

GAZETTE PRESS.

DAILY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, TRADE, LITERATURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, & C.

ES. CHARLESTOWN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1865.

NO. 16.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE Valley of Virginia.

CHARTERED CAPITAL.....\$300,000.
ASSETS.....\$175,000.

THIS Company has resumed business in Winchester, at the new office on Water Street, formerly occupied by R. Y. Conrad, Esq., as a Law Office, and are now prepared to receive applications and issue Policies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., &c.

DIRECTORS:
JOSEPH S. CARSON, President.
JOHN KERR, DA. DAY'S CONRAD,
ROBERT STEEL, L. P. HARTMAN,
Wm. B. BAKER, O. M. BROWN,
Nov. 2, '65. E. M. AISQUITH, Agent,
Charlestown, Va.

THE MARYLAND Life Insurance Company OF BALTIMORE.

POLICY HOLDERS PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS.
Lowest Rates of Best Companies.

THIS 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.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE P. THOMAS, President.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Hamilton Easter, of Hamilton Easter & Co.
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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. AISQUITH, Agent,
Oct. 19, 1865. Charlestown, Va.

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, Joists, Scantling, Pine, Oak and Cypress Shingles, Lath, Batting, Fehce Pales, Lime, Hair, Cement, Bricks, Paints, Linseed Oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Windows, (glazed and unglazed) Blinds, Doors, Window and Door-Frames, Nails, &c.

September 21, -4.

STOVES.

THE Citizens of the Shenandoah Valley are hereby notified that we have appointed as our Agents, Messrs. Bailey and New, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, at Harper's Ferry, who will have constantly on hand and for sale, all of our well known make of STOVES, including Ballon (Coal) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Radiator, (Coal) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Oakland, (Coal) No. 1. Scotchman, (Coal) Nos. 7, 8, 9. Dining Room Stove, (Coal) Nos. 7, 8, 9. Laura, (Wood) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Bachelor, (Coal) No. 1. 2. Model Parlor (Coal) Nos. 2, 3. Old Franklin, (Coal) No. 1. Defiance King (Wood) Nos. 7, 8. Old Dominion, (Wood) Six Sizes. Cottage Franklin, (Coal). Grecian Capitol, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Virginia Star, (Coal) No. 1. Jupiter, (Coal) No. 1.

JOHN HAMILTON, & CO.,
Proprietors Quincy Foundry and Machine Shop, Wheeling, Va.
Sept. 21, -4.

J. H. HAINES & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in Tobacco, Snuffs and Cigars.

LSO, will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of Cheating Tobacco, Pipes and Stems.
Just received, and for sale, a fine lot of the genuine old Gravelly Brand, CHEWING TOBACCO. Also, a lot of the choicest brands of VIRGINIA SMOKING TOBACCO.

Persons dealing in our line will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Wholesale and Retail.
Opposite J. F. Blasing's, Charlestown, Va., Oct. 26, 1865.

NOTICE.

LYOYD LOGAN

HAS resumed business in the Store House, third door South of the Taylor Hotel, where he will be glad to see his old friends and dealers generally.

Tobacco, Segars, &c.

- 200,000 Imported and Domestic Segars, from \$15 to \$120 per 1,000.
- 200 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco,
- 50 Boxes Scotch Snuff,
- 55 Cases Smoking Tobacco,
- 10 Barrels "
- 200 Reams Wrapping Paper,
- 25,000 Paper Pockets, from 4 to 12 lbs,
- 50 Reams Cap, Letter and Note Paper,
- 20,000 Envelopes, assorted,
- 40 Dozen Maynard & Noyes Ink,
- 25 Gross Pens and Pen Holders,
- 5,000 Blank Cards, assorted,
- 60 Boxes Pipes,
- 8 Barrels "
- 30 Kegs and boxes Scotch, Rappee, Congress and Maccabau Snuff,
- 40 Gross Matches,
- 50 Dozen Blacking,
- 10 Dozen Brushes,
- 30 Gross fine-cut Cheating Tobacco,
- 10 Half barrels "
- 10 Gross Tobacco and Snuff Boxes,
- 12 Gross assorted Pipe Bowls,
- 5,000 Pipe Stems, assorted.

All of which will be sold on the best terms, by

LYOYD LOGAN,
N. B. Bags bought and received in exchange for goods.
Winchester, Nov. 9, '65 -4.

Sundries.

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

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

W. EBY.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

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

Charlestown, Jefferson County.

OFFICE IN "JEFFERSON HALL."

Thursday, December 7, 1865.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

For the information of travellers, and as a matter of interest to the general reader, we give below some facts in reference to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road lately put forth in a Circular by the very able and efficient Master of Transportation, W. P. SMITH, Esq.

In these days of such frequent and lamentable railroad disasters, collisions, &c., over the whole country, this road has enjoyed a remarkable exemption, which we believe is in a very great degree attributable to the eminent services of Mr. Smith, the Chief of the Transportation Department.

The Circular from which we cull the following interesting facts, is addressed to the officers of Connecting Railway lines, Ticket Agents, Conductors and others, and gives an exceedingly encouraging statement of the present condition and working of the road. It says:

We desire to advise you that our Company has now in successful operation a new and complete schedule for passenger trains, far superior to anything in its previous history.

We have, besides Local Trains, Three Through Passenger Trains Daily in each direction, between Baltimore and Wheeling, and Benwood, and Two Daily First-Class Trains in each direction between Grafton and Parkersburg, connecting closely with two of the three Through Trains to and from the West between Baltimore and Wheeling, Benwood and Parkersburg.

Besides these, we have Nine Daily First-Class Passenger Trains running on our Washington Branch Line between Baltimore and Washington, three of which, in each direction, connect at the Relay House or Washington Junction, (nine miles from Baltimore and thirty-one from Washington,) with the three Through Trains to and from the West between Baltimore and Wheeling, Benwood and Parkersburg.

On all Night Trains we have First-Class New Sleeping Cars, and on all the Trains First-Class New Passenger Cars, with every improvement for comfort and safety.

We have just brought into use some Twenty Miles of New Double Track, in addition to that heretofore worked by us, and are rapidly extending this Westward, so as to embrace the greater part of our road as soon as it can be built.

We have New Iron Bridges built to substitute for all the wooden trestles or other temporary structures built or used during the war to replace those destroyed.

Besides fifty-five new and splendid Passenger Coaches now in actual use on our road, we have fully Thirty Additional Locomotives adapted to Passenger service, so as to place us in Equipment on a full equality with any route in the country, and to give us a reserved power and capacity which will put us beyond all contingencies, and enable us to work our Road with a success which must command for it a large share of public support.

Since the 1st of last July, Fifty First-Class Freight Engines and Two Hundred Freight Cars have been added to our equipment, by which we are enabled to forward Freight on the line with greater regularity and dispatch. For Baltimore and Washington business, especially, we are prepared to offer better accommodations than any other line. Arrangements have been made with the Steamship Companies running between Baltimore and New York and Boston, increasing the facilities for trade to those Cities from the West, over those of any previous season. Besides this, the Railway lines, leading from Baltimore to Philadelphia and New York, having largely augmented their supply of Engines and Cars, are enabled to transport Freight Eastward from Baltimore without delay.

First-Class Steamers are now plying regularly between this Port and Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg and Savannah, by which produce from the West will be forwarded without charge for Commission. Our advantages at Baltimore for transfer of Freight between our Cars and the Ships are of the most extensive and desirable character.

In short, every improvement and effort that energy and capital can secure is being undertaken to add to the already great attractions of our Line, and we invoke your attention and co-operation in securing to us our legitimate share of the through travel and trade, between the East and West.

THE WIND AS A MUSICIAN.

The wind is a musician by birth. We extend a silken thread in the crevice of a window, and the wind finds it and sings over it, and goes up and down 'e scale upon it, and Paganini must somewhere else for honor; for lo! the wind is performing upon a single string. It tries almost everything on earth to see if there is music in it; it persuades a tune out of the great bell in the tower when the sexton is at home asleep; it makes a mournful harp of the giant pines, and it does not disdain to try what sort of a whistle can be made out of the humblest chimney in the world. How it will play upon a tree until every leaf thrills with a note on it, while a river runs at its base in a sort of murmuring accompaniment! And what a melody it sings when it gives a concert with a full choir of the waves of the sea, and performs an anthem between the two worlds, that goes up, perhaps, to the stars, which love music most and sing it first! Then how fondly it haunts old houses, mourning under the eaves, singing in the halls, opening doors without fingers, and singing a measure of some sad old song around the fireless and deserted hearths!

POWER OF THE PEN.—The pen, in the hand that knows how to use it, is one of the most powerful weapons known. As the tongue of the absent, how charming! When self-respect gives it a new vigor, how pleasing! When virtue guides it, how beautiful! When honor directs it, how respected! When wit sharpens it, how fatal! When scurrility wields it, how contemptible! 'Tis the weapon of the mind.

POETICAL.

An Incident of the War.

[On one occasion during the war in Virginia Gen. Lee was lying asleep by the wayside, when a portion of his army passed by with hushed voices and footsteps, lest they should disturb his slumbers.]

Overcome with weariness and care,
The war-worn veteran lay
On the green turf of his native land,
And slumbered by the way.

The breeze that sighed across his brow,
And smoothed its deepened lines,
Froth from his own loved modulations bore
The murmur of their pines.

And the glad sound of waters;
The blue rickling streams,
Whose sweet familiar tones were blent
With the music of his dreams.

They brought no sound of battle's din,
No shrill life or clamor,
But only tenderest memories
Of his own fair Arlington.

With perhaps, a grander vision—
Which, alas! was not to be—
Of a new-born banner floating
O'er a land redeemed and free.

While thus the chieftain slumbered,
Forgetful of his care,
The hollow tramp of thousands
Came sounding through the air—

With ringing spur and saber,
And trembling feet they came,
Gay plume and rustling banner,
And life and trapp, and drum;

But soon the foremost column
Saw where beneath the shade,
In slumber, calm as childhood,
Their wearied chief lay laid.

And down the line a murmur
From lip to lip there ran,
Until the silly whisper waned,
Had spread to rear and van;

And o'er the host a silence
As deep and sudden fell,
As the some mighty wizard
Had hushed them with a spell—

And every sound was muffled,
And every soldier's tread
Felt high as a mother's
Round a baby's cradle bed;

And rank, and file, and column,
So swiftly on they swept;
It seemed a ghostly army
Had passed him as he slept.

But mightier than enchantment,
Was that whose magic wore
The spell that hushed their voices—
Deepest reverence and love.

An Editor's Dream.

The editor of the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle gets off the following:

We were dreaming of the Chronicle last night, and we dreamed it was a steamboat, floating down the tide of time. All of our subscribers and advertisers were aboard—old country codgers with big silver spectacles, faded local politicians, old women with ridiculous spruce follows from Charlottesville with leg-begged breeches and jaunty hats, sober clergymen and gas-stock directors, portly grocers with firkins and buckets, wise-looking lawyers full of strange arguments, large landed proprietors bemoaning their niggers, young women with short veils over their complexions, with "Our Mutual Friend" rolled up in their hands—in all a numerous and varied throng. The engines were working with a young earthquake's respiration, and dense volumes of smoke were pouring from her chimneys and streaming far back over the glistening river. We were freighted with news from all parts of the world, and ever and anon we touched at a landing and took on a pack or sent a boat ashore after a new advertiser. Men were buying and selling, reading and disputing, eating and drinking, courting and dying, sleeping and walking, playing on the horn and going to the dentist's, building and pulling to pieces, hiring and discharging, some at their counters—some at prayers—some at their offices—some tattering hogs—some trading horses—some writing poetry—some counting their money—some revolving how to get it to count—all that passes in the great human world seemed in our dream to be enacting on this spectre boat, with its long streaming pennon, on whose folds one could catch, in golden letters, the magic symbol, *Chronicle*. This was about dusk. Suddenly we heard a tremendous bell, which continued ringing a long time, with a deafening clamor. And the man that carried the bell, as he walked to and fro, backwards and forwards on the decks, in and out, on the vast ship, cried in a stentorian voice—*Oh yes! Oh yes! Oh yes! a-m-a-a-all who haven't settled will please walk up to the Captain's office A-AND SETTLE.*—And then he would ring again more violently than before—and repeat this invocation with varying emphasis—and I thought I heard him say—"and perfectly advertisers!"

We started from our dream, just as we were watching to see if anybody would go up, but the vision was gone.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away into the night-fall of age, and the shadow of the past years grow deeper and deeper, and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look back through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our earlier years. If we have a home to shelter and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends gathered together around firesides, then the rough places of our wayfaring will have been worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, while the sunny spots we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy indeed are they whose intercourse with the world has not changed the tone of their holier feelings, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and touching in the evening of age.

Poets bury their mother Nature in their books and strew the flowers of thought over her grave.

The Fashions for December.

From *Le Bon Ton* and other magazines for December, we give some of the fashions for the winter of 1865-66:

Dresses—One style of evening dress very popular is of rich white corded silk, trimmed with a black velvet open band. The visiting dress is of blue gros grains. The upper skirt is in the tunic style, and a lighter shade of silk than the lower skirt. The edge is cut in deep points and finished with cord and tassels. Another style of out-door toilet is a dress of light color with Albanian body; sleeves ornamented top and bottom, with the same tassels and gimp; a blue velvet jacket is worn over the body. The double skirt is still worn, but the single is now entirely discarded. Both trimmed and plain skirts are worn, the latter scolloped. Sleeves are the same, nothing but the coat sleeve, trimmed, perhaps, a little more elaborately.

Bonnets—The style of bonnets is varied. One is of green silk worked with jet beads, trimmed with ribbon and flowers. Magenta flowers with a roll of green velvet ornamented with jet beads form the inside trimming. Another style is of rose colored silk laid in folds and bordered on the front edge by a natural ribbon. A fancy ornament of silk is arranged at the back and caught by loops and ends of narrow ribbon. The inside trimming is formed of a roll of green velvet and pink flowers. A very pretty pattern of head-dress much in vogue, is a Polish hat of white felt, ornamented with white velvet hoods and a large tassel of white floss silk.

The misses' hat is of white felt trimmed with black velvet and jet fringe. In front is a bunch of green feathers with a tuft of pink roses. There is a passion for spangles, bright enamel-bugs, daggers, arrows, dogs and horse-heads of gilt, lizards, shields, delicate charms and cones, and fringes of crystal, steel and gold. Fancy stars, too, and when gracefully worked in with silk velvet and lace, these form the most irresistible and stylish of hat trimmings.

There is a novelty in the shape of muffs just introduced. The back is flat and formed of velvet or leather, and contains a pocket for money, which, besides being a convenience, is a great security. In front is a cap formed of the head of the animal, which lifting up, discloses another pocket lined with satin designed for the pocket handkerchief. The muff is suspended from the neck by a rich cord furnished with tassels which fall over the front.

The cloaks are tight fitting *paletots*, loose sacks with long flowing sleeves and short skirts. The velvets are richly ornamented with beads, lace and buttons, but soft woolly-looking cloths are at present sought for and made up for street and opera wear.

Prayer for Morning and Evening.

The following appeal to God is one of the finest productions we ever saw. It was written by a lady and this is the first time it was ever printed. It is brief and expressive of great thought and earnestness worthy of a place in the heart of every one who believes in God and Eternal Life and therefore, do we commend it to our readers, generally:—*La Croix Democrat*.

O Father in Heaven! O Angels pure and holy, whose love doth fold around about like a mantle, all the children of Earth; into whose kind care and keeping Thou hast placed us.

We know there is no empty seconds in all Time; that each is full of prayer, welling up from the great Soul of Humanity, swelling a vast ocean that rolls away to Eternity. And the Soul when rightly attuned vibrates to the rhythm of the mighty tide of prayer, and at this hour we turn to Thee. Thou knowest, O Father in Heaven, that the hill of life is steep and rugged; that the heavy skirts of pride, ignorance and folly doth weigh us down, and that our feet are often bruised and lacerated by the sharp rocks of discord, calumny, envy and hate.

And yet we know that Thy great love does draw us upward as the sunbeams roses out of the ground; and with the eye of faith looking up the steep of life, we see the Golden Gates of the Eternal City, into whose portals none may enter, except through the pathway of self denial and earnest working, for we know that Thou art the Master Workman; the great "Master Mason" Who laid the Chief Corner Stone of the Universe; at whose laying, white trowel angels and arch angels were present, and when it trolled from off Thy hand completed, written upon its broad, broad breast in letters of fire, was the word, "Labor!"

We would ask, O Father in Heaven, that from day to day we may have some rays of Thy love to quicken us into more active life. And that no green, mossy seat by the wayside shall tempt us to let another carry our "Cross" while we rest and slumber at ease. This we ask, only give us the sunlight of Thy love, the better to do Thy work in. AMEN.

Result.

The result in this Congressional District is as follows:—the vote in Warren County not having been heretofore given:

	Conrad.	McKenzie.
Alexandria,	449	423
Clarke,	285	12
Fairfax,	217	74
Essex,	774	21
Frederick,	701	408
Loudoun,	754	423
Prince William,	238	77
Shenandoah,	1077	286
Warren,	360	8
	4,852	1,722

Conrad's plurality, 3,131.

The Actress and Her Admirer.

One of the most beautiful actresses of the Boulevard, Paris, received daily, for about a month, a little penny bouquet of violets. She found the bouquet in the box or with the door-keeper every evening as the play was about to begin, and this simple offering of an unknown love affected her in spite of herself. While acting she looked carefully around—at the boxes, the parquette, and even behind the scenes—but to no purpose; she saw nothing by which to recognize the man of bouquets. And thereupon she gave her imagination free rein, and the imagination of an actress is very similar to that of other folks. Was he a foreign prince who wished to captivate her before placing at her feet his crown and treasures?—Or was he an artist too bashful to declare his passion? She interrogated the bookkeeper, the tirewomen—in short, everybody employed in the theatre, but nobody knew anything about it. Still the bouquets came.

"Do they tell us that constancy is a chimera" murmured she.

The other evening, as she entered the theatre, she received a fresh bouquet of violets, and this time the flowers were accompanied by a letter. "At last!" said she, and opening by the light of a reflector, she read as follows:

"Mademoiselle: I have loved you for a long time, for is not beholding and loving you the same thing? Every day I come to admire you, to applaud you, to delight myself with the brightness of your eyes and the charm of your voice."

"He must be in the house," thought the actress, as she peered through a hole in the curtain. The audience had just commenced to assemble. She resumed her reading:

"Of your voice. You are indeed beautiful and charming, and happy are they who may approach you. What would I not give to be near you always? Would the treasures of the world be worth one of your smiles? No."

"Ah, that is nice!" she sighed, and turning the page, she continued:

"No! And still I dare to love—to tell you that I love you yet more. I venture to beg you not to reject my homage."

"He begins to explain himself," said she to herself, "and I shall know"—and she continued:

"My homage. If this expression of my love does not offend you, place this bouquet of flowers in your bosom. Oh! then I shall be the happiest of men!"

"Well," said she, "no signature, no name given; but let us see—here is a postscript."

"If you are curious to know who writes to you, look up to the fourth tier: my legs will hang over!"

The note dropped from the hand of the actress and her arms nearly dropped from her shoulders.

"Bite Bigger, Billy."

One day, a gentleman saw two boys going along one of the streets of a great city. They were bare-footed. Their clothes were ragged and dirty, and tied together by pieces of string. One of the boys was perfectly happy over a half withered bunch of flowers which he had just picked up, in the street. "I say, Billy," said he to his companion, "wasn't somebody real good to drop these 'ere posies just where I could find them—and they 'ere posies and nice? Look sharp, Billy, mebbe you'll find something himeby?" Presently the gentleman heard his merry voice again, saying, "Oh jolly, Billy, if here ain't most half a peach, and 'tain't much dirt neither!" "Cause you hain't found nothin' you may bite first." Billy was just going to take a very little taste of it, when his companion said, *Bite bigger, Billy*, mebbe we'll find another 'ere long." What a noble heart that poor boy had in spite of his rags and dirt! He was "doing good." There was nobody for him to be kind to but his companion in poverty—the poor, ragged boy at his side. But he was showing him all the kindness in his power when he said, "Bite bigger, Billy." There was nothing greedy, nothing selfish about the boy. His conduct shows us how even a poor, ragged, beggar boy can do good by showing kindness.

"Bite bigger, Billy—nobby we'll find another 'ere long." Who can help admiring the noble heart of that poor boy? I would rather have that boy's kind and generous heart than have a monarch's crown upon my head without it. "Bite bigger, Billy," think of these words if you are ever tempted to be unkind or selfish to your companions.

LET IT ALONE, BOYS!—Let what alone?—To drink that stuff in the drunkards' bowl!—Aye, let that alone! Don't even learn how it tastes. As the serpent fascinates the bird only to destroy it, so strong drink charms at first, but kills at last. The first drop may charm you, therefore don't drink the first drop. If you wish to enjoy good health, if you value a pure character, if you want to be happy, and make others happy, if you wish to go to Heaven, avoid strong drinks. Beware of the first drop!

See yonder youth with iron on his hands and feet. He is in prison. Another youth, with weeping eyes, is bidding him farewell. It is a sad farewell, for the prisoner is about to be led out to die. He is a murderer. The law is about to take his life. What does he say?—These are his words: "Remember what I told you—let the liquor alone!"

Good reason had he for giving his counsel. Liquor had brought him to a felon's doom. Let the boys, see, and the girls, too, heed his words. *Let the liquor alone.*

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Meritsburg, 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 DeWitt's Depot, Jefferson County.
Office at Mr. HILLEY'S HOUSE.
August 24, 1865.

Entire Hotel,

SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

J. P. A. ENTLER, Proprietor.
Nov. 9, 1865 -4.

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 special 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 MEDICINE AND APPLIANCES.

Oct. 12th JOHN J. H. STRAITH,
Shep. Register copy 4 times and send bill to advertiser.

COBLETT'S WAREHOUSE,

Late Public Printer, Late Chief Clerk Substitution Department.

WENDELL & WATSON

PROSECUTE CLAIMS BEFORE EVERY DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

Office Rooms:
No. 245 Pennsylvania Avenue, directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. O. Box No. 263, Washington, D. C.

All Claims sent to Dr. James Leogie of Kearneysville, for us, will receive prompt attention.

Reference: Jno. S. GALLAHER, Esq., Sept. 11, -3m.

JOHN N. OLIVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Agent for Claims Against The Government,

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

H. N. GALLAHER, W. W. B. GALLAHER, Editors.

Charlestown, Jefferson County.

Office in "JEFFERSON HALL."

Thursday, December 7, 1865.

Elections in the South.

It will be seen from the concluding work of the Caucus which nominated Speaker Colfax, Clerk McPherson, and other officers for re-election by the House of Representatives, that a prompt effort is being made to adopt the policy of Thaddeus Stevens, of treating the Southern States as conquered Territory, which can only be brought into the Union by special legislation, as in the case of Territories generally.

It will be seen from this movement that agitation injurious to the peace of the country has already commenced, and justified the suspicion that the ultra Union men, whose garments were untouched by the smoke of battle, do not want to see the Union restored.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved that a committee of five be appointed to report a resolution on the sentiment of the caucus upon the question of restoration of the late rebellious States. The following committee was appointed: Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine; Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois; Hon. Hubert E. Paine, of Wisconsin; and R. B. Spaulding, of Ohio.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of fifteen members shall be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House and six of the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise; and until such report shall have been made and finally acted upon by Congress, no member shall be received into either House from any of the said so-called Confederate States; and all papers relating to the representatives of the said States shall be referred to the said committee without debate.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was appointed to present the above resolution to the House immediately after the organization. On motion, the caucus adjourned.

Sensible Views.

The New York Times is a Republican paper of great ability, and its chief editor is Henry J. Raymond, a member elect to the next House of Representatives. The following paragraph from a late number, elicited, no doubt, by the extreme views of Ex-Speaker Colfax, is worthy of consideration. The policy to be pursued is sketched with the pen of a true Statesman:

"The real question is, whether an early restoration of the South is expedient. Those who really believe this find no difficulty in supporting President Johnson's plan, as both just and effective—just, because the prerequisites insisted upon are the logical consequences of the war, and effective, because the Southern States can and will accept them, with a full purpose of abiding by them. To oppose that plan is nothing else than to go for postponing the restoration of the South indefinitely. No project could be worse than that. Its whole working would be to hinder all good, and to promote all evil. It is of utmost vital consequence to the finances of the country that the industry of the South should be speedily re-established, and the great Southern staples be again produced in something like their old mighty measure. This cannot be done so long as the South remains under military government, and with a future altogether uncertain. The capital which is necessary for the purpose will not go to the South without the certainty of a settled condition of society, which civil safeguards alone can guarantee. To postpone the restoration is not only to sink the national credit, but is to keep the Southern people impoverished and humiliated, and to excite in their hearts the very worst feelings against the Government. The whole North has been astonished by the universality and promptness of their submission to the government, after the overthrow of their armies. A year ago few deemed such a change possible. The present spirit of the South is surely remarkable, and we ought to make the most of it in using it, while still fresh, to cement the Union. If repelled, it will inevitably turn to bitterness and hate, and work endless discord and confusion. The Union party would belie its name if it failed to sustain President Johnson in his opening of the only feasible way for a speedy return of the South to its old constitutional place in the Union.

In the Union and Out of it. The President says, in relation to the restoration of the functions of the States within the Union, "the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void."

And in speaking of the necessity of the General Government maintaining all its authority, in consequence of the refusal of a State to perform its offices, he says:—"On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful authority of the General Government and of the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States."

And yet, (he may now add) Thad. Stevens and his Radical associates thwart his policy by declaring that these members shall not be admitted!

The Constitutional Amendment.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting forever slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, has passed the Legislatures of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

And, strange to say, as if forgetful of passing events, it is demanded that Virginia shall pass it; although the Peirpont Legislature ratified it more than ten months ago—a Legislature elected under the auspices of Governor Peirpont, whose government has been recognized by the President and his Cabinet, as the Government of Virginia. It is not impossible, however, that the Legislature now in session at Richmond will re-affirm the enactment.

A strange anomaly is likely to be presented, however; that a State from which such a proceeding is expected is to be denied representation in Congress. Virginia is either in the Union or out of it. If not in the Union, then there is no right to demand from her a measure so vital as that of amending the Constitution.

Tennessee, too, it is stated, is for the present to be denied representation. And the absurdity is presented to the world of a President in full authority, hailing from a State not in the Union!

Financial.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be looked for with much interest, under the impression that he will make suggestions in reference to a resumption of specie payments at no distant day. We think it vain to excite public expectation on that subject, for the withdrawal of Treasury greenbacks and the substitution of a diluted currency, that of the National Banks—paper founded on paper.

It is stated that in the South money is worth from ten to fifteen per cent a year on the best security, personal and real. How this rate is to be diminished by making money easier, we cannot comprehend. In our humble judgment relief can only come from a full Southern crop, and in the way suggested by the National Intelligence, thus:—

"After all, the first financial necessity of the Government is economy. Let Congress sweep out one half of the blood-sucking official swarms which were brought into existence by the war, and which, though no longer necessary for the public welfare, seem to have political power enough to perpetuate existence. When the revenue shall largely exceed the expenditures, Government securities will be in demand at home and abroad."

Harper's Ferry.

We have for some time past intended to call the attention of the government and of the public to the great interests at Harper's Ferry which for four years past have been idle and altogether unproductive. The United States now has in its employment at this important point only 30 to 40 workmen, repairing and cleaning arms, and this must cease, if economy is to be considered. The great power is dormant, although it is worth, if it has not cost, millions of dollars.

It is one of the best sites in the Union for a great manufacturing community. Lowell bears no comparison to it. The Potomac and the Shenandoah, both furnish an abundance of power; and by the liberal use of capital a thrifty community of eight or ten thousand people would in a few years be gathered at the junction and along the banks of the two rivers. The Shenandoah has a succession of water-falls for more than two miles, and there is room for a National Foundry, for cotton mills, paper mills, nail factories, and almost every branch of manufactures which an ingenious and industrious people could suggest. For a paper mill, though either river would afford an ample supply of water, yet, to guard against the mudiness which freshets produce, an unending feeder of clear water could be had from a spring on the hill side West of town. No better point in the whole country could be found for a supply of rags, fuel and iron than Harper's Ferry.

We trust that a renewal of the Armory is out of the question, that the government will soon put this unrivalled property into the market, and thus give new life to a region which has suffered greatly from the ravages of war.

The Election of Judge.

Our neighbor of the "Spirit," in noticing the fact that Governor Boreman has given a certificate of election to Mr. Hall as Judge of the tenth judicial circuit of West Virginia, (whereas Judge Kennedy had an undoubted majority of the legal votes,) brings to view the meagre vote by which the State itself was created at a time when there could be no fair expression of opinion by the people. It says, of the Governor:—"Indeed his government, the State of West Virginia itself, came into existence, if not against all law, certainly the wishes of the people who inhabited it. It is curious to see how little weight the voice of the people has had in the matter: The counties of Logan, Calhoun, Nicholas, McDowell, Mercer, Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Webster, Morgan, and Pendleton, having a white population of about 56,400, never cast a vote for the Convention that submitted the question of the new State to the people; nor for a member of the first Wheeling Legislature; nor for the Convention that framed the Constitution of the new State."

"The counties of Fayette, Wyoming, and Mason never cast a vote for the new State or its Constitution. In 1860 the vote of Braxton was 754—it cast but 83 for the new convention; Barbour, with a vote of 1269 cast 459; Boone, with a vote of 568, cast 78; Hampshire, with a vote of 1916, cast 157; Hardy, with 1470, cast 192, and Pendleton, with 929 votes, cast 116. The whole State, as it stood at that time, cast but about 19,000 votes, out of a voting population of about 48,000; and, in these latter days, Jefferson county, with a vote of over 1800, cast only some 91 in favor of going over to the "Mountain State," as some of its friends delight in calling it. This being the mode in which the doctors performed at its birth, it is no wonder that its guardians should nurse the infant State at the expense of all known law and at the risk of its Constitution."

See advertising columns this issue.

Meeting of Congress.

The two Houses assembled on Monday last, with a quorum in each. Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, elected last session as President pro tempore of the Senate, took the chair of that body—an accomplished presiding officer.

In the House of Representatives, the nominees of the Republican Caucus were severally elected, with no regular opposition, viz: Hon. SQUIRE COLFAX, of Indiana, Speaker; Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk; G. N. Ordway, of New Hampshire, Sergeant-at-Arms; Ira Goodnow, of New York, Doorkeeper; and Josiah Given, of Ohio, Postmaster.

Committees were appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses were organized, and ready to receive any communication which he might be pleased to make.

During the roll-call the following proceedings took place: Mr. Maynard (whose name is not on the roll) wanted to make a suggestion, but the Clerk refused to be interrupted.

The roll call was completed, 176 members having answered to their names.

Mr. Morrill moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Maynard desired to submit a remark before that question was put.

Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, said he could not recognize any one as a member whose name was not on the roll.

Mr. Brooks hoped the motion would not prevail until it was settled whether Mr. Maynard was a member of this House, or entitled to be heard. He hoped the House would not proceed to any revolutionary steps, as now indicated. If Tennessee was not in the Union and a loyal State, by what right does the President himself hold his seat at the White House? He trusted the gentleman would be heard, for if the rule of exclusion should prevail, the Clerk would have an overhauling power, in violation of the principles of republican government.

Mr. Brooks, in further discussion of the subject, asked by what law of right old Virginia was excluded, and why was Louisiana, whose members at the commencement of the former Congress, were allowed to vote for Speaker. He said, in the course of his speech, that the resolution adopted by the Republican caucus on Saturday was intended as an antagonism to the forthcoming message of the President of the United States.

Mr. Stevens raised a point of order that it was heretofore held that besides the election of a Speaker or a motion to adjourn no other business was in order prior to organization.

Mr. McPherson held the point to be well taken.

Finally, under the operation of the previous question, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Virginia.

Organization of the Legislature—Abstract of the Governor's Message.

RICHMOND, December 4.—The Legislature of Virginia assembled to-day. In the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Robinson, of Norfolk, presided over the Senate.

Shelton Davis, who has been secretary for the last eight years, was re-elected. Wirt Harrison was elected sergeant-at-arms. The House organized, by the election of John B. Baldwin as Speaker, and John Bell Bigger as Clerk. Baldwin was a strong Unionist before the war. He represented the Augusta district in the Confederate Congress. Mr. Bigger was an assistant clerk for several years. R. W. Burke was re-elected sergeant-at-arms.

After the organization of the Legislature the Governor's message was received and read. The Governor first calls attention to the public debt, showing an aggregate of forty-one millions against twenty-two millions available assets. The State has several millions in unproductive internal improvements. The interest due on the 1st of January exceeds six millions. The question of taxation is considered at some length. The Governor says a levy of sixty per cent, on real estate will be required, and increases in the tax on the license for taking oysters in the waters of Virginia.

He suggests the sale of State investments in railroad stocks and bonds, which would relieve the State of fifteen millions of debt, and promote due efficiency of the railroads. The educational interests of Virginia are especially commended to the attention of the Legislature, and the establishment of a polytechnic school urged. The Governor recommends the passage of a law holding fiduciaries responsible for the investments in Confederate State bonds.

He thinks after mature deliberation that very little legislation is needed in regard to the freedmen, but that they should be allowed to testify as witnesses, and should be tried and punished the same as whites.

He advises that the three million dollars now invested in the Covington and Ohio railroad be given as a bounty to any company that will complete the road.

The repeal of usury laws is recommended. The Governor devotes the concluding part of his message to reconstruction, and says it is of the utmost importance, that the people of Virginia should give a cheerful support to the Federal Government in the payment of all the taxes assessed for paying the National debt.

Highly Important from Mexico.

The advance of President Juarez from El Paso farther into the interior to re-establish at Chihuahua the National Republican Government of Mexico is officially known in this city. The French, in consequence of military movements of the Liberals, were compelled to evacuate Chihuahua on the 25th October. They left not a single soldier there on the 29th ult., and have withdrawn to the State of Durango. This result is highly significant. The failure of the Imperialists to hold the territory heretofore conquered by them cannot but operate as a great discouragement of their cause. These advices are as late as the 3d inst. from El Paso, and are direct from President Juarez to Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister.—National Intelligence.

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, 4th inst., there will be a change in the running of the various trains on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. There will be two trains to Wheeling and Parkersburg from Baltimore—the mail daily at 8:50 A. M., except Sunday, and a express daily, including Sunday, at 10 P. M. An accommodation train will leave Cumberland daily, except Sundays, at 6:45 A. M. All these trains connect at Belair and Parkersburg for all points West, Southwest and Northwest. The Frederick accommodation train will leave Baltimore at 4:30 P. M., except on Sunday.

The Currency.

A sensible writer in the New York Times, on the subject of a reduction of the currency and the clamor for a return to specie payments, shows that it is not the price of gold that keeps up the price of articles of living. It is the demand in the waste places of the South. He says truly:—

"Experience teaches us that the simplest and most direct way to reach a desired end is more likely to accomplish the object.

"That prices are high, and too high everywhere, body believes and feels. With gold at 147 prices are generally higher than when 285, and at that time was added what we have not now—a fear of an overthrow of the government.

"Why is this? There is truly but one answer, that an unexpected peace has opened up a new and vast trade, which the stocks on hand were unable to supply. It is not gold at 147 or a vast surplus of currency that keeps prices high, where they are; slowly but surely, as supplies meet the demand prices will fall. That they are somewhat affected by enhanced value of gold and extent of currency is certain, but not to a large extent.

"To us it seems clear that the true cause for the government is not by a forced panic to endeavor to bring down values, but to show the people that its receipts are more than its necessary disbursement, and that a plan is provided by which the liabilities of the government are constantly being cancelled, by the compound interest on the legal tenders being redeemed—not to be resumed—but paid off. The mere funding of these is the very worst thing that can be done, as has been said, making money scarce, and at the same time putting more securities on the market. If this last course is repeated government securities will be on the downward road for a long period.

"There is at the present time more bonds than money, and yet the Treasury is being hounded on to repeat the operation."

The President's Message.

In our desire to give our readers the President's Message at the earliest moment, we were obliged to take the first edition that was offered, with the Sensation Heads of one of the Radical presses. The President expresses an earnest desire for the Restoration of the South, and argues at some length the relation of the people to the States, and of the States to the National Government.

In addition to the Message, the paper we send out contains the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Report of the Postmaster General.

Negro Agitation.

Every body thought the negro question settled. Not so, Mr. Sumner. On Monday he introduced into the Senate six bills and three resolutions, most of them involving the care of negroes—one to make jurymen of them, and one to use them as witnesses.

Mr. Wade offered a bill to regulate the franchise in the District of Columbia. So the good people of the District are to have the first dose.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the proclamation of the President of the United States on the fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the privilege of the writ of Habeas corpus was, in certain cases therein set forth, suspended throughout the United States: And whereas the reasons for that suspension may be regarded as having ceased in some of the States and Territories:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the suspension aforesaid, and all other proclamations and orders suspending the privilege of the writ of Habeas corpus in the States and Territories of the United States, are revoked and annulled, excepting as to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

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

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [L. S.] sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirtieth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Raleigh, December 1. To the President of the United States:

SIR: The Legislature has ratified with but six dissenting voices the Congressional amendment abolishing slavery. Five judges have been elected, all good selections. Three of my provisional appointments have been confirmed.

W. W. HOLMES, Provisional Governor.

OLD WHIGGERY.—It is mentioned as a remarkable fact that of the 96 members of the House of Delegates in Virginia, all except one, belonged to the old Whig party. In the Senate, all but three or four were of the same party. So with the members of Congress elect, the Governor, and Secretary of State.

GEORGIA.—Judge CHARLES J. JENKINS, an eminent lawyer, has been elected Governor of Georgia, with scarcely any opposition, no other candidate being in the field. He was an old line Whig, who several times declined invitations to go into the Cabinet.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSION.—The President has appointed General R. C. Curiss of Iowa, William Prescott Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and J. H. Simpson, of the United States Engineer Department, Commissioners of the Kansas Branch, Pacific Railroad.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—John W. Syme, Esq., well known as a newspaper editor in Virginia, died at Petersburg, last Saturday week. For twenty years he was the proprietor and editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, and subsequently owned and conducted the Raleigh (N. C.) Register until the breaking out of the war. He was frequently elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

The Supreme Court of the United States met on Monday last, all the Judges present. Before adjourning for the day they paid a visit to the President of the United States.

LOCAL SUMMARY.

Rev. A. C. Hopkins.

This young divine, who has earned for himself so warm a place in the affections of the people of this town and neighborhood, and who has labored so efficiently, and so acceptably in the temporary discharge of the pastoral duties of the Presbyterian charge of this place, having accepted a call to Cumberland C. H., took leave of the congregation on Sunday night in an eloquent and most tenderly affectionate discourse. His appeal to the young men, with whom he had shared the hardships, privations and perils of war, was solemn, impressive and beautiful.

He carried with him to his new home the love, and esteem, and good wishes of all the people here. The Rev. Mr. BROWN, formerly of Kentucky, succeeds him. He is a gentleman of ability, and is beloved and respected, by all who know him, for his many christian virtues. He will, without doubt, prove very acceptable to the entire congregation. He made announcements for the usual services.

The Rev. Dr. DUTTON—the regular pastor—is still in feeble health, and confined to his room. It must be a source of great comfort to him to know that his flock has been, and now is, in the keeping of the faithful.

JOHN W. KENNEDY, Esq., has notified E. B. HALL of his intention to contest his "right to be commissioned and hold the office of Judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit, in the State of West Virginia."

REAPER AND MOWER.—Mr. JAMES E. NORRIS, formerly of Clarke county but now of Baltimore, has placed on exhibition at Mr. Blessing's, in this town, a model of RAY & Co's Combined Reaper and Mower, which, without doubt, is a perfect machine—complete in all its parts, and so simple that a child can understand the working of it.

These machines will be in great demand next season, and those desiring them would consult their interests by securing the promise of them by giving early orders.

The meeting at the M. E. Church, which began ten days ago, continues, and with manifestations of increased interest and encouragement. The Rev. NORVAL WILSON is now here, assisting Mr. March, the regular pastor.

The "Carter House" was sold on Tuesday last, at public auction, for the sum of \$4100, cash. J. D. GIBSON, Esq., purchaser.

We omitted to mention the sale of the house and lot for many years in the occupancy of the late Mrs. Bann, for the sum of \$305—purchaser, F. B. Souders.

ALABAMA.—Hon. GEORGE S. HOUSTON, formerly a representative in congress, and Hon. LEWIS E. PARSONS, the Provisional Governor, have been elected U. S. Senators by the Legislature of Alabama.

MARRIED.

In Leesburg, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 22d ult., by Rev. Walter W. Williams, WILLIAM B. LYNCH, Editor of the Washingtonian, to JANE D. WILDMAN, of Loudoun.

On the 16th ult., near the Point of Rocks, by Rev. G. E. Martin, Mr. ROBERT H. COOPER to Miss MARGARET ANN COOPER, both of Loudoun.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, November 26th, 1865, Mrs. MARGARET A. MCCORMICK wife of P. Mc Cormick, Esq., of Berryville, Clarke county, Va. Frank, candid and charitable in an eminent degree, given to hospitality, this estimable lady was a universal favorite. Let the thoughts of her mortal remains mouldering in the silent grave be elevated to the bright abode above, where her spirit hastened its flight—for a good Samaritan, who has been always ready to pour oil into afflictions' wounds, has been taken from us.

When desolation marched through our country followed by threatening famine, this lady proved her possession of that command that was like unto the first, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," by out of her living, nowhere abundant, distributing among her neighbors. A sad, but deep interesting lesson that "the young may die," was a few days since impressed on youth, and all nature proves the old maxim, and her bereaved husband knows but a few years separates them, the other members of the family have time to prepare to meet her in "the house of many mansions" where there "yet is room."

On the 23d of July, 1865, HENRY MOLER SNEYDER, only son of Henry M. and Mary V. Snyder, aged 8 months and 22 days.

CARRIAGES!

I HAVE just received a supply of one and two horse CARRIAGES, consisting of DOUBLE and SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, MARKET WAGONS, &c. &c.

These Carriages are made of the best material, have all the modern improvements, and were built at the celebrated Carriage Manufactory of WM. McCANN, Baltimore.

One second-hand Single Rockaway among the number. W. J. HAWKS.

NOTICE.

THE Tax Payers of Christchurch Township, Jefferson County, West Virginia, are hereby notified that the undersigned will be in Charlestown, on Friday of each week, at the Post Office, for the purpose of collecting State and County Taxes.

T. W. POTTERFIELD, D. S.

For Sale.

A LOT of Government Wagons—290 Wagon Wheels—100 Coat and Wood Stoves, &c., which will be sold low. P. MCGRAW, T. A. KIRWAN, Harper's Ferry, Dec. 7—31.

ESTRAYS.

TWO Calves—red and white—came to the farm of the undersigned about the first day of July. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. J. B. PACKETT, Dec. 7, 1865—31.

LEATHER.

Mr. STOVENS, at Martinsburg, has a fine stock of Finished Leather of his own tanning, which he thinks is superior, and is selling at very low prices. Any good article country sole leather at 40 cents. Harness 40 cts.—Calf Skins \$1.50.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Michael Tearney are hereby notified that their accounts and notes have been placed in the hands of the undersigned and they are requested to come forward and pay or close the same without delay. ISAAC FOUKE, Dec. 5, '65—31.

10,000 BUSHELS CORN wanted at the Cheap Cash store of KEARSLY & SHERER.

WANTED.—All kinds of Grain and Produce in exchange for Goods by H. L. HEISKELL, Dec. 7, 1865.

TO FARMERS.

IN ORDER to meet the wants of the Farmers of this County, I will from this date take all kinds of Grain and Produce at the highest market price in exchange for Goods. I guarantee to all that the Goods shall be sold at the very lowest CASH Price. H. L. HEISKELL, Dec. 7, 1865.

20,000 BUSHELS of CORN wanted, for which I will give the highest price in Cash. JOHN J. LOCK, Dec. 7, '65.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BAKERY APPURTENANCES.

SUBSTANTIAL OFFICE, Harper's Ferry, Va., November 30, 1865.

WILL be sold at Auction, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, December 8, 1865,

the following BAKERY APPURTENANCES, no longer needed by reason of the discontinuance of the Bakery, viz: 8 Bread Racks; 1 lot of Lumber; The Bricks and Appurtenances of eight Bake Ovens, complete; 2 sets Scales; 9 Buckets; 10 Oven Peels; 37 Oven Peel Blades; 37 Bake Pans; 5 Hand Scrubbers; 2 Cullinders; 2 Yeast Dippers; 1 Bread Table; 7 Gallons Cold Oil; 9 Dough Troughs and Lids; 78 feet of Lead Pipe; 1 Cistern Pump; 3 Dough Scrapers; 4 Dusters; 3 Sieves; 3 Stoves; 4 Elbows; 105 feet of Stove Pipe; 3 Bracket Lamps.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash in Government funds: fifty per cent. to be paid on day of sale; the balance to be paid within ten days after the date of sale. Ten days allowed to remove the property.

By Order: Brevet Brig. Gen. THOMAS WILSON, C. S. U. S. A. and Chief of C. S. M. Dept. GEORGE S. LELAND, Brevet Maj. & C. S. Vol. Dec. 4, 1865.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

On Camp Hill in the Town of Harper's Ferry.

WE, the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Singleton Chambers, Sr., deceased, by virtue of the provisions of the same, will offer on

Saturday, December 23, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in front of the Shenandoah Hotel, in the town of Harper's Ferry, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the real estate of said Chambers devised by said will to be sold—some being the two lots of said Chambers, fronting on the Public Square on Camp Hill. On one of the lots is a Valuable Stone House. The other lot is vacant.

They will be sold separately, or together as may be determined on at the time of sale. They adjoin each other. The lots are most eligibly situated, rich and productive, and near the best water in the county—a never failing stream.

TERMS.—One third Cash—balance in equal instalments at six and nine months. Bonds with good security for deferred payments, bearing interest from the day of sale, and a Deed of Trust on the premises to secure them will be required. E. H. CHAMBERS, B. WENTZELL, Executors.

Harper's Ferry, Va., December 7, 1865—31.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of G. B. Wager, deceased, are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed by the Circuit Court of Berkeley County, Administrator ad hoc non with the will annexed thereof; that the necessities of the said estate and the heavy losses sustained by it owing to the war, require that all indebtedness thereto shall be speedily called up.

It is hoped that all knowing themselves indebted will at once and without further delay, call either on the undersigned, or ISAAC FOUKE, Esq., and liquidate the same, as no longer indulgence can be given. Harper's Ferry, Va., S. V. YANTIS, Adm., December 7, '65—31.

LADIES' CLOAKS. We are closing out our stock of Ladies' Cloaks very cheap. KEARSLY & SHERER.

A FINE young good condition for a lady's use. A CALVANIUM for supporting having been in use years without rust Oct. 23. 10,000 L. be paid in goods by A. LARGE stock WANTED—On FURS at the A. ALL persons who will please call on Nov. 13. T. H. & Co. HATS and Caps POWDER, Shot WINDOW GLASS A NEW supply of Styles Fancy sale by T. H. & Co. T. H. & Co

