases of well-known and popular persons like Alexander H. Stephens and Judge John A. Campbell applies to a greater or less extent to that of Messrs. Regan, Trenholm and Clark, who have indeed been prominent actors in the rebellion, but in whose course there is recorded naught of malignity, atrocity, or of original and studious effort to destroy the Union for ambitious purposes of place or gain."

ELECTION RETURNS.—As far as known, or can be reasonably conjectured, the following results have been attained:

- First District.—W. H. B. Curtis, of Accomac, reported in Washington as probably elected.
Second District.—L. H. Chandler, of Norfolk, do. do.
Third District.—R. Johnson Barbour, of Orange, elected.
Fourth District.—Robert Ridgway, of Amherst, elected.
Fifth District.—In doubt—Mosby or Davis probably elected.
Sixth District.—A. H. H. Stuart, of Augusta, elected.
Seventh District.—Robert Y. Conrad, of Winchester, elected.
Eighth District.—Daniel H. Hoge, of Montgomery, probably elected.

A CARD.

For the Free Press.

Messrs. Editors, Sirs: The same questions which were propounded to the Messrs. Koons and McCurdy, have also been asked me so repeatedly, that I have taken this public opportunity of saying to my fellow-citizens that so far as the "Test Oath" requirement of the State of West Virginia is concerned, I am opposed to requiring any voter, who has already taken the Amnesty Oath, take it for the following reasons:

1st. It is contrary to, and comes in direct conflict with, the President's amnesty proclamation, by which he said all persons who would comply with that proclamation should be restored to all the rights of citizenship of citizens of the United States, and hence must become so in the different States in which all such reside. If, then, we are restored to all the rights, and before this cruel war was inaugurated, why then require a man to swear before he is allowed to vote, that he never aided or abetted the Confederacy or its army? 2d. Because it is an ex post facto law. The constitution of all Governments forbids, both in spirit and letter, the passage of any law to punish actions which were committed before the statute was enacted. And where there is no law there surely can be no crime. Laws can only be passed to punish crime which is done after the enactment of the law; and that law can only inflict punishment upon those who have aided and abetted the South and its army since the State of West Virginia has therefore concluded that this law is unconstitutional, and hence null and void.

3d. Because it is both oppressive and inexpedient to require such a law. The object should be to keep the peace and to restore all laws which were in force to bind the whole country together in the bands of one great and common brotherhood. Hence, then, let us labor to repeal all laws which will estrange our fellow-citizens from the Government, and let us all labor to make every citizen feel that he is not only in the great brotherhood, but that he is actually engaged in the good government, and that he enjoys all the rights and privileges of a citizen thereof. In my judgment this is the only safe mode of success. Let us, then, this test oath be repealed, now and forever.

I am equally as much, and indeed more, opposed to the next Legislature of West Virginia passing the proposed amendment to the State Constitution. In my opinion, any legislation would be most unwise, shameful and unbecomingly tyrannical, because it would be tyrannical and oppressive in the extreme. Degradable, because it would be unbecomingly, discourteous, and a violation of the trust and confidence reposed in the Legislature of West Virginia by other States in a government like ours. And hence, in my opinion, such an amendment would be unbecomingly, and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and that it would be the very worst policy which could be pursued if we were to have our State prosper and take its true position in the great family of States. I say, then, let this proposed amendment be tabled now and forever.

And with regard to the now existing law of West Virginia debarring the collection of debts: Honesty and truth compel me to say that I regard exceedingly its enactment, and would most earnestly counsel the Legislature, and all others in authority, not to attempt to repeal it at the earliest hour possible, and should I have a seat in the next Legislature, I would have no honorable means untried to repeal it at once.

Now, fellow-citizens, I believe, I have responded to all your questions honestly, clearly, truthfully, and in as few words as perspicuity would allow. If you desire to have my views on any other questions of interest, propound your interrogatories, and you will find me at all times ready to give an answer for the hope that is within me.

In conclusion, I would simply say that I am wholly opposed to the conscription of any property, and that I am not a member of any political party, and that I have read the Constitution of the United States right, only a man's life estate, in property, can be confiscated, and hence all property so confiscated, must revert, at his demise, to his heirs again.

Yours truly and fraternally, H. SHAULL.

THE CANDIDATES.—S. V. YANTIS and HIRSH SHAULL, are the Candidates for the House of Delegates, at Wheeling. They were nominated by their respective friends.

To the Public.

The undersigned, appointed a committee, under a resolution adopted on the 23d of September, by a Mass meeting of the citizens of Jefferson County, to make the necessary arrangements for a proposed election on the 12th of October, in order to remove the false impression which the conduct of the Governor of West Virginia, and (through him) the active interposition of the military authorities of the United States in the affairs of the said County, have made upon the public mind, beg leave to submit the following candid statement of their acts and motives, and of the purposes of those they represented in the said movement.

Whilst under ordinary circumstances, the people of this county would have yielded in silence to a defeat of the project of sending Delegates and a Senator to the Legislature of Virginia, and also of casting their votes for a representative of the 7th Congressional District of that State, which they still believe it was their right to do; yet this particular case has been surrounded by so many factitious circumstances of supposed guilt and even infamy, that their self-respect, and the ends of truth and justice demand that they should vindicate themselves from the grave charges preferred against them. Happily for them nothing but a simple narrative of facts is required to make that vindication complete.

A meeting of the citizens of this County was held in Charlestown on the day above named to receive the reports of a committee selected by a previous meeting to take into consideration and report upon, the Federal and State relations of the people of Jefferson. The meeting was composed of gentlemen of all shades of political opinions as to the issues involved in the late unhappy strife. Among those present, and acting as one of its secretaries, was an officer of rank who served with honorable distinction in the service of the United States in the recent war, and who, having become a citizen of the County, feels a commendable interest in its affairs. Resolutions were passed acquiescing in the result of the bloody contest just closed, pledging those who were either active supporters of the cause of the Confederacy or sympathizers with it, to a faithful and honest maintenance hereafter, of the government of the U. States, and applauding, with the utmost cordiality, the liberality, magnanimity, and general policy of his Excellency the President of the United States, in the restoration of the authority of the National Government over those late in arms against it. An elaborate report, embracing a careful collection of the facts, and a collation of the acts of the Assemblies of the two Virginias in relation to the controversy between them for jurisdiction over the people and territory of Jefferson County, was made to the meeting and the resolutions appended to it were unanimously adopted. Among them the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas from a careful examination of the law of Virginia, made by counsel, and reported to this meeting, it appears that in strict accordance with law, an election can regularly and peaceably be held for a member of Congress, a Senator and two Delegates to the General Assembly of Virginia, in pursuance of the Governor's Proclamation, ordering a general election, Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair charged with the duty of taking all proper steps and making all necessary arrangements for holding said election on the day named in the Governor's Proclamation, the same being on the 12th day of October next."

These proceedings were ordered to be published in the newspapers of this County with the request that those of Berkeley County and the papers of Richmond would copy. They were also submitted, with an explanatory letter, to the Governor of Virginia, with a view of eliciting an expression of his opinion as to the propriety of holding the intended election.

On or about Tuesday, the 21st of September, a small company of Federal troops were transferred from Cumberland to Charlestown, by order of Major General Emory, and rumor immediately connected this movement with a design to prevent the contemplated election. At the request of those having charge of the necessary arrangements for the election and who were led to believe that through false representations, Gen. Emory had been impressed with the opinion that a disturbance of the public peace, and possibly, a violation of the laws of West Virginia, were designed by the people of Jefferson, a gentleman, a member of one of the committees appointed under the resolutions of the meeting of the 23d of September, transmitted the published proceedings of that meeting to the General, accompanied with a note of enquiry as to whether he had deemed it to be his duty to interpose the authority and power of the military to suppress the proposed election. All further proceedings were suspended until his wishes should have been made known to us; for it was everywhere and by everybody conceded that, upon an intimation from any quarter of an opposition to the election that could result in any breach of that public tranquility which the people of this county so much desire, and which they have so constantly, since the close of the war, labored to promote, the election ought to be, and, without the least hesitation, would be, immediately abandoned.

Gen. Emory, with that gentlemanly courtesy for which he is distinguished, promptly answered the enquiries propounded, and informed us that the troops were not sent with any view to an interference with the election; but, that since the reception of the note addressed to him, he had received a communication from the Governor of West Virginia, strongly denouncing the proposed election. This communication, we were also informed, was accompanied by one from Gov. Peirpoint to Gov. Boreman disclaiming his approval of the movement in Jefferson. The General notified us of his reference of the subject to the commander of the Middle Military Department for instructions, and requested that, pending a reply from Gen. Hancock, all further proceedings should be postponed.

Meantime, on the 5th of October, a note was received from Gov. Peirpoint in reply to the explanatory letter, before mentioned, in which he expresses the opinion that the proposed election was not the way to settle the question in controversy between the two States. He advises that as "it has passed from the legislative power of either State, the agitation of the question in either State, further than to submit the question to Congress or the Supreme Court of the United States, would only produce a war of words and bad feelings." He also counsels that "efficient steps" be taken, "to have the question settled by the proper tribunal," and closes his communication with the assurance "that the State of Virginia will do all it can on this subject."

It was at once determined to call together the Committee on elections for the purpose of considering these important papers; and, accordingly notices to the members (some of whom resided in distant points of the county) were sent out, and a meeting of the committee was called at Charlestown on Monday morning the 9th inst. The committee met at the appointed time and at once determined, that if it should be the wish of the Governor of Virginia, and the military authorities that the proposed election should not be held, all intention of holding it should be resigned.

On the evening of that day one of Gen. Emory's Staff arrived, presented a kind message from Gen. E. and informed us that the expected response of Gen. Hancock had been received, and that it was his desire that the election should not take place. He announced at the same time that Gen. Emory himself would visit Charlestown the succeeding Wednesday. The committee thereupon adopted the most active measures to make known to the citizens of the county that the election had been abandoned. To that end they prepared a notice for publication in the Free Press, announcing that, in pursuance of the suggestion of Governor Peirpoint and the wishes of the Commander of this Middle Military Dep't., the contemplated election would not occur. Whilst engaged in the work of disseminating information of the abandonment of the project, the unnecessary, intemperate and denunciatory proclamation of the Governor of West Virginia arrived. Of that proclamation we have now nothing to say. It is its own best commentary. Nothing but itself can be its parallel.

On Wednesday morning Gen. Emory reached Charlestown and, after an interview with those having charge of the arrangements for the 12th, he became satisfied that the further presence of the troops sent to suppress the proposed election was unnecessary and they, accordingly, by his order, were withdrawn.

Such are the plain, unadorned facts in relation to a matter which has been tortured into an importance that did not properly belong to it; and which, in its history, contains the glimpses of designs, which we are far from believing, can be satisfactorily explained, upon the theory of an earnest desire to preserve the public peace on the part of those engaged in loud imprecations upon the powers of Governors of States, Secretaries of War and the commanders of Military Departments.

It only remains for the committee to say a few words as to the manner in which they had determined to discharge their duties, and of the purposes really intended to be subserved by the contemplated election.

Under the resolution from which they derive their appointment, and with the intention of fulfilling in the spirit in which it was conceived, the work assigned to them, they proceeded to make the necessary preparations to conduct regularly and peaceably the proposed election.

Although no organization of the County had been ordered by Governor Peirpoint, (an omission which is observable in several other Counties of the State), upon an examination of the Code of Virginia, (still the law of the State) they discovered that ample provision already existed for the accomplishment of the purpose in view. According to Chap. 7, Sec. 11, Art. 13 of the Code of 1860, it is enacted that "if none of the Commissioners" (who are appointed by the County Court—not yet organized "attend" (i. e., the election) "or none shall have been appointed, then any two freeholders present" (at the place of the election) "and agreeing to act, shall be Commissioners;" and "whenever at the opening of the polls at any place of voting no person shall be present who is now authorized to administer oaths; or if such person being present, shall refuse to administer the oath provided for" (viz. the oath of office) "the conductor shall administer the oath required by law, to the commissioners and writers; and the said oath shall therefore be administered to him by any of the Commissioners so qualified; and if the conductor appointed to conduct an election at any place of voting, shall fail to attend, the commissioners present or the freeholders present and agreeing to act as commissioners according to law, shall appoint a conductor who shall proceed to administer the said oath to the commissioners and writers."

All difficulties having been removed from their minds as to their power to conduct the election regularly—that is, according to the law of Virginia—they could not conceive that under any of the circumstances that surrounded them, there could arise in any direction, an objection that could render it otherwise than peaceable.

They knew, it is true, that the authorities of West Virginia, in defiance of the unmistakable decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in precisely similar cases; in contempt of the plainly expressed opinion of Congress in the very matter at issue between the two Virginias; and in opposition to the known wishes of more than nine-tenths of the people of the county, had established their agents within, and extended their jurisdiction over, the County of Jefferson; yet they thought then, and still think, that their contemplated action, by no fair rule of interpretation could be construed into an attempt, either directly or indirectly, to resist or countervail in any manner the government of that State even thus fixed upon them. The proposed election was

in no opposition to the State of West Virginia and in violation of none of its laws.

The test of the obedience of a citizen to the laws of the State in his conformity to their requirements. If he refrain from doing that which the law prohibits and does that which it commands he fulfills the perfect measure of his duty as a citizen. In the light of these plain and unquestioned rules, let us examine what would have been the full force of the effect of the election on the 12th of October had it taken place.

A Senator and two Delegates to the Legislature of Virginia would have been elected, and the vote of the County as a part of the 7th Congressional District, would have been cast. The gentlemen chosen as Senator and Delegates and one of the gentlemen voted for for Congress would, by the mere act of election; have been invested with no power to disturb or disquiet any official—not even a constable—performing the functions of his office under the government of West Virginia as localized in Jefferson County. Indeed after their election they would have been clothed with no official character what ever, except as it would have been imparted to them by the acts of admission to their seats by the Legislative bodies to which they were chosen. The whole import of the election, then, would have been an appeal, a petition to the Legislature of Virginia and Congress, to admit to the privileges of membership certain gentlemen named by us, for the purpose of representing the merits (as we understand them) of a controversy to which we are a party, in which we are deeply interested and which we desire for many considerations to have speedily and justly terminated. The Legislative bodies referred to have the absolute right to judge the qualifications of their own members and they would have had the power either to have admitted or rejected the persons thus presenting themselves. Can that right be denied? And yet by the exercise of it alone, and not by our act, could the candidates chosen on the 12th of October have been invested with any official character. Out application would have been in the nature of a petition, the right to which is not often denied by governments claiming even the shadow of freedom. If instead of an election; a memorial signed by the citizens of Jefferson County, had been presented to the Legislature of Virginia asking that these gentlemen would be received on the floor of the General Assembly, would the authorities of West Virginia have deemed that act a violation of their laws and subversive of their government in Jefferson County? And yet nothing more was proposed to be done by the movement of the 12th of October.

Again, the only principle or right with which there could have been a conflict was the principle or right of representation by means of the election of delegates to Wheeling, which election will take place on the 26th of this month. Can it be said with even the least appearance of truth that the election on the 12th would have obstructed, in the smallest degree the operation of the law under which that election will be held? Could the gentlemen who would have been sent to Richmond, by any performance there, have diminished or detracted from the power of those who will be sent in the same capacity to Wheeling? Would not the latter have been as fully the representatives of the people of Jefferson County in the Legislature of West Virginia, as though no election whatever had occurred on the 12th? The only possible or conceivable case in which there could have been a collision between the parties, necessarily, would have been in an election held at the same time and at which it would have been proposed to elect delegates to Richmond, in forcible opposition to, and exclusion of, the privilege or right to send delegates to Wheeling. That would have been a patent, pointed and direct collision with the authorities and government of West Virginia, which is the government de facto of Jefferson County. But instead of opposing, in any manner the election on the 26th inst., it was the design, and still is, of all connected with the proposed movement of the 12th of Oct., to take part in that election, if permitted, and to unite in selecting the most suitable representatives of the interests of the County in the General Assembly of West Virginia.

But this exposition has already been extended much beyond the limits to which it was our purpose in the beginning; to confine it. Our only apology for it is our earnest desire to convince those whose good opinion we covet, that we are not, nor have been "wicked," "seditious," "evil-minded," "evil-disposed persons," intent upon a disturbance of the public peace and requiring the strong and iron hand of the military power of the country to keep us in subjection to the laws; but that we have been simply engaged in a peaceable, legitimate and lawful attempt to remedy grievances which we know to be oppressive and wrongs which we know to be all but unendurable.

By order of the COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

PARDON INCIDENTS.—Many amusing incidents might be recorded of pardon-seekers at the White House. A day or two since Mr. Hilliard, of Georgia, former Minister to Belgium, rushed up to the President, seized his hand and "hoped his pardon would not be delayed." The President quietly remarked that "hope was the reward of the righteous," and vouchsafed no other reply. On another occasion a Rebel of some notoriety raised quite a laugh by saying, "I thank you, Mr. President, for my pardon; I am now a good Union man, an emphatically one of you, but didn't Stonewall Jackson give us—ll in the Valley."

The troops quartered in the room below our office have been withdrawn. Their destination, Charleston, Kanawha county. They left here with reluctance, having found that the people were not the wild beasts they had been told they would find here.

The following persons are the judges of election for the Charlestown Township: Samuel Ridenour, Wm. H. Simpson and Jonathan Haines.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and dates, likely from an adjacent page or a list of names.

Virginia Free Press--Supplement.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1865.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 12, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of October 31, 1865, for conveying the mails of the United States from January 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867, in the State of Virginia, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced by November 15, 1865.

4673. From Selma, by Covington and Callaghan's, to White Sulphur Springs, 31 miles and back, six times a week from June 1 to September 30, and twice a week the residue of the year.

From June 1 to September 30.

Leave Selma daily, except Sunday, at 6.30 p. m.;
Arrive at Callaghan's by 11 p. m.;
Leave Callaghan's daily, except Monday, at 4 a. m.;
Arrive at White Sulphur Springs by 10 a. m.;
Leave White Sulphur Springs daily, except Sunday, at 4 a. m.;
Arrive at Selma by 2 p. m.

From October 1 to May 31.

Leave Selma Tuesday and Saturday at 6.30 p. m.;
Arrive at White Sulphur Springs next days by 10 a. m.;
Leave White Sulphur Springs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a. m.;
Arrive at Selma by 2 p. m.
Bids to extend to Lewisburg invited.

4674. From Staunton, by Mount Sidney, Burk's Mills, Mount Crawford, Harrisonburg, Melrose, Lacey Springs, Tenth Legion, and New Market, to Mount Jackson, 50 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Staunton Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of Richmond mail—say at 3½ p. m.

Arrive at New Market by 10½ p. m.;
Leave New Market Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5½ a. m.;
Arrive at Mount Jackson by 7½ a. m.;
Leave Mount Jackson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m., or on arrival of Alexandria mail;

Arrive at Staunton by 11 p. m.

Bids for six-times-a-week service invited.
4675. From Staunton, by Long Glade and Mount Solon, to Sangerville, 19½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Staunton Tuesday at 3½ p. m.;
Arrive at Sangerville by 8½ p. m.;
Leave Sangerville Tuesday at 7½ a. m.;
Arrive at Staunton by 7½ p. m.

4676. From Staunton, by Churchville, Jennings' Gap, Lebanon White Sulphur Springs, Head Waters, McDowell, Monterey, Hightown, Traveller's Repose, and Huttonsville, to Beverly, 102 miles and back, three times a week, with the privilege of running by Stribling Springs during the watering season, provided a tri-weekly horse mail from Staunton is furnished to the omitted offices.

From April 1 to September 30.

Leave Staunton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p. m.;
Arrive at Beverly next days by 12 night;
Leave Beverly Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Staunton next days by 10 p. m.

From October 1 to March 31.

Leave Staunton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Monterey by 7 p. m.;
Leave Monterey Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.;
Arrive at Beverly, Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 4 p. m.;
Leave Beverly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Staunton by 5 p. m.

4677. From Staunton, by Arbor Hill, Middlebrook, Moffatt's Creek, Brownsburg, and Cedar Grove Mills, to Lexington, 35 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Staunton, Monday and Friday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Lexington by 3.30 p. m.;
Leave Lexington Tuesday and Saturday at 11 a. m.;
Arrive at Staunton by 8½ p. m.

4678. From Staunton, by Mine Spring, Greenville, Steele's Tavern, Camoello, Fairfield, Timber Ridge, Lexington, Fancy Hill, Natural Bridge, Roaring Run, and Pattonsburg, to Buford's, 77 miles and back, three times a week to Pattonsburg, and six times a week the residue; with three additional weekly trips between Lexington and Pattonsburg from June 1 to September 30.

Leave Staunton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 p. m.;
Arrive at Lexington by 11½ p. m.;
Leave Lexington daily, except Monday, from June 1 to September 30, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from October 1 to May 31, at 2½ a. m.;
Arrive at Pattonsburg by 7½ a. m.;
Leave Pattonsburg daily, except Monday, at 7½ a. m.;
Arrive at Buford's by 11½ a. m.;
Leave Buford's daily, except Sunday, at 3 a. m.;
Arrive at Pattonsburg by 7 a. m.;
Leave Pattonsburg daily, except Sunday, from June 1 to September 30, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday from October 1 to May 31, at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Lexington by 1 p. m.;
Leave Lexington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p. m.;
Arrive at Staunton next days by 6 a. m.

4679. From Cady's Tunnel, by Milbore Springs and Bath Alum, to Bath Courthouse, 16 miles and back, six times a week from June 1 to September 30, and twice a week the residue of the year.

Leave Cady's Tunnel daily, except Sunday, from June 1 to September 30, and Monday and Friday from October 1 to May 31, at 5 p. m.;
Arrive at Bath Courthouse by 10 p. m.;
Leave Bath Courthouse daily, except Sunday, from June 1 to September 30, and Tuesday and Saturday from October 1 to May 31, at 10½ a. m.;
Arrive at Cady's Tunnel by 3½ p. m.

4680. From Cady's Tunnel, by Alum Springs, Kerr's Creek, and Alone, to Lexington, 25½ miles and back, six times a week from 1st June to 30th September, and once a week the residue of the year.

From 1st June to 30th September.

Leave Cady's Tunnel daily, except Sunday, on arrival of Richmond mail—say at 5 p. m.;
Arrive at Lexington by 11 p. m.;
Leave Lexington daily, except Sunday, at 10½ a. m.;
Arrive at Cady's Tunnel by 4 p. m.

From 1st October to 31st May.

Leave Cady's Tunnel Friday at 5 p. m.;
Arrive at Lexington by 12 night;
Leave Lexington Friday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Cady's Tunnel by 3 p. m.

4681. From Lexington, by Buena Vista Furnace, Oronoco, Forks of Buffalo, and Sandidge's, to New Glasgow, 37 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lexington Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at New Glasgow by 7 p. m.;
Leave New Glasgow Tuesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Lexington by 7 p. m.

4682. From Lexington, by Sander's Store, to Balcony Falls, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lexington Monday at 6½ a. m.;
Arrive at Balcony Falls by 10½ a. m.;
Leave Balcony Falls Monday at 2½ p. m.;
Arrive at Lexington by 6½ p. m.

4683. From Lexington, by Summers and Longwood, to Roaring Run, 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lexington Wednesday at 5 a. m.;
Arrive at Roaring Run by 12 m.;
Leave Roaring Run Wednesday at ½ p. m.;
Arrive at Lexington by 8½ p. m.

4684. From Lexington, by Monmouth, Collierstown, and Cowpasture Bridge, to Clifton Forge, 30½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lexington Tuesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Clifton Forge by 6 p. m.;
Leave Clifton Forge Wednesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Lexington by 6 p. m.

4685. From Pottonsburg, by Saltpetre Cave, Daggers' Springs, Locust Bottom, and Clifton Forge, to Selma, 31 miles and back, three times a week from June 1 to September 30, and once a week the residue of the year.

From June 1 to September 30.

Leave Pottonsburg Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Selma by 5 p. m.;
Leave Selma Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m.;
Arrive at Pottonsburg next day by 12 m.

From October 1 to May 31.

Leave Pottonsburg Monday at 5 a. m.;
Arrive at Selma by 5 p. m.;
Leave Selma Tuesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Pottonsburg by 6 p. m.

4686. From Pottonsburg, by Waskey's Mills and Blue Ridge, to Fincastle, 13½ miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Pottonsburg Wednesday and Saturday at 8½ a. m.;
Arrive at Fincastle by 12 m.;
Leave Fincastle Wednesday and Saturday at 1 a. m.;
Arrive at Pottonsburg by 5 a. m.

4687. From Collierstown, by Oak Dale, to Rapp's Mills, 11½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Collierstown Tuesday at 10 a. m.;
Arrive at Rapp's Mills by 2 p. m.;
Leave Rapp's Mills Tuesday at 3 p. m.;
Arrive at Collierstown by 7 p. m.

4688. From Goshen Bridge, by Rockbridge Baths and Cedar Grove Mills, to Lexington, 22 miles and back, six times a week from June 1 to September 30, and twice a week the residue of the year.

From June 1 to September 30.

Leave Goshen Bridge daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m., or on arrival of Richmond mail;
Arrive at Lexington by 11 p. m.;
Leave Lexington daily, except Sunday, at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at Goshen Bridge by 3 p. m.

From October 1 to May 31.

Leave Goshen Bridge Monday and Friday at 5 p. m.;
Arrive at Lexington by 11 p. m.;
Leave Lexington Monday and Friday at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at Goshen Bridge by 3 p. m.

4689. From Bath Courthouse, by Hot Springs, Healing Springs, and Morris Hill, to Callahan's, 26 miles and back, six times a week from June 1 to September 30, once a week the residue of the year.

From June 1 to September 30.

Leave Bath Courthouse daily, except Monday, at 5 a. m.;
Arrive at Callahan's by 2 p. m.;
Leave Callahan's daily, except Sunday, at 1 a. m.;
Arrive at Bath Courthouse by 10 a. m.

From October 1 to May 31.

Leave Bath Courthouse Tuesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Callahan's by 5 p. m.;
Leave Callahan's Monday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Bath Courthouse by 5 p. m.

4690. From Bath Courthouse, by Cleek's Mills and Wilsonville, to Monterey, 31 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bath Courthouse Wednesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Monterey by 6 p. m.;
Leave Monterey Saturday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Bath Courthouse by 5 p. m.

4691. From Harrisonburg, by Cross Keys, Meyerhoffer's Store, Port Republic, Mount Meridian, Hew Hope and Hermitage, to Waynesborough, 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Harrisonburg Monday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Waynesborough by 6 p. m.;
Leave Waynesborough Tuesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Harrisonburg by 6 p. m.

4692. From Harrisonburg, by Keezleton and McGaheysville, to Conrad's Store, 18 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Harrisonburg Monday and Friday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Conrad's Store by 12 m.;
Leave Conrad's Store Monday and Friday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Harrisonburg by 7 p. m.

4693. From Harrisonburg, by Green Mount, Eden Cherry Grove, Cootes' Store, Bowman's Mills, Broadway Depot, and Timberville, to New Market, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Harrisonburg Monday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at New Market by 7 p. m.;
Leave New Market Tuesday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Harrisonburg by 7 p. m.

4694. From Harrisonburg, by Mount Clinton and Oak Flat, to Franklin, W. Va., 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Harrisonburg Thursday, at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Franklin next day by 12 m.;
Leave Franklin Friday at 2 p. m.;
Arrive at Harrisonburg next day by 6 p. m.
Proposals to end at Mount Clinton invited.

4695. From Harrisonburg, by Dayton, Bridge-water, Mossy Creek, Mount Solon, Parnassus, Stribling Springs, Lebanon White Sulphur Springs, Deerfield, Cloverdale, and Green Valley, to Bath Alum, 62 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Harrisonburg Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Bath Alum next days by 12 m.;
Leave Bath Alum Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Harrisonburg next days by 6 p. m.

4696. From New Market, by Timberville, Bowman's Mills, and Cootes' Store, to Dovesville, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave New Market Wednesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Dovesville by 5 p. m.;
Leave Dovesville Thursday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at New Market by 5 p. m.

4697. From McDowell, by Palo Alto, Sugar Grove, Oak Flat, Swedlin Hill, Fern, and Mountain Home, to Luney's Creek, W. Va., 66 miles and back, once a week.

Leave McDowell Thursday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Luney's Creek next day by 6 p. m.;
Leave Luney's Creek Tuesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at McDowell next day by 6 p. m.

4698. From Winchester, by Berryville, Castleman's Ferry, Snickersville, Round Hill, Purcellville, Hamilton, Leesburg, Belmont, Broad Run, Whaley's Store, Dranesville, Springvale, Prospect Hill, Langley, and Georgetown, D. C., to Washington, 70 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Winchester Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 a. m.;
Arrive at Dranesville by 8 p. m., and at Washington by 9 p. m.;
Leave Washington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.;
Arrive at Dranesville by 6 a. m., and at Winchester by 9 p. m.

4699. From Monterey, by New Hampden and Straight Creek, to Franklin, W. Va., 29 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Monterey Thursday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Franklin by 6 p. m.;
Leave Franklin Friday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Monterey by 4 p. m.

4700. From Monterey, by Meadow Dale, Mill Gap, Spruce Hill, and Sunrise, to Mountain Grove, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Monterey Tuesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Mountain Grove by 5 p. m.;
Leave Mountain Grove Monday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Monterey by 6 p. m.

4701. From Gainesville, by Buckland, to New Baltimore, 6½ miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Gainesville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at New Baltimore by 10½ a. m.;
Leave New Baltimore Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a. m.;
Arrive at Gainesville by 1 p. m.

4702. From The Plains to Middleburg, 8 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave The Plains Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.;
Arrive at Middleburg by 2 p. m.;
Leave Middleburg Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8½ a. m.;
Arrive at The Plains by 10½ a. m.

4703. From Piedmont Station, by Upperville, Paris, Berry's Ferry, and Millwood, to Winchester, 26½ miles and back, three times a week to Upperville, and twice a week the residue.

Leave Piedmont Station Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a. m.;
Arrive at Upperville by ½ p. m.;
Leave Upperville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Winchester by 6 p. m.;
Leave Winchester Monday and Friday at 4 a. m.;
Arrive at Upperville by 9 a. m.;
Leave Upperville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9½ a. m.;
Arrive at Piedmont Station, by 11 a. m.

4704. From Confluence, by Nineveh and Milldale, to White Post, 15 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Confluence, Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at White Post by 6 p. m.;
Leave White Post Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Confluence by 12 m.

4705. From Front Royal to Hambaugh's, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Front Royal Wednesday at 12 m.;
Arrive at Hambaugh's by 2 p. m.;
Leave Hambaugh's Wednesday at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at Front Royal by 11 a. m.

4706. From Luray, by Hope Mills, Cedar Point, Overall's, and Bentonville, to Front Royal, 26½ miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Luray Monday and Friday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Front Royal by 4 p. m.

Leave Front Royal Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Luray by 4 p. m.

4707. From Luray, by Stony Man and Valleyburg, to Marksville, 12½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Luray Monday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Marksville by 12 m.;
Leave Marksville Monday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Luray by 5 p. m.

4708. From Luray, by Leaksville, Alma, East Liberty, Grove Hill, Shenandoah, and Waverly, to Conrad's Store, 24½ miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Luray Tuesday and Friday at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at Conrad's Store by 5 p. m.;
Leave Conrad's Store Monday and Thursday at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at Luray by 5 p. m.

4709. From Water Lick by Fort Furnace to Seven Fountains, 12 miles and back, six times a week from 15th June to 15th September, and once a week the residue of the year.

Leave Water Lick Tuesday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Seven Fountains by 5 p. m.;
Leave Seven Fountains Tuesday at 5½ p. m.;
Arrive at Water Lick by 9½ a. m.

Daily, except Sunday, during the same hours, from 15th June to 15th September.

4710. From Woodstock, by Samsville, to Mount Olive, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Woodstock Wednesday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Mount Olive by 4 p. m.;
Leave Mount Olive Wednesday at 3 a. m.;
Arrive at Woodstock by 11½ a. m.

4711. From Woodstock, by Lorenzville, Foundry, Van Buren Furnace, Capon Iron Works, Wardensville, Baker's Run, and Faber's, to Moorfield, W. Va., 50 miles and back, twice a week to Wardensville, and once a week the residue.

Leave Woodstock Monday and Friday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Wardensville by 8 p. m.;
Leave Wardensville Monday and Friday at 4 a. m.;
Arrive at Woodstock by 12 m.;
Leave Wardensville Tuesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Moorefield by 5 p. m.;
Leave Moorefield Monday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Wardensville by 5 p. m.

4712. From Edenburg, by Lantz Mills, Columbia Furnace, Liberty Furnace, Jacob Church, and Hamburg, to Edenburg, equal to 13½ miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Edenburg Tuesday and Saturday at 5 a. m.;
Arrive at Edenburg by 2 p. m.

4713. From Mount Jackson, by Forestville, to Moore's Store, 7½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Mount Jackson Wednesday at 2 p. m.;
Arrive at Moore's Store by 4 p. m.;
Leave Moore's Store Wednesday at 4.10 p. m.;
Arrive at Mount Jackson by 6 p. m.

4714. From Mount Jackson, by Mount Clifton, to Orkney Springs, 12½ miles and back, daily from 15th June to 15th September, and once a week the residue of the year.

From June 15 to September 15.
Leave Mount Jackson daily at 2 p. m.;
Arrive at Orkney Springs by 7 p. m.;
Leave Orkney Springs daily at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Mount Jackson by 1 p. m.

From September 15 to June 15.
Leave Mount Jackson Tuesday at 2 p. m.;
Arrive at Orkney Springs by 7 p. m.;
Leave Orkney Springs Tuesday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Mount Jackson by 1 p. m.

4715. From Leesburg, by Hughesville, Circleville, Philomont, Bloomfield, and Union, to Middleburg, and back, by Mountville, Mount Gilead, and Oaklands, to Leesburg, equal to 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leesburg Wednesday at 5 a. m.;
Arrive at Middleburg by ½ p. m.;
Leave Middleburg Wednesday at 1½ p. m.;
Arrive at Leesburg by 8 p. m.

Bids for twice-a-week service invited.

4716. From Leesburg, by Belmont, Broad Run, Whaley's Store, Dranesville, Springvale, Prospect Hill, Langley, and Georgetown, D. C., to Washington, 33 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Leesburg, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Washington by 6 p. m.;
Leave Washington Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7½ a. m.;
Arrive at Leesburg by 6 p. m.

4717. From Leesburg, by Hamilton, Purcellville, Round Hill, Snickersville, Castleman's Ferry, and Berryville, to Winchester, 35 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Leesburg Monday and Friday at 10½ a. m.;
Arrive at Winchester by 7½ p. m.;
Leave Winchester Tuesday and Saturday at 2 a. m.;
Arrive at Leesburg by 11 a. m.;
Proposals for three-times-a-week service invited.

4718. From Hillsboro', by Neersville, to Harper's Ferry, 10½ miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Hillsboro' Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Harper's Ferry by 10½ a. m.;
Leave Harper's Ferry Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Hillsboro' by 4 p. m.

4719. From Lincoln, by Purcellville, Wheatland, Morrisonville, Bollington, and Lovettsville, to Barry, Md., 16 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Lincoln Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Barry by 11 a. m.;
Leave Barry Tuesday and Saturday at 2½ p. m.;
Arrive at Lincoln by 7½ p. m.

Bids for three-times-a-week service invited.

For form of proposal, guaranty, and certificate, and for instructions, requirements, &c., bidders are referred to the pamphlet advertisement of routes in Virginia, dated the 12th August, 1865, to be found at the principal post-offices.

W. DENNISON,

Postmaster General.

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CANDIDATE FOR JUDGESHIP.
Mr. Editor: You will please announce JOHN W. KENNEDY, Esq., as an Independent Union Candidate for the Judgeship of this District, who will be supported by MANY VOTERS.
Aug. 24, 1865.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce PHILIP ENGLE, Jr., of Harper's Ferry, as a Candidate for the SHERIFFSHIP at the October election.
Sep. 28, 1865.

We are authorized to announce S. V. YANTIS, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature of West Virginia, at the election to be held on the 26th inst. in November.
WILLIAM ENGLE, Sr.
JOHN T. HENKLE.
JOHN C. COCKRILL.
JOSEPH L. RICHLBERGER,
and many other Loyal citizens.
Oct. 12, 1865.

We are authorized to announce HIRAM SHULL as a candidate for the Legislature of West Virginia.
Oct. 12, 1865.

"Spirit of Jefferson."
THE subscriber intends resuming the publication of the Spirit of Jefferson, and will issue the first number on the 1st Tuesday or at the latest, the 2nd Tuesday, in November. The paper will retain the size in which it made its weekly visits before the war. The subscription price will be \$3.00 per annum in advance.

Persons in Charlestown and neighborhood, who wish to subscribe, can leave their names with Messrs. Lockland & Alsquith, at the office of the Sappington Hotel. These gentlemen are also authorized to receive and remit for COPIES OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON, and their advertisements to appear in the first issue of this paper, will leave their favors with the gentlemen above named.
HENJ. F. BEALL.
Oct. 19, 1865.

HALLTOWN COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE.
EVERY VARIETY OF DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.
QUEENSWARE, Hardware, Woodware, Leather, Quills, Leather, &c., kept on hand for sale for CASH, or exchange for COFFEE, PEPPER, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Wool and Hides, bought for Cash, or in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

WE are also receiving large lots of prime Lumber, Lime, Laths, Shingles, &c., which we can sell cheap to builders. We can furnish bills on short notice direct from the mills of S. R. CLARK, Wheat, Corn, Hay, received and forwarded to responsible houses.
Oct. 19, 1865. JOHN H. STRIDER.

Saddle, Harness & Shoe Shop.
THE undersigned has leased part of the Store House occupied by Mr. John H. Strider, and intends to keep on hand and manufacture to order HARNESS, SADDLES, &c., and respectfully invites the attention of the Farmers. He will also have an experienced workman on BOOTS and SHOES, when he flatters himself to please all who may give him a call.

Repairing of Harness, Saddles, &c., promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
W. A. BANTZ.
Oct. 19, 1865.

THE MARYLAND Life Insurance Company OF BALTIMORE.
POLICY HOLDERS PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS.
Lowest Rates of Best Companies.

THE Charter of this company requires a deposit of not less than \$100,000 with the Treasurer of the State, as a guarantee of faith with policy holders.

This Company is prepared to issue ordinary life policies for a term of years, and ten years non-forfeiture life policies.

Also Policies of Endowment, Annuity, &c.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE P. THOMAS, President.
Board of Directors:
Hamilton Easter of Harrison Springs & Co.
Allen A. Chapman, of Kirkland & Chase & Co.
G. P. Thomas, of Harbin, Nicodenus & Co.
Hugh Sisson, Steam Marine Works & Co.
William Wooten, Jr., of Harbin, Nicodenus & Co.
Thomas H. Miller, of Colford, Miller & Co.
Thomas Cassard, of Gilchrist Cassard & Son.
William Webb, of Williams Devries & Co.
Charles DeVries, of The National Bank.

JOHN W. DAVIS, Sec'y.

DR. J. A. STRAITH,
Medical Examiner for Jefferson County.
No charge for Policies, Stamps or Medical Examination. For tables of Rates, &c., apply to the Office of the Company, 15 South Street, over Franklin Bank, or to
E. M. AISQUITT, Agent.
Charlestown, Va.
Oct. 19, 1865.

W. H. & T. K. LALEY, Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
No. 17 Mercer Street, Third Door from Light, (Near Town Hall).
BALTIMORE.

WE will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c., which we offer at the lowest market prices.

The advantages we have secured for conducting the above business, warrants us in offering to our friends and the public generally, inducements which cannot be excelled by any house in the city.
October 19, 1865—14.

Fashionable Tailoring.
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has again commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, at Duffield's Depot. His work will be made in the most workmanlike manner, and in the best and most fashionable style, he has in receipt of the latest fashions. His guarantee.
JOHN HILL.
Duffield's Depot, Oct. 19—14.

ELECTION NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that at the Election on Thursday, 26th inst. there will be a poll opened for a Judge for the 10th Judicial Circuit, a Senator for the 10th Senatorial District, and two Delegates to represent Jefferson County. Also, to elect a Magistrate and Constable in Osborn Township to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of Logan Ashorn and Samuel T. SHER, also, one Magistrate in Charlestown Township to fill vacancy.
By order of
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
Shepherdstown, W. V., Oct. 19.

PUBLIC SALE.
A Sale at Public Auction of a choice lot of recoverable Government HORSES AND MULES will take place at Harper's Ferry, Va., on WEDNESDAY 25th day of OCTOBER, 1865.

These Animals are equal to any that have been offered to the public.

Animals will be sold singly. Terms Cash in Government Paper.
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE A. FLAGG,
Brv. Maj. & A. Q. M.
CRAIG M. FITZGER, Auc.
Oct. 19.

Leather For Sale
AT THE MARMADUKE TANNERY
SHEPHERDSTOWN.
SOLE Upper, Kip, Bridle, Harness, Horse and Thong Leather. Also, Calf and Sheep Skins and Linings. Terms Cash. — C. T. BUTLER.
Oct. 19—3m.

NOTICE.
A number of Articles—farming Utensils, &c., borrowed from the farm of the late Samuel Wright, are still out. Persons having them will please return before or by the day of Sale—Wednesday 25th.
MARY WRIGHT,
Adv't. of Samuel Wright.

QUAL OIL and Lamps for sale
KEARSELY & SHEERER.

Green's Mansion House, SAUNDERS & MADDUX
FARMERS, Corner of Fairfax and Cameron Streets, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
October 19, 1865.

W. T. FOREMAN
MAKES this method of informing the citizens of Jefferson and other counties in the Valley, that in addition to a general assortment of GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, LIQUORS, NOTIONS, &c.

He will keep on hand, hereafter, at his Store-Room opposite Bank Building, Charlestown, Virginia, a constant supply of Bacon, Lard, Fish, Salt, Oils, Tea, Flour and Feed, of all kinds.

BOYS & SELLS
Corn, Hay, Wood, Coal, Stoves, for Wood or Coal, of all descriptions, Lumber, Door and Window Frames and Sash, and any other articles requisite for building purposes. Attends to forwarding Grain, Flour and all kinds of Freight over the Rail Roads, either by Reid's Express or otherwise. He also desires to give special notice that he has taken out license as a regular Auctioneer, and will attend to the selling of real estate, and will attend to the buying and selling of Property of all kinds either privately or publicly.

Residence—N. S. White, Dr. J. A. H. Straith, and H. N. Gallaher, Charlestown, and T. W. Poterfield.
October 19.

HARDWARE.—THE ONLY COMPLETE assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Mechanic Tools in the County. All of first rate quality, and perfectly selected. Customers and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.
October 19, 1865. D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

TAKE NOTICE.
REPAIRING, Blacking and Putting Up Stoves done at short notice. Also, the Best German Lead Blacking for sale Cheap, by
J. H. BASTERDAY.
Oct. 19.

FOR SALE.
FOUR Horse Wagons. Apply to JOHN STRIDER.
Haltown, Oct. 19.

AXLE GREASE.—Patent Axle Grease for Carriages and Wagons for sale by KEARSELY & SHEERER.

REVENUE Stamps can be had at the Cheap Cash Store of KEARSELY & SHEERER.

STOVES! STOVES!
Cook Stoves, and Cumberland Coal Stoves, TEN-PLATE STOVES, IRON KETTLES and POTS of all sizes, &c., &c., &c.

BEING the only maker of STOVES in Frederick, Maryland, I can sell Stoves from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than any other dealers here, and I warrant as good Stoves as can be bought anywhere.

All parts of my Stoves can be renewed at any time, as I have all the necessary patterns, thus purchasing of me can always have their Stoves as good as new.

Call and see for yourselves at my Store, on the West side of Market street, a few doors South of Patrick street, and adjoining J. W. Sumner's Cloth House, or at my Foundry, at the East end of Patrick street.
McC. YOUNG,
Vulcan Works, Frederick, Md.
October 12, 1865—1y.

L. S. Clingan, SADDLE, BRIDLE, HARNESS, COLLAR and TRUNK MANUFACTURER.
No. 14 N. Market Street, FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND.

ALSO keeps constantly on hand the largest and best assortment of Bits, Whips, Spurs, Horse Brushes, Saddles, Bridles, Harness and Collars outside of Baltimore.

All work warranted as represented, and at prices to suit the times.
October 12, 1865—1y.

ALLEN G. QUINN, J. ALFRED BITTNER, QUINN AND BITTNER, GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
East Patrick, Near Market Street, FREDERICK, MD.

HAVE constantly on hand a general assortment of Tea, Wine, Liquors and Groceries, Salt, Fish, Bacon, &c., for sale at lowest rates.
October 12, 1865—1y.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE Subscriber having rented his Farm, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, 1/2 miles South of Lextown, on
Monday, 23rd day of October,
all his Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of 4 Head of Work Horses, two of them good Blood Mares, now in foal, 2 Cows; 7 Head of Young Cattle, 1 Fine Cowsold Buck, 10 Fatting Hogs, 1 Brood Sow and Pigs;
1 Four Horse Wagon and Bed, 1 Large Sled, 1 Barshar Plough, 1 McCormick and 3 double and 2 single Shovel Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 1 Corn Crib, 1 Wheat Fan, Double and Single Trees, 1 Fifth Chain, Rakes, Forks; Wagon Gearing complete for four Horses, also Plough Gearing; 6 or 8 tons of Clover Hay; 1 of a Threshing Machine, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS.—The Hogs will be sold for Cash. The other property will be sold on a credit of Nine Months for all sums of Ten Dollars and upwards; under that amount the Cash will be required. If the notes are not paid within ten days from the time they become due, interest will be charged from date. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
JOSIAH WATSON.
Oct. 12.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE undersigned will expose at Public Sale, at the "Carter House," in Charlestown, on
Tuesday, October 31, 1865,
the following
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE:
1 Mahogany 16 foot Extension Table;
1 Cherry Dining Table; 1 Mahogany Marble Top Side Board—two shelves;
1 Gentleman's Mahogany Desk, complete;
2 doz. Cane Seat Chairs, 4 doz. Wood Seat do.
1 Dozen Cane-seat Arm Chairs;
20 Bedsteads—Single and Double—mostly new; Feather Beds and Mattresses; Carpets; 2 Book Cases; 1 Secretary; 1 Mahogany Eassey; 1 Press for Dishes; Cooking Stove and Furniture; 2 Wood Stoves, Kettles, Pots, Knives, Forks, Plates and Dishes.
A Lot of Prime Bacon.
1 Corn Crusher.
TERMS.—Eight Months Credit will be given on all sums over ten Dollars. Under that amount Cash. Bond and approved security required before the removal of Property.
Oct. 12. GEORGE W. SADLER.

Board of Supervisors.
At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Jefferson County, West Virginia, on the 20th of September, 1865, the following proceedings took place:
Board met at 10 o'clock, members present Mr. President, Supervisors McCurdy, Cameron, Logie, Turner and Johnson.
On motion of Dr. Logie the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Jefferson County, State of West Virginia, that the Land Book of 1859, be adopted by this Board, and all persons who feel themselves aggrieved on account of the destruction by the armies will apply to this Board at its next meeting, by petition endorsed by three disinterested persons who will have first been sworn for that purpose.
Resolved, that the above order is subject to the approval of the Governor and Auditor of this State.
Resolved also, that these resolutions be published in the county papers at our next meeting.
October 12, 1865—3t.

Valuable Hotel Property FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offer for sale their valuable Hotel Property, known as the "CARTER HOUSE," opposite the Court-House, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. This commodious establishment is situated in one of the most delightful villages in the SHENANDOAH VALLEY, eight miles from Harper's Ferry, and immediately on the line of the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road. It has all the necessary appointments for a hotel, conducted on the most approved plan.

It has THIRTY-FIVE ROOMS, most of them large and well ventilated, and is capable of accommodating, with the utmost convenience and comfort, SEVENTY-FIVE GUESTS.

THE STABLES attached is sufficient for SEVENTY-FIVE HORSES.

THE GARDEN embraces TWO ACRES, and has been improved to a capacity to supply abundantly all the vegetables required, in season.

A most excellent ICE HOUSE, with DAIRY attached, is also provided, and the improvements of this most desirable property.

It is offered at PRIVATE SALE TUESDAY, the 31st of October, on which day, at 12 o'clock A. M., if not previously sold, it will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder.

TERMS: ONE-HALF CASH, balance, with interest, in two equal payments of 6 and 12 months, to be secured by Deed of Trust on the property.
J. R. A. REDMAN,
JAS. D. GIBSON.

REMOVAL.
TO enable me to have my Store Room re-modelled, and "fixed up" generally, I have taken, for the present the PARLOR ROOMS of the Carter House, and invite all to an examination of a very choice Stock of New Fall and Winter Goods, on
Sept. 28.
H. L. HEISKELL.

Just Received.
AT the old stand of S. H. Wooddy, opposite the Drug Store of Campbell and Mason, a very large and desirable Stock of New Goods, such as French Merino, Alpaca, Fauschelle Grey, Red and White Flannels, Balmaral Skirts, MILLINERY GOODS, consisting in part of Bonnets, Bonnet Frames, Bonnet Silks, Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, and a beautiful assortment of Flowers and Ornaments. Also a fine stock of LADIES' WRAPPINGS, Cloaks, Jackets, Hoods, Clouds, Sea Fosses, Scarfs, Shawls, and Breakfast Caps.
Constantly on hand a large supply of fashionable Trimmings, Buttons, Colored Yarns, Buttons, and Buttons for Children.
An extensive stock of Winter Clothing, &c.
Oct. 5.

OYSTERS.
JOHN J. KEEN & CO.,
BEG leave to inform their patrons, and the public that they have just received the popular RESTAURANT formerly of George Cuth, High St. Harper's Ferry, and are prepared to supply those who may favor them with a call, and families in town and country with
OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
Cool Ale, and the choicest brands of Segars always on hand.
October 5—3m.

CHEAP CASH STORE.
THE undersigned having again commenced business at their former place in Charlestown, respectfully invite the old friends and patrons of Kearseley, Sheerer, & Co., and the public generally, to give us a share of their patronage.

Our purchases are made for Cash upon the best terms, and will be sold in like manner. We respectfully ask for an inspection of our Goods, as we are determined not to be undersold by any one.

Our Stock embraces such articles as are usually found in a well assorted establishment, such as Fancy Dry Goods, Domestic, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Woodenware, Brushes, Notions, &c.
October 5, 1865. KEARSELY & SHEERER.

To the Public.
THE undersigned has established himself in Charlestown, and is prepared to Repair WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at short notice, upon reasonable terms, and in a substantial manner.

On hand a fine, large Stock of SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, &c., of superior quality.
October 12, 1865—1y. W. W. BURTON.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Mercantile business in Charlestown, has this day been dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties.
S. V. YANTIS,
G. S. COLLIS.

Charlestown, Sept. 30, 1865.

THE undersigned having become the purchaser and owner of the above establishment, will hereafter conduct the business, with Mr. A. W. Cramer as his Assistant at his old stand.

He hopes that the patronage so generously extended to the late establishment, will continue, and by close attention to the wants of the people and a desire to please, he may make many new friends and customers.
CHARLES JOHNSON.
Charlestown, September 30, 1865.

To the Public.
THE undersigned has just returned from Baltimore with a large and splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which we would invite our friends and the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the Valley, for Cash or Barter.

All we ask is an examination of our Stock where you will find a general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Material, of latest styles, with Trimmings, Gentlemen's Wear of every description, Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c., &c., &c.

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Hollow-ware, Wooden-ware, and Tin-ware. Leather and Saddlery, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Harness and Trappings.
Groceries of every description—Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Fish and Salt.
BRANDIES and WHISKEYS, Best Brands of Cheering and Smoking Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, Gun, Horse Saws, Iron, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes and Nails. All of the above articles to be had at the Rippon Store. The highest market price paid for Country produce of every description.
October 12. GEO. W. LEISENING & CO.

LOUR and CORN MEAL.—McCurdy & Coal for Family and Extra Flour and Corn Meal for sale by
Aug. 24, 1865. W. EBY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Cheese, and Scotch Herring for sale by
W. EBY.

PRIME LOT of Bacon on hand and for sale by
W. EBY.

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

SCHOOL WANTED.
AN Experienced Teacher wishes a good School in the Country. She will teach the English, French, and Music. Enquire at this Office.
Sept. 21.

BAILEY & NEW,
Harper's Ferry, Va.

FORWARDING and COMMISSION Merchants and Dealers in COAL, LUMBER and HOUSE BUILDING Materials of all kinds, including White Pine and Yellow Pine Plank, Matched Flooring, Partition Lumber, Beams, Joist, Scantling, Pine, Oak and Cypress Shingles, Lath, Bating, Fence Pales, Lime, Hair, Cement, Bricks, Paints, Linned Oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Windows, (glazed and unglazed) Blinds, Doors, Window and Door-Frames, Nails, &c.
September, 21—1m.

STOVES.
THE Citizens of the Shenandoah Valley are hereby notified that we have appointed as our Agents, Messrs. Bailey and New, Forwarding & Commission Merchants, at Harper's Ferry, who will have constantly on hand and for sale, all of our well known make of STOVES, including Parlor (Coal) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Model Parlor (Coal) Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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