

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

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

VOL. 2, NEW SERIES.

CHARLESTOWN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1866.

NO. 15.

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

TERMS.

The Free Press is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum in advance. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months, (ten lines) or less, One Dollar and Fifty Cents for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each continuance Thirty-five Cents. No advertisement to be considered by the month or year unless specified on the Manuscript, or previously agreed upon between the parties.

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 sent by them to be an additional charge, and no variation.

Obituary Notices of more than five lines will be charged for. JOB WORK.—Posters, Sale Bills, Circulars, Cards, &c., executed promptly, neatly, and at fair prices.

A. M. KITZMILLER,

Attorney at Law,

RESUMES the practice of his Profession, in the Counties of Loudoun and Frederick, and having his residence and Law Office, in Harpers-Ferry, Jefferson County, West Virginia, will occupy himself, for moderate fees, in

Conveyancing, Agencies, and Accounting. He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Public, pledging diligence and promptness in the discharge of any duty connected with the Profession. Harpers-Ferry, Nov. 22, 1866.—2m.

Charles Davies,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Harpers-Ferry, West Virginia, WILL attend to business in all the Courts of this State. Nov. 22, 1866.

WM. H. TRAVERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charleston, 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." Nov. 23, 1866.

A. W. ANDREWS, JOHN A. YELLOTT, ANDREWS and YELLOTT,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Charleston, Jefferson County, Virginia, WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties. Office of J. J. Yellott in Shepherdstown. October 12—4.

M. T. Ingles,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia, WILL practice in the Courts of the United States, and of the States of Virginia and West Virginia. Feb. 15, 1866.—1y.

W. MURPHY, JAS. H. WILLIAMS,

MURPHY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Woodstock, Shenandoah County, Virginia. Feb. 8, 1866.

A. W. WILSON, JNO. D. LIPSCOMB,

WILSON and LIPSCOMB,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 14 LAW BUILDINGS, Corner of St. Paul and Lexington Sts. Up stairs, BALTIMORE, MD. March 22, 1866.

Dr. C. T. Richardson

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity. He can be found for the present at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Fockney. August 9, 1866.—3m.*

S. I. RODBERG,

Watch-Maker & Jeweller, And dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles to suit all ages, 188 W. Pratt St. Baltimore, (Between the Green and White Houses.) February 22, 1866.—1y.

JOHN D. HAMMOND,

SADDLE, HARNESS, TRUNK AND COLLAR MANUFACTURER, Wholesale and Retail, No. 346 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, One Door East of my Old Stand—Upper Rooms. July 5, 1866.

ALEX. KERR & BRO.,

IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS IN SALT, No. 41 SOUTH STREET, near Exchange Place, BALTIMORE.

N. B. A Supply of various brands of Liverpool Fine and Ground Alum, Dairy and Table Salt—Also, Rock Salt for Cattle, constantly on hand. March 1, 1866.—1y.

REMOVED

To Room Opposite "CARTER HOUSE,"

Harness, Saddles & Bridles, MANUFACTURED OR REPAIRED, At Charlestown, Jefferson County.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he is constantly making and repairing Carriages, Gigs, Buggies, Coaches and Wagons, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, &c., in the most durable manner, and the most modern style of workmanship, and at short notice and upon "living" terms. My work commends itself. All I ask is a share of the public patronage.

Shop opposite "Carter House,"

April 19, '66. HENRY D. MIDDLEKAUFF.

JAMES CARROLL, JNO. C. ADAMS, J. P. NEER, S. H. LUGAN,

N. FRANK NEER,

Carroll, Adams & Neer, Wholesale Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, STRAW GOODS, No. 286 BALTIMORE STREET, nearly opposite Sharp, BALTIMORE. Jan. 11, 1866.—4.

ONE barrel of "LOVE-JACK" smoking tobacco, just received from Lynchburg, and for sale

ALSO, A BARREL OF "LOVE-JACK" smoking tobacco, just received from Lynchburg, and for sale

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JEFFERSON

Young Ladies' Institute.

THE next Session of my School for Young Ladies will commence on Wednesday, September 12, 1866. Being provided with competent Assistants, every advantage for a thorough course in English, Music, and the Languages will be afforded. The course of study embraces Latin. Particular attention will be paid to Music, and Pupils will be required to play at the Musical Soirees, which will be given once in two months, when the friends of the Pupils can have an opportunity to judge of their progress.

Address MRS. A. M. FORREST, Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., July 6, 1866.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

108 & 110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Cash Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets Over, \$1,600,000.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE ON TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, President. R. M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.

JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., and V. P. H. L. PORTER, Secretary.

A. R. H. RANSON, Agent, WILL attend the Courts in Berkeley, Jefferson and Clarke counties, and will be in Charlestown, West Virginia, Letters addressed to Charlestown, West Virginia, promptly attended to. April 26, 1866.—1y.

Winchester & Potomac River Line.

TIME TABLE.

Trains going West.

Leave Harpers-Ferry at 6 00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. Leave Shenandoah at 6 05 A. M. and 5 05 P. M. Leave Keyes' Switch at 6 20 A. M. and 5 20 P. M. Leave Halltown at 6 30 A. M. and 5 30 P. M. Leave Charlestown at 6 50 A. M. and 5 50 P. M. Leave Summit Point at 7 10 A. M. and 5 55 P. M. Leave Cameron at 7 30 A. M. and 6 05 P. M. Leave Wadesville at 7 55 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. Leave Opequon Bridge at 8 00 A. M. and 6 35 P. M. Arrive at Stephenson's at 8 20 A. M. and 6 55 P. M. Arrive at Winchester at 8 45 A. M. and 7 15 P. M. A. B. WOQD, Agent, Harpers-Ferry, June 18, 1866.

Trains going East.

Leave Winchester at 9 35 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. Leave Stephenson's at 9 50 A. M. and 4 55 P. M. Leave Opequon Bridge at 10 02 A. M. and 5 05 P. M. Leave Wadesville at 10 05 A. M. and 5 20 P. M. Leave Summit Point at 10 20 A. M. and 5 35 P. M. Leave Cameron at 10 32 A. M. and 6 05 P. M. Leave Charlestown at 10 44 A. M. and 6 25 P. M. Leave Halltown at 10 50 A. M. and 6 40 P. M. Leave Keyes' Switch at 11 02 A. M. and 6 55 P. M. Leave Shenandoah at 11 15 P. M. and 7 10 P. M. Arrive Harpers-Ferry at 11 55 A. M. and 7 15 P. M. A. B. WOQD, Agent, Harpers-Ferry, June 18, 1866.

The Ticket Office

OF THE

W. & P. R. R. COMPANY

HAS been opened in the room formerly occupied by the Military, in the house of Mr. Samuel C. Young, opposite the old Station, CHARLESTOWN.

On all Freight, Grain, &c., received and forwarded, the Agent's Commissions must be prepaid. On all Goods, &c., received, Cash on delivery.

Through Tickets from Charlestown to Baltimore and Washington at this office.

J. D. STARKY, AGT. B. & O. R. R. Co. May 10, 1866. W. & P. R. Co.

Jefferson Machine Shop.

THE public is respectfully notified that the undersigned continues to conduct business at the old stand, "Miller's Row," Charlestown, Jefferson County.

CHINESE MAKING AND REPAIRING, CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKING AND REPAIRING.

Also, BLACKSMITHING in all its branches. We are prepared to manufacture to order Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons—in fact almost anything pertaining to Wood and Iron, in the speediest and best manner, and upon reasonable terms.

Special attention bestowed upon the Manufacture and Repair of Farming Implements, Mill work and Axes. WEIRICK & WELLER.

August 24, 1865. Highest cash prices paid for Old Iron.

WHEAT'S

MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Berryville, Daily (Sundays excepted) arriving in Charlestown in time to connect with the train for Harpers-Ferry, and all parts EAST and WEST.

Returning—Leave Charlestown after the arrival of the Cars, arriving in Berryville at 5 o'clock P. M.

Passengers by this line will be carried to any part of Clarke county, without trouble or inconvenience to themselves. Jan. 4, 1866.—4.

GRADY & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS, HALLTOWN, W. VIRGINIA.

KEEP for sale all kinds of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Queensware, &c. Will buy all kinds of GRAIN, or forward the same. Wool, Butter, Eggs and Hides, received in Trade.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. John H. Strider, in the mercantile establishment at Halltown, I solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally. EDWARD GRADY.

The style of the firm will hereafter be Grady & Co. Sept. 20, 1866.

J. H. HAINES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER

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 choice 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.

Next door to Ainsworth & Bro. Charlestown, Va., Oct. 26, 1865.

\$2000

A YEAR made by any one with the PRESIDENT'S Cashiers, and Treasurer's Bonds, endorsed by the Federal Government, with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

August 9, 1866.—3m.

TO LOVERS OF THE LEAF.

I HAVE just received a large supply of choice CHEWING TOBACCO, which I will sell at greatly reduced rates, varying from 20 to 60 cents per lb. Finest GRAVELLY for 40 cents.

August 2. J. H. HAINES.

OH! YES!

HAVING taken out Auctioneer's License, I will attend to selling Real and Personal Property anywhere in the County, on reasonable terms. In my absence call on John Koonce. Please give me a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. D. POTTERFIELD. Harpers-Ferry, W. Va., October 4, '66.—3m.

For sale by Opposite the Bank.

POETICAL.

Motto of the Mass.

BY MILES O'REILLY.

I've seen enough of life, although Not yet beyond my prime; With men of all sorts—high and low— I've mingled in my time. When but a boy it came to pass That, thrown upon the town, I found the motto of the mass Was, "Kick him when he's down."

And every year since then has given Fresh proof of this decree: But whether made in hell or heaven The doctors disagree. I only know the fact is so, Smile at it or frown, The motto of life seems in the strife, To kick whoever's down.

Young Leon in his twentieth year, Who'd made his mark as a hero; Their friendship may have been sincere— It surely was not cheap. He came of age—spent all he had, And wandering through the town, Neglected, hungry, well nigh mad, Was kicked when he was down.

Poor Edith, top, the loveliest girl That ever crowned our sight, Of beauty's crown the fairest pearl, And good as she was bright. She fell! she fell! Let scandal tell The tale to all the town, A loud proclaim a sister's shame, And kick her when she's down.

With high and low—but chiefly so— Among the vulgar great— This motto rules, and all who fools Who dare its truth debate! Oh, brothers! Earth was paradise, And heaven without a frown, Could we uproot such social lies As "Kick him when he's down."

GENERAL ITEMS.

Enlisting Negroes in Louisiana.

A planter in Rapides Parish, La., has written to the N. O. Times, complaining of a squad of negro soldiers who went into his field and stopped the negroes from work, by offering them a bounty of \$200 to enlist in the United States Army, for service in Texas. The negro soldiers stated that they were "recruiting for the army," and that more negro soldiers were needed to liberate the negroes in Texas and that if they contracted to work on plantations next year, they would be enslaved again. That the d—d rebels were working to get them all back to slavery. The negroes were almost forced off from their homes, families and engagements. Many left wives, children and crops.

The Times vouches for the reliability of its informant, who, it says, is one of the most prominent planters thereabouts.

The Negro Population.

A gentleman versed in such matters, who has been making some examination into the returns of commissioners and assessors of taxes, for various counties of the State, estimates the loss of negroes to the State of Virginia, since 1860, at two-fifths of the entire number. This, in spite of the fact that no inconsiderable number of negroes who, in former years, had been sold and taken South have returned to their old homes. What has become of this crowd of human beings—not less than two hundred thousand? Some, not a very large number, have gone North; but the remainder, what has become of them? Do the figures of the Freedmen's Bureau tell, or can the imagination of the philanthropists suggest?—Rich. Whig.

A Gloomy Honeymoon.

Dr. La Force, of Agency, married a Miss Dudley, last Thursday, and the happy couple started on their bridal tour. They arrived at Burlington, and took dinner at the hotel. The fair bride never looked so lovely, and the heart of the husband was joyful. While they were seated at the table, the face of the bride suddenly underwent a change; the cheeks grew pallid, and the eyes stared wildly around. The Doctor immediately noticed the horrible transformation, and caught her in his arms. But affection was powerless to rescue. The poor man soon discovered that he was holding in his embrace a maniac wife. Without a premonitory symptom, she had thus suddenly become insane. The Doctor returned to the Agency the next day, bearing with him the wreck of his own beautiful young wife.—Ottumwa (Iowa) Mercury.

UNION OF CHURCHES.

The two Methodist societies in Harrisonburg, Va., have been merged into one body, and have placed themselves under the pastoral care of the Baltimore Conference of the Episcopal Methodist Church. This union was fully accomplished last week, when the two societies met together in a spirit of cordial fraternity and blended in one. The interview between these brethren of the same family who have so many years been separated and estranged from each other, although living in the same town, was full of touching interest.

General Thomas S. Crittenden, of Kentucky,

has been appointed a colonel in the regular army, and has therefore resigned his present office of State Treasurer. Mr. W. Allen, succeeding him. A Democratic State Convention is soon to be held in Kentucky. One of the men connected with the late railroad robberies has been arrested. The Rev. G. B. Cummings has been consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Kentucky with imposing ceremonies.

Boasting.

The greatest mockery of the season, is the boast of election victories in West Virginia and Missouri. Why not put the exultation on its true grounds—the successful exclusion of the people of those States from the polls? The veriest hack can win the race, if all others are ruled off the track.—Rich. Examiner.

The steamer Henry Von Phul was destroyed

by fire, together with a cargo of three thousand eight hundred bales of cotton, near Donaldsonville, Louisiana, before daylight on Tuesday last. There were one hundred passengers on board. One was burned and several were drowned. The remainder escaped to the shore with the loss of all their baggage and clothing.

THE METEORS.—It may interest those who are un-

willing to wait thirty-three years to see a shower of meteors to know that Others, the astronomer, supposes the real period of their return to be thirty-four years, and that the display of 1759, repeated in 1833, will reappear in 1867.

MISCELLANY.

It is not Your Business Why.

The following lines are not limited to any particular locality, but are applicable to every neighborhood—

Would you like to know the secrets Of your neighbor's house and life? How he lives, or how he doesn't? And just how he treats his wife? How he spends his time of leisure, Whether sorrowful or gay, And where he goes for pleasure, To the concert or the play? If you wish it, I will tell you— Let me whisper to you why— If your neighbor is but civil, It is not your business why.

In short instead of prying Into other men's affairs If you do your own best justice, You will have no time for theirs. Be attentive to such matters As concerns yourself alone, And whatever fortune flatters, Let your business be your own. Ord by way of this— Let me whisper to you why— If you wish to be respected, You must cease to be a pry.

My Experience at a New England Sewing Circle.

"The Christian ladies of this congregation are invited to meet, Thursday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Sniveller, to form a Sewing Society. A full attendance is requested." Such, my dear hearers, reads a notice I find in my sacred desk this morning, and I read it in hopes you will profit thereby. We will now sing Psalm 131, first two stanzas:

My heart not haughty is, O Lord; Mine eyes not lofty be; Nor do I deal in matters great, Nor do I make myself exalted. I surely have myself behaved With great spirit, and mild As a child of mother weaned; my soul As I like a weaned child.

All sing! Says I, "Bully!" Not in a bulky spirit, but with a sort of Puritanical meaning, and concluded to go. Mrs. Sniveller—lived in a large white house, in a stone patch under the hill, down by her husband's button shop. Mrs. Sniveller was a leading horse, so called, in the team of benevolence at Buttonville. She had a little peaked red nose, about right to open clams with; a nervous jerk to her head, spiral enticings; and with a waterfall the size of a plum pudding, but filled with more ingredients.—Deacon Sniveller passed the plate on Sabbath, and took the fund home to count. Mrs. Sniveller always gave with liberality on the next Sunday!

I wanted to go. I borrowed hoops, skirts, waterfalls and ecceteras. I puffed my front hair, slung my waterfall on my bump of obstinacy, hoisted an onion into the tunic I carried on the left arm, shouldered a green cotton umbrella, took a piece of red flannel to make a shirt for some little innocent bud on the tree of Abolitionism, and sallied forth as the Yankee clock struck two.

Mrs. Sniveller was in. The front parlor and the middle parlor were full of noble women, while the best bedroom was full of bonnets, green umbrellas and ruffians, in which to carry home sweetcakes, tarts and buns, plums, pils, apple cores and little things, slyly slipped from Mrs. Sniveller's table.

Mrs. Sniveller didn't know me. I told her that I was little Sally Squiggle, as what lived there ten years before, and had been Sniveller's teachin' school.

"Loddy, massy, so it is! Why, how natural you do look; now it all comes to me again!—Bless me! Let me kiss my dear Sally, who has escaped from the wretches."

And angelic Mrs. Sniveller came near putting my right eye hors du combat with the end of her nose! I was introduced. Nineteen women were glad to see me, and kissed their dear little Sally, till my waterfall skewed clear around my left ear, and I began to feel a rising sensation in my throat from the hugging then, and there given, or words to that effect.

After I had been so affectionately gone through, I went to the bedroom to reconstruct. Glacials! My waterfall had got under my left ear, making me look as if some ugly man of sin had lifted me up with brass knuckles and forgot to take it home with him, while my beautiful front hair resembled a garden full of

VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

H. N. GALLAHER, } Editors.
W. W. B. GALLAHER, }
Charlestown, Jefferson County.
Office in "Jefferson Hall."
Thursday, November 29, 1866.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

This is the catch-phrase of most of the Radical presses and orators, which means that the negro is to be granted the right of suffrage without regard to the opinions or wishes of the several States in which the negro population is most numerous, and in some cases outnumbers the whites. The most rabid of the party, such as Wendell Phillips, oppose the pending constitutional amendment because it leaves the question of suffrage with the States, where it properly belongs—the penalty for not investing the negroes with votes being a curtailment of representation in Congress.

There would be no difficulty on the part of the ten excluded States in adopting the first and second sections of the amendment, if they were not coupled with the degrading third section, which asks men to vote themselves and their neighbors infamous, and put this record of infamy in the organic law. The most of the excluded States have already, of their own accord, provided that the freedmen shall have all the rights pertaining to white men, the protection of life, liberty, and property, except the right of suffrage, and even that boon may be accorded to them, if let alone, on the ground that taxation and representation were the grounds upon which our revolution was based and our republic established.

Persons may be citizens and yet not be voters; females for instance. Where they hold property they are taxed, and are counted in making up numbers for representation, but they are not allowed to vote; yet who will say that the women of our country everywhere are not far better qualified to vote than the uneducated negro?

The preponderance of the South in the councils of the nation seem to be dreaded by the Radicals, and therefore they want to put in the negro element. This would be an absurd fear, if it really existed, but it is sheer affectation, if not mere sectional spite. Under any mode of representation after the year 1870, whether a part or the whole of the negro population be counted, the South will be in a decided minority.

It was not by the number, but by the quality of the representation in Congress, that the South so long maintained an ascendancy, and so long gave tone to the legislation and policy of the country. The absurd doctrine of rotation in office did not prevail in the South in the matter of statesmanship. When a man of talents and proper acquirements was sent to Congress he was kept there through a series of years, not only until he acquired parliamentary knowledge, but had also attained a national reputation, and the influence incident thereto. If the dominant party really desire reconciliation, and a return of prosperity, to the whole country, let them withdraw the 3d section, and then they may ask with some degree of confidence for a concurrence in the other propositions. But it is evident they neither expect nor desire the South to adopt the amendment, so that they may elect a President of their own party, and thus secure the spoils for four years thereafter.

"Impartial Suffrage," indeed! Negro suffrage is what they want, in order that imported Northern men of their own stamp may be chosen, and "men to the manor born" may be set aside.

PROPERTY AT HARPER'S-FERRY.

As Congress seems not disposed to re-establish the Army at Harper's Ferry, it is to be hoped that an early disposition of the valuable property, which is now comparatively useless, will be made. If we are not mistaken the Senate at the last session passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to sell the property. If this be so, then the action of the House should be promptly invoked, and this will no doubt be done by Mr. Latham, who seems to be both industrious and energetic.

[And here we may say, notwithstanding the Radical votes, in some cases, that we think the district has made a poor exchange in giving up Latham for Kitchen—especially as the latter will be confronted on his first appearance at the clerk's table, with the stringent oath which he took of fealty to the Confederate government. The existing iron-clad oath, which Stevens delights in will doubtless be gulped down without a gasp for breath.]

But to resume. The water-power at the Ferry is sufficient to drive a dozen factories, and paper mills, cotton and woolen mills, and machine shops of all kinds may be worked to great advantage. All the necessary materials for an extensive business are abundant and accessible. Cotton is the only staple which would be brought from a distance, and this could be had from Baltimore at a very low freight. The annual expenditure at a manufacturing town such as Harper's Ferry might become more than ten times as great as the Army ever produced. The country for hundreds of miles round would be greatly benefited by the change.

We understand that the great natural advantages of which we have spoken have already attracted the attention of capitalists.

A Relic of the Past.

On one of the panes of glass in the back window of our office, is the inscription, "H. N. Gallaheer, March 22, 1862." How many changes have taken place since this inscription was written, and the then gay and festive youth, who spent his evenings in sparkling the ladies of the town, is now a veteran in our midst, and the head of a large family. Reflect upon the past thirty-four years, ancient friends, and have your name inscribed on a more imperishable tablet.—*Spirit.*

As the old sardine on the window pane, above alluded to by our contemporary, revives pleasant memories of "lang syne," so most heartily do we hope that we may so far heed the injunction to "reflect," that we may escape that "Old Scratch" head who oftentimes obscures the "light in the window."

IMPEACHMENT.

Already some of the fire-eaters who, a little while ago, talked glibly of impeaching the President, are beginning to moderate their tone. They now talk in qualifying phrases. They begin to see that the great bulk of the quiet people who voted the Radical ticket give no countenance to such disorganizing schemes. The country desires peace, and the blusterers will have to "nurse their wrath and keep it warm" for a more convenient season. So in regard to the revolutionary scheme of subverting the State governments of the South and putting up territorial governments in their stead.

The people are already taxed up to the extreme point of endurance, and they want no further agitation. They are not prepared to support the legions which would be required to maintain a military despotism, and Butler and the other bragbarts who talk loudest will find that the common sense of the nation will treat with scorn and contempt all such vile suggestions.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 19, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The mad Parliamentarism coming. Already the dust is rising in the North and in the West, and Forney has issued his summons, calling for a grand uprising of soldiers, sailors and negroes, to welcome it, and if need be, protect it, in its deliberations. The wary Republican who spoke with all the ambiguity of a Pythian oracle at the opening of last session, having now overcome the sharpness of election, breathes forth only threatening and slaughter against the President and the people of the South, and comes up to the Federal Capital prepared for the summary immolation of whatever victims either forerunners or contingencies may throw in his path.

The cry of impeachment, raised by Wendell Phillips in Massachusetts, has been echoed from Ocean to Ocean, and although the redoubtable Ben. Butler, who was elected by the aforementioned States for the avowed purpose of annihilating both the President and Gen. Grant, will not be with us this winter, Mr. Bingham is already here, with the articles, carefully prepared and ready for submission to the House, whenever the two-thirds vote requisite to their passage can be secured. Of this there is just now but a remote probability. Yet the wildest and darkest designs of the Republicans, such as the political enfranchisement of the negro in the District of Columbia, and the abolition of State Governments in the recently "insurgent" States, as punishment for their rejection of the Constitutional Amendment, will certainly be attempted. And there is the profoundest method in all this madness. The fury and denunciation and threatening are artfully extemporized to prepare for the real policy of the Radical party. Love for the negro catches many; hatred of the South catches more, but the real motive which binds the leaders is Confession. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens announced it more than a year ago, and though now carefully veiled and kept in the back-ground, so soon as every means has been exhausted to inflame the passions and excite the cupidity and blind the judgment of the Northern people, it will be presented for their acceptance. Meanwhile there is much speculation as to the tone of the forth-coming message from the Executive. That it will be eminently conciliatory in temper but firm and consistent, is the general opinion. Evidently he appreciates the mighty contest in which he is involved and is bending every energy to meet it. Aside from the fact, that perhaps the very existence of a popular government, certainly the immediate fate of the South, are suspended upon the issue, the struggle is invested with additional interest, as a struggle between two branches of the Government, hitherto deemed co-ordinate, which have generally worked in greatest harmony. Is Congress with us like the Parliament in England, omnipotent, so that it may assume every function of the Government, and brush aside all obstructions in the shape of Executive vetoes, Constitutional prohibitions and traditional usages?

For the unfortunate South there is but one course consistent with her past glories and present wrongs. Her strength is to sit still. She can thwart the Constitutional Amendment by withholding her ratification, and peradventure some kindly Providence will yet bring to naught the machinations of the wicked, or some city of refuge open wide its hospitable gates.

G. L. V.

"MAKE THEM OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS."—Napoleon, who was the great model of a conqueror, declared the moment that a victory was won, there were no more enemies. Enemies cease when victories are won. They are then to be treated as our friends and fellow citizens. In conclusion, I will bring to you the illustration which I used once on a former occasion. When Latium rebelled against Rome, and was subdued by her enemies, the question came, 'what shall be done with Latium and the people of Latium?' 'Make them our fellow-citizens,' said the great Camillus, and thus add to the glory and power of Rome!

CONFEDERATE DEAD.—Mr. Joseph Sanford has been awarded the contract for the reinterment of the Confederate dead immediately around Spotsylvania Court House, by the Memorial Association for the sum of one thousand dollars. There is supposed to be about one thousand bodies to be dug up for interment.

COMPLETION OF A TUNNEL.—The Sand tunnel, on the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad, is at last cut through. Its total length is 4,700 feet, being 1,000 feet more than the long tunnel on the Pennsylvania Central railway through the Alleghenies, between Altoona and Cresson. It is intended for a double track, and is twenty-two feet wide by nineteen feet in height.

Escaped.

John Surratt is said to have been found serving in the ranks of the Papal Zouaves. He was enrolled, we are told, under the name of John Watson, and was arrested on the demand of General King, the United States Minister. After the arrest, and whilst he was being escorted to prison, he escaped from his guard into the Kingdom of Italy. The Italian authorities are reported to be on the alert to secure his recapture.

Admiral Semmes, of the late Confederate Navy, has accepted the Chair of Professor of Naval Philosophy and English Literature in the Louisiana State Seminary at Alexandria. General Fitzhugh Lee has reached New Orleans, en route for Texas, for the benefit of his health.

REDUCTION OF THE PARDONING POWER.—A bill has been prepared and will be introduced during the first week of the session of Congress, repealing the act of July, 1862, which empowers the President to grant full or conditional pardons to persons engaged in rebellion. If it becomes a law it confines the President to the constitutional power to pardon after trial and conviction. It is a part of the radical programme.—*Wash. Letter.*

Death of an Ex-Naval Officer.

Admiral French Forrest, formerly of the United States Navy, and late of the Confederate States Navy, died at Washington, on the 22d instant, in the 71st year of his age. Admiral Forrest fought bravely in the war of 1812; he was in the naval engagement with the Commodore Perry; also fought valiantly in the Mexican war; he was appointed at that time adjutant-general of the land and naval forces, and the responsible duty devolved upon him of having the forces transported into the interior of Mexico. When Virginia seceded, he joined the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy, and was given the position of commander-in-chief of the naval forces of Virginia, and commanded at the Norfolk navy-yard, and was afterwards appointed to the command of the James river squadron, and then acting Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Important Decision.

Discharge of Prisoners.—It will be recollected that some time ago four Citizens of South Carolina were arrested, by command of Major General Sickles, and having been tried by a military court, under the orders of that officer, were sentenced to death. The sentence was reversed by the President to imprisonment for life, and the prisoners having been first dispatched to the Dry Tortugas, in order to evade a writ of *habeas corpus*, were eventually incarcerated in Fort Delaware. Here they were demanded by the civil authority, under a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Hall, the District Judge of the United States for the District of Delaware. Judge Hall is a magistrate venerable alike by his years and by the dignity and firmness with which he has, through a long career, administered his high office. The matter of his court was obeyed; the prisoners were brought before him, and after a patient hearing of the case, they were discharged, on the express ground that "according to the law of the land the prisoners ought not to and cannot be held under the commuted sentence of this military commission and that they be discharged."

THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT.—It has been stated that the Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, in several speeches made during the campaign pledged himself to move the impeachment of the President at the approaching session of Congress. This, says the Cincinnati Gazette, is not correct. What Mr. Bingham did say was, that while the President in his opinion deserved impeachment, he would only make the motion for the impeachment if Mr. Johnson should officially assert what he had unofficially proclaimed, that Congress was an illegal body, unlawfully assuming the functions of legislation. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, however, seems to draw no such distinction as this, as indicated by his speech in Brooklyn, New York, on Saturday night. Butler will probably find in the end that he has little influence in the matter. The passion of such men will not be supported by more rational beings.—*Balt. Sun.*

A REMARKABLE CASE OF SUPPOSED CHOLERA IN PORTSMOUTH.—A whole family destroyed.—On Tuesday evening the inmates of the family of Mr. W. M. R. Boutwell, residing on South-st., in Portsmouth, N. H., partook of supper, the principal dishes of which consisted of hashed beef and sweet potatoes. The same night Mr. Boutwell, his wife, Sallie Boutwell, and an old lady, Mrs. Ann Oritenden, were all attacked with the most violent purgings and fits of vomiting, dreadful cramps, and all the most positive and unmistakable symptoms of cholera. Medical aid was called in, but all three of the sufferers continued to grow rapidly worse, and all died within a few hours of each other, and were all laid out in the same room. The deceased composed the entire household, death making a remorseless sweep of husband, wife and aged lady who had her home with them.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

DIFFUSION OF THE NEGRO.—Governor Worth, of North Carolina, makes a suggestion in his recent message which will hardly find favor with the Radicals. He proposes that, as the negroes are poor and wages necessarily low in consequence of the impoverishment of the whites—the funds expended by the Freedmen's Bureau be applied to paying the expenses of any of the colored population who may desire to emigrate where they can better their condition.—If his presence is a blessing, no one section should monopolize it; if an ill, all should unite in bearing it. If the proposition is rejected, let those who have the problem to solve be permitted to work out their own solution without outside interference.

A HORRIBLE CASE.—Andrew Brockmann, one of the victims of the Indian massacre at New Uin Monmouth, in 1864, has arrived at St. Louis. He experienced the tortures of seeing his wife and four children murdered, and was then horribly mutilated; his tongue cut out, hanging severed, his fingers cut, his hands maimed, his scalp torn reeking from his head, which had previously been perforated with three bullets; but despite these wounds, the unfortunate man survived, and was carried to Salt Lake City, where he remained in the hospital for three years.

Some few weeks ago, Drs. Gordon and Williams, of this place, removed a large cancer from the breast of Joseph Winegard, living a few miles from Harrisonburg. The cancer weighed about six pounds, and had been exceedingly troublesome and painful for some time, so much so that great doubt existed as to the propriety of cutting it out for fear of producing death. The patient is about sixty-five years of age. He is getting well rapidly.—*Rockingham Register.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—On the farm of David Graham, Esq., near Max's Meadows, in Wythe county, Virginia, has recently been discovered a mine of yellow oxide of zinc. A Northern geologist says that this mine contains more zinc ore than can be found in every Northern State combined, and Mr. Graham informs the *Wytheville Dispatch* that over 100 tons of the ore can be picked up on the surface of the ground.

Some of the Masons of Massachusetts have presented to their brethren of Charleston, S. C., a case of Masonic jewels, accompanied with a letter of fraternal greeting, in which the hope is expressed "that the Masonic chain shall be extended over the whole country, binding the States more firmly together, and blending their separate stars in one golden halo of light." Resolutions of acknowledgement were submitted by W. Gilmore Simms, and unanimously adopted.

An Elopement.

We learn that quite a little breeze of excitement has been created at Prospect Depot, on the Southside railroad, within the last day or two, by the elopement of the junior member of the firm of Hurley & McKenny, merchants at that place, with the wife of the senior member of the firm. The heartless mother left three children with her deserted husband. We have not heard any particulars, further than that McKenny and Mrs. Hurley had decamped for parts unknown.—*Petersburg Index.*

LOCAL SUMMARY.

Ladies' Fair.—The young ladies of Jefferson Institute, in this town, are preparing to hold a Fair on the 21st of December, for the purpose of raising means to erect a Monument, in Edge Hill Cemetery, to the memory of the Confederate dead buried there. They solicit assistance from all interested in this object.—Contributions of money, articles of needle work, &c., will be gladly received, and may be left at Mrs. Forrest's, or with any of the following named ladies appointed for this purpose by the young ladies of this School:—

Mrs. Joseph F. Abell, Mrs. Charles Aglionby, Mrs. W. H. Travers, Mrs. A. E. Kennedy, Mrs. Jos. Morrow, Mrs. Benj. Tomlinson, Mrs. Judge Douglas, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. T. B. Shepherd, Mrs. T. C. Green, Mrs. W. J. Hawks, Mrs. M. Grantham, Mrs. George W. Eichelberger.

Notice will be given as to the time when Fruits, Provisions, and other contributions of a perishable nature will be acceptable.

"Thorn Hill" Sold.

This plantation, near Lexington, Va., the residence of the late Gen. Paxton, advertised several weeks ago in the Free Press, was purchased by Mr. Wilson P. Cox, of Berkeley County, for which he paid \$28,000. The farm contains 470 acres, and is handsomely improved. The sale of this farm to Mr. Cox was the result of advertising in the Free Press.

To-day we publish an advertisement of a Valuable Estate in the same section, containing 700 acres, to which we direct the attention of seekers after improved farms.

A careful reading of the advertising columns of the Free Press is time well spent; advertising in this paper is money profitably and judiciously invested. Try it.

Force Pumps.

MESSRS. RAMSON & DEXE are supplying a great variety of Pumps, among them Anti-Freezing and Force Pumps. At a small cost sufficient Hose can be attached to these Pumps to conduct an ample supply of water to any part of your Dwelling. In these days of defunct Fire Companies, every family possessed of a good City water supply, and one of these Pumps attached thereto, is itself an organization against fire. Especially do we call the attention of our country readers to them. They are proof against the coldest weather, cost but little money, are simple in construction, and durable.

Buggy Harness.

A handsome, and substantially made, set of Single Buggy Harness may be seen at the shop of Mr. HENRY D. MIDDLEKAUF, in this town. Like all the work of this gentleman, it will bear close scrutiny. He has worked into it only the best material, and the Mountings are in keeping with the whole. Mr. M. enjoys an enviable reputation in his department of business. During the war his qualifications secured him (unsought) a very responsible position at Richmond, where he acquitted himself creditably to his trade, and advantageously to the service.

Sale Memoranda.

Personal Property, on Saturday next, December 1st, in Middlebury, by Josiah Watson.

House and Lot, near Harper's Ferry, on Friday, December 7th, by A. M. Kitzmiller, Substituted Trustee.

Personal Property, on Saturday, December 8th, by A. R. H. Ranson, Agent.

Sheriff's Sale of Merchandise, in Charlestown, on Monday, December 10th, by T. W. Potterfield, D. S.

Personal Property, near Middlebury, on Tuesday, December 11th, by G. M. D. L. Smith, Trustee.

Ordinance Stores, at Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday, December 11th, by D. J. Young, M. S. K. of Ordinance.

House and Lot, and Personal Property, in Middlebury, on Christmas day, by Van Bortlen Blandy, Rockbridge County Land, by A. Patterson, Commissioner, on the 10th day of January, 1867.

The Revival.

The protracted services at the Episcopal Methodist Church in this town for the past three weeks have been of a very interesting character. During the past week Rev. Mr. Smith has been ably assisted by Rev. Mr. Kreglo, of Shepherdstown, Rev. Mr. Hedges, of Berryville Circuit, and by Rev. Dr. Hough, of Winchester. The present is the second visit of Dr. Hough, and how well he is appreciated is attested by the crowds who go and listen so attentively to him.

The altar is nightly crowded with penitents, and many conversions are the fruits of the meeting.

The Second Year.

Some of our good friends have forgotten that we have completed the third month of the second year of the FREE PRESS since emerging from the ashes. Like most of our neighbors we have had to struggle for life. We respectfully ask attention to our terms.

And whilst saying a word for ourselves, let us state that the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER is still fighting the good fight. We are still receiving subscriptions to that time-honored journal.

Good Flour.

We have received from Mr. ISAAC N. BENNER, by his Agent, in this place, Mr. Duke, of the firm of Ranson & Duke, a sack of Flour, manufactured at his mill four miles from Charlestown. It was an excellent article, as should be expected from the Miller who did much towards establishing the reputation of Mr. Welsh—of "Welsh Family Flour" notoriety. For this remembrance of us we return our most sincere acknowledgements. We hope that others may follow his example, and thus "cast bread upon the water."

Episcopal Convocation.

The Winchester Times in a notice of the Episcopal Convocation lately convened at Winchester, thus refers to Rev. C. E. ABLES, of this town: "We were pleased to see present the Rev. C. E. Ables, whose health apparently is entirely restored. His exhortations were earnest and eloquent. None can listen to him without being impressed with his piety. May old age find him still laboring in his Master's cause."

The Rev. Dr. Andrews preached but once, but frequently participated in the early morning services and in exhortations.

Appointed.

The Board of Supervisors of this County appointed, on Monday last, SAMUEL RIDENOUR, Esq., Justice of the Peace for Charlestown Township, in place of Mr. John J. Sanborn, who has removed to another county. Mr. R. was a Justice before the war, and is a practical man; and we congratulate the people of the Township in having a gentleman who has capacity for the duties of the position.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The December or "Christmas Number" of the Lady's Book is not excelled by any that have gone before. It contains Steel Plates, Fashion Plates and Woodcuts. The "Christmas Doll" is a beautiful engraving. Marion Harland, the popular authoress, continues to write for Godey, and the December number contains, from her pen, a "Sketch of Romance" which is worth the price of the Book.

Land Sale.

Jos. R. Elze, Esq., has, we understand, sold 200 acres of the "Cedar Lawn" farm to Mr. Robert Earl, Jr., of Washington City, for \$14,000—\$10,000 Cash, and the balance in short payments.

Mr. E. is spoken of as a reliable gentleman.

Christian Association.

On Monday evening next, the regular Monthly meeting of the Association, the Rev. A. C. Horns will deliver the Address. An invitation is cordially extended to the public.

CORN WANTED.

Our patrons who know themselves indebted, and wish to pay in Corn, will please do so on once.

Suicide.

Mr. A. B. Zouzen, aged about 50 years, committed suicide by hanging, at Bolivar, in this county, on Monday week. He had *Mania a pota*.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., at the Reformed Church in Shepherdstown, by Rev. H. Wisler, Mr. GEORGE L. HOFFMAN to Miss MARY E. OSBORN, both of this county.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. E. L. Kreglo, Mr. JOHN W. HOLLIDA to Miss SUSAN W. COUCHMAN, both of Berkeley county.

On the 15th inst., at the Second English Lutheran Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Irving Magee, LEWIS G. LARRE to Miss RACHAEL FOSTER, all of that city.

On the 20th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Shepherdstown, by Rev. J. F. Campbell, Mr. JNO. W. FREEZE to Miss MARY E. ENTLEH, both of this county.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

NOVEMBER, 27, 1866.
FLOUR, family, \$15 00 @ \$15 50
Extra, 13 00 @ 14 75
GRAIN, Wheat, good white, 2 90 @ 3 00
Red, prime, 2 80 @ 3 00
COBN, white, 1 00 @ 1 01
Yellow, new, 98 @ 1 00
OATS, 55 @ 56
CLOVER SEED, 9 00 @ 9 75
TIMOTHY, 4 70 @ 5 75
RYE, 1 15 @ 1 20
WHISKEY, 2 37 @ 2 37
BACON—Shoulders 15 @ 15 75, and Sides at 15 @ 16 cents for small lots. Hams, sugar-cured ranging from 19 @ 20 cents, only choice can be brought the latter price.

Special Notices.

DR. J. V. SIMMONS.

HAVING permanently located here, tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of Jefferson and adjoining counties in all operations pertaining to DENTAL SURGERY. After an experience of nearly ten years, he feels confident that he can please all who favor him with their patronage. *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* mounted upon English and American Rubber, in the very best manner and guaranteed to give satisfaction. My Terms shall be moderate, and made known previous to operating if desired. He can be found at all times during the day at his office in the CARTER HOUSE, Charlestown, Va. Unexceptionable references given when desired. July 26, 1866—1y.

WHISKERS. WHISKERS.

Dr. L. O. MONTZ' *Corrobor*, the greatest stimulant in the world, will force Whiskers or Mustaches to grow on the smoothest face or chin; never known to fail. Sample for trial sent free to any one desirous of testing its merits. Address, REYES & Co., 70 Nassau St., N. Y. [Aug 16, '66—3m.]

Installation.

THE Installation of Rev. A. C. HOPKINS, as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place, is appointed for the second Sunday of December, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Rev. J. W. Lupton is appointed by Presbytery to preside, to preach the sermon, and to propose the Constitutional questions; Rev. R. T. Berry to deliver Charge to Pastor, and Rev. E. W. Bedinger the Charge to the Congregation.

Preparatory services in church every night from Thursday preceding installation. Nov. 29, 1866.

READ THIS! READ THIS!

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, & Musical Instruments Repaired.

PRICES put down from 25 to 100 per cent.

List of Old Prices. List of New Prices.
Breastpin Tongues 25 cts. New price 15 cts.
Breastpin Rings 25 cts. New price 15 cts.
Finger Rings 25 cts. New price 15 cts.
Ear Ring Wires 25 cts. New price 15 cts.
Ear Ring Chains 25 cts. New price 15 cts.

All kinds of JEWELLERY done at same rates.
Watch Glasses 50 cts. New price 25 cts.
Main Springs \$2 00 New price \$1 50.
Case Springs \$2 00 New price \$1 50.
Clocks \$1 00 New price 75 cts.

Watches cleaned from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents. Clocks cleaned at one dollar each, and no extra charge for cords and bushing.

All work warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.

Those who have not money to throw away, will find it to their advantage to call on me. Plain Gold and Silver Jewelry, FINEST REPAIRS ordered at the shortest notice at Wholesale price, for accommodation. W. W. BURTON, Opposite the Court House, Charlestown, Nov. 29, 1866—1y.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of Joel Ciel, deceased, that they must come forward and settle immediately, and save costs, as longer indulgence will not be given. All persons having claims against the Estate will bring them forward properly authenticated. The papers of the Estate are in the hands of J. T. McKerrin Shepherdstown.

WM. RUSH, Sheriff and Administrator. Shepherdstown, W. Va. November 29, 1866—4y.

ELECTION.

ORDERED, That an Election be held in Charlestown Township on the 2nd Monday in December, for the purpose of electing three (3) School Commissioners.

By order of the Board of Supervisors. H. C. ENTLEH, Clerk. Nov. 29, 1866.

BALTIMORE PRICE STORE!

OPPOSITE BANK BUILDING, CHARLESTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

A MAJORITY OF THOSE WHO READ NEWSPAPERS GIVE THE BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS A CAREFUL PERUSAL, AND IF A MAN

actually has a choice variety of goods, which he is selling at the lowest Baltimore prices, it always pays him to publish the fact. Therefore, I have

it best in this way to invite everybody to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and to say but little in regard to my ability and determination to make it advantageous to those who are not

DEAD to their own interests, to buy their Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready-Made Clothing.

IN CHARLESTOWN, at the BALTIMORE PRICE STORE, opposite the Bank Building. I would respectfully request my friends to give me a call. Nov. 29, 1866. J. GOLDSMITH.

JUST RECEIVED.

At the Baltimore Price Store, a new, well selected stock of WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of Gents and Boys Overcoats. Also a large stock of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Calico, Muslin, Delaines, Flannels, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Jackets, Undershirts,

