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JOHN PAUL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Will practice in the County of Rockingham, Augusta and adjoining counties, and attend to all business in any county of this State or in West Virginia.

Business in his hands will receive prompt and careful attention.
 Always found at his office when not professionally engaged.
 Office—On the Square, three doors West of the Rockingham Bank building.
 Sept. 25, 1887—17

EASTMAN & HARNBERGER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Office—At Hill's Hotel.
 September 4, 1887—17

CHARLES A. YANCEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Office in the Post Office Building, up stairs.
 March 20, 1887—17

G. S. LATIMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 AND Commissioner for the Restoration of Bureau Records, Harrisonburg, Va.
 Nov. 7, 1886—17

J. E. ROLLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Office—With J. D. Price & Co., Land Agents, National Bank Building, Main Street.
 November 27, 1887—17

GEORGE G. GRATTAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Office—At Hill's Hotel.
 Nov. 7, 1886—17

WM. S. ROBE, J. ED. PENNYBACKER,
ROBE & PENNYBACKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Special attention paid to the collection of claims.
 March 20, 1887—17

PENDELTON BRYAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW
 AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 July 3rd

J. W. LIGGETT & HAAS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Will practice in Rockingham and adjoining counties. Office in First National Bank Building, second floor.
 March 27, 1887—17

W. O. HILL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Sept. 19, 1886—17

WOODSON & COMPTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 JOHN C. WOODSON and Wm. B. COMPTON have associated themselves in the practice of Law in the County of Rockingham; and will also attend to the County of Shenandoah, Page, Highland and Frederick.

John C. Woodson will continue to practice in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.
 Nov. 22, 1885—17

G. W. BERLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Will practice in this and the adjoining counties. Office—South side of the Public Square.
 Jan. 31, 1887—17

D. N. M. BURKHOLDER, Dentist,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Gives his constant and careful attention to every department of the practice of Dental Surgery. (July 13)

NEW MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.
DRS. GORDON & WILLIAMS have associated with them in the practice of Medicine, Dr. T. Clifton Williams, of Winchester, Va.

Office the same, in rear First National Bank, where one of the firms will always be found.
GORDON & WILLIAMS.
 N. B.—All indebted to the old firm of Gordon & Williams, will please call and close their accounts.
 April 1, GORDON & WILLIAMS.

JAS. W. MILLER, DENTAL SURGEON,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
 Office—German St., opp. M. E. Church School.
 Country Produce taken in exchange for work.
 Feb. 6—17

J. B. HARRIS, G. T. HARRIS, DENTISTS,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 DRS. HARRIS & HARRIS, DENTISTS, HARRISONBURG, VA.

D. R. J. HARRIS offers the advantage of long experience. All operations will receive careful attention, such as ANAESTHETICS used for extracting teeth as may be desired. Particular care paid to the preservation of the teeth.

DISEASES OF THE MOUTH.
 When necessary patients will be waited on at their residences.
 Office at the residence of D. Jas. H. Harris, Main St., near Heller's Store. (Feb. 26)

D. W. S. BUTLER, SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Office at his residence, Main Street. Mar. 11—17

SAMUEL R. STERLING, Collector of Internal Revenue,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 Office—in the old Bank of Rockingham Building, North of the Court House, Harrisonburg, Nov. 7, 1886—17

L. LAMBERT, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
 HARRISONBURG, VA.
 3 doors West old Rockingham Bank.
 Cash paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, and country produce generally. Bags furnished when required.
 Salt, Sugar, Cotton Yarn, &c., at lowest rates. Farmer's supplies ordered from Baltimore city when required.
 November 13—17

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
 249 W. BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
 Weigh Locks, Counter Union, R. R. Track, Domestic, Hay, Coal, Pot, Hay, Coal, Domestic, Ware, house, Platform Bank Scales.
 Over one hundred modifications, adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.
GEO. H. GILLMAN, Agent.
 February 20, 1886—17

ALL of the popular Patent Medicines at
Mar. 25
OTT'S Drug Store.

FOUGERA'S ELIXIR OF HORSE RADISH
Mar. 25
OTT'S Drug Store.

The Old Commonwealth.

RAN. D. CUSHEN,
 Publisher and Proprietor.

"Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,
 Unswayed by Influence and Unbribed by Gain."

TERMS—\$2.50 PER ANNUM,
 Invariably in Advance.

VOL. III.

HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1868.

NO. 30.

POETRY.

A PERFECT MATCH.

BY W. A. KENDALL.

The jeweled angle in her ears,
 Her waist is but a single span;
 And as she swings along, she says,
 "I'm going to catch a dandy man."

His hat is the latest style,
 He totes his cane with dainty hold,
 And as he struts along, he says,
 "I'm going to wed a fool for gold."

They come together at the ball,
 They dance and jig, and waltz, and whirl,
 Her dress is fine, "demonition fine,"
 His purse is lank, his hair is curl.

He is "so nice," she is "so rich,"
 He lacks for cents, she lacks for brains,
 He flatters her, she dazzles him,
 They call each other "pretty names."

With gushy course pay pay says "yes!"
 Mammy says daught—mammy is dead;
 His debts are large, her purse is deep—
 The fop and fool together wed.

A marriage of convenience quite,
 A very recherche affair;
 "It's just the thing," her friends aver,
 "It's just the thing," his friends declare.

They live "up town" in free-stone front,
 The halls are grand, the rooms are high,
 The beam monde from their coaches trip,
 And enter with an envious sigh.

They do not love, they do not hate,
 Their only bonds are those of law;
 They frequent opera and plays,
 And scorn the "dirty rattle, aw!"

He held the cards, she held the stake,
 The lead was brass, the trump was gold,
 A perfect match, an even pair,
 For he was bought, and she was sold!

SELECT STORY.

THE MAGICIAN.

It is a city near the sea. From the high hills which surround the broad and level valley, it is impossible to distinguish the line of the shore and waters, save when the wind comes up angrily, and tosses the spray in glittering whiteness far along the coast. Then the waves clutch ineffectually, and with vivid fingers at the town. Nestled in safety it lies, sleeping with its spires like a warrior with his spears. The stars come out, gather above the hills, pass on with the night, and make way for the dawn. This comes with its songs of a thousand birds, its fresh free air sweet as liberty, and the city's sounds of awakening life, with the muffled bells throbbing their iron hearts with joy.

On such a night as this, many a year ago, a ship from a land unknown came ashore and went down in full view of the sea-side villagers, and all on board perished, save one child—a pretty boy, lashed to a spar. He could scarcely have been more than five years old. To those who rescued him the tongue he lisped was as unintelligible as the babble of water over stones. His costume was Eastern, of bright colors, and rich with braids of golden texture. About his neck hung a pearl necklace from which depended a signet-ring with a seal of onyx. In his belt had been secured a dagger, on whose fine and narrow blade an inscription was engraved similar to that on the ring. Strange wail from a wild gulf of ruin and despair!

The ringlets clustered about his face, with no mother any more to part them back and kiss the sun-tinged forehead; the eye was blue and clear like a glimpse of heaven between clouds, and the soul which looked forth loved by nature all beautiful things. And the boy grew. The little form became sinewy and strong. The brow broadened, and with it the spirit within. Not many years before our own tongue was mastered, and at last so engrained that the mother language seemed to him the speech of some far-off world, some star he might once have inhabited.

While yet a child great minds of the past spoke to him in books with their noblest thoughts. He held communion with them, pondered their truths, and whatever related to daily life compared with his own. But in the supernatural and mysterious was his chief delight. Times of magic were sought out and devoured. All things strange enchanted him. For this reason he grappled with mysteries from which many less ambitious shrink. He became a painter that the secret of art might be understood. He puzzled over tricks of legerdemain, and withal longed for the golden secret of the alchemist.

As for Carl's friends he was not particular though in measure peculiar. He chose the poorest youth of the village, which did not impress any too favorably a certain few aristocratic elders, who in the main in a small town make opinion blow from what corner they will. No reason was to be assigned for this choice, save his quotation of Caesar, that it was better to be first in a little Iberian village than last in Rome. Other but not human associates he had; a kokob and smaller scytale, who were as affectionate as serpents could reasonably be, and another he was wont to imprison when it failed at command to rattle in a wild isochronal measure. But a broad gulf intervened between his friends and ideals.

His lady of the mountain was of the last Lady of the mountain he called her, partly because to him she seemed so far above him, and partly from the fact that when the day died he could see its last shafts of light splinter like broken gold against her mansion on the hill.

Thither often at sunset he went to study the varying glow and shade in the valley and on the sea. Here, in her home, Isabel gave warm welcome to Carl; here she lounged, indolent as an Eastern princess, planned quaint and impossible pictures for him of dwarf, and newt, and flower, or in a more serious mood sympathized with him in admiration of the sunset and the sea. She gave him admittance to her boudoir, furnished to flatter his own dainty taste, and at all times was gracious to a fault. Here were couches meet for a sybarite. Draped about the stained glass oriel, curtains of the finest texture hung in luxuriant folds, flowered with the silken summer of Shiraz.

On the Parian mantel, but in snowier marble, the statuette of a peering Faun leaned out, seemingly half-startled, as though caught in some sin more objectionable than that of the culprit Fay. A lamp of incense, which was kept constantly burning to fill the room with its bewitching sweetness, represented a muffled and dumpy Esquimaux, on the verge of a huge cake of ice, spearing a seal, and the barb of the spear was flame. The light flooded in, filtered to all prismatic colors, and lay on the room like a garment woven by fair fingers. When the oriel was opened, in the field could be seen the sowers scattering the grain, the town with its joining roofs, and, further off the broad sweep of the blue sea.

From the garden arose the odor of early flowers, the robin's call, and the droning hum of a duchy of bees. Over the mantel hung one or two of Carl's own fancies.

In the foreground, upon a splendid charger gayly caparisoned, a youth rode, clad in armor. His eyes are bent toward the battlements of a castle, high on a summit where all the doors are opened wide to welcome him, and where one to whom he is pledged awaits his return. The castle crowns a thousand boulders, each upheld by a dwarf, and these form the hill towards whose crest the knight is now riding. It is the Knight of the Red Cross.

And so the days passed, glorious with dawn and dusk. Weeks, held together by God's golden links of the Sabbath, came and went; moons withered and grew, seasons blustered or smiled, and three years rolled away—three years of heart sunshine to Carl and Isabel.

With the spring, came a strange face to Eyrieport, a cousin of Isabel. Immediately Carl heartily hated him, though perhaps the dislike may have been heightened by their mode of introduction. Carl had been hunting nearly all day without any success, and sitting down, had leaned against a great monarch of the woods to rest or dream, when suddenly a fine gray squirrel dashed before him. At the same moment came the near report of a rifle, and a bullet that seemed as though hithered, grazed his forehead with a merrily scratched, perforating his hat by way of escape. Of course the diamonded individual who had unwittingly done this deed, apologized; he begged the gentleman's pardon very humbly; in the excitement of the moment he had not observed him; he trusted he was not seriously hurt;—Carl measured the intruder with his eye, and, believing in first impression, made up his mind at once.

While bending over the brook to wash away the few drops of blood that had trickled down his cheek, he saw his marksman inspecting him from the opposite side with peculiar interest. Carl saw his own face also, long hair that clustered about his forehead not too high, where the preceptive rather than the reasoning faculties predominated, a lip with a deep brown mustache, clean, and a tawny tinge of skin which betokened blood of other skies than ours. Rising up, the two parted, Carl plunging still further down the glen, startling a whole flock of echoes with his whistle, and the stranger putting aside in another direction the briery network that opposed his path.

The succeeding afternoon again found Carl absent from his studio, and wandering toward the mountain. Not finding Isabel at home, he strolled idly through the garden and over the grounds. Carl closed the garden gate behind him and retraced his steps down the mountain.

At the base of the mountain a stream purled and gurgled an inarticulate prayer, like a pilgrim that worships after a long journey at the foot of his shrine. Across the little stream a bridge ran, and at its wall Carl paused to look down into the clear water. Soon he heard the sound of wheels, and directly Isabel and

her cousin dashed past. Both seemed too lost in some pleasure to regard him. A pang stabbed his heart in an instant. He walked on briskly, past the suburbs of the town, and entered his studio before the twilight deepened. A bush which had been laid on a table he saw on the floor, swept off by some one who had passed. His easel was turned more to the light, so that the intruder, who ever it had been, might see the painting lit up by the sunset. Though quaint in conception, in execution it was exquisite. The subject was Antony and Cleopatra.

Upon the bank opposite, stood Oberon, now Antony, with all his train, to greet the Egyptian Queen.

Carl laid down upon his lounge, and buried his face in his hands. For a time he seemed lost in moody abstraction, but at last, rising up, paced the apartment to and fro. On a carved walnut shelf a row of books like a row of kinks in purple and gold looked down from their common throne. A small human form of wood that could be tortured into any position balanced itself on the edge of the mantel. In a glass case at another side of the room, were numberless phials and bits of metal.

Near the attemic stood a chess stand, and he started the moment he saw what was upon it. A silver-hilted dagger, scarcely broader than a heavy needle, yet long, and of the finest Damascus steel, pinned a paper to a central square. In an instant he was reading the delicately written words:

CARL:—My liege lord and master to be, Reginald Booth, demands that I erase you from the books of my remembrance, and renounce you forever. I obey. May your own "lily of the valley" prove as loyal to you. This dagger—your gift—I return.

Carl felt that he was deeply wronged. He took an oath alone and with the night for a witness, that as in the past he had never committed a wilful wrong. It should be reversed. While he thus to himself made law of his determination, a serpent crawled from a chair and trailed its length across the table. As near as he could, Carl destroyed everything in his room. He tore his boots to shreds. The phials were broken, and their contents scattered. Paintings which had cost him labor and thought, he cut and defaced. Then, taking with him his dagger, the signet-ring, and the neck-cloth, he went out into the midnight.

Whither he went, no one knew. But after a number of days, a body was washed upon the coast, and though it was impossible to identify the face, all believed it Carl. It was buried near the shore, and his name was placed above it on a slab of marble. And the wind came up out of the sea and mourned about the spot; the breakers dewed it with their tears, and the white gulls, like spirits hovering near, spread their broad wings in the sky. And time passed on till at last the dust of the body and the shore were one.

CHAPTER II.

Twenty years had changed a thriving town to a city. Twenty years had covered the grave by the sea with kindly grass, and written its name in lichen on the little headstone. Long ago Reginald Booth had led Isabel to the altar, a not unwilling bride. One child—a daughter—had been given them, and for four sweet years her presence cheered them; but in the night she had been stolen, a night of wind and rain, and there ever after a night of tears and loss.

Alas! the Isabel of other days. Of late she had gone down into the city and into the studio that had once been his, and found it almost as it was left. The building being untenanted, no one seemed to heed it. Its owner was deceased, and over the premises the long parody of litigation had ensued. Premonition whispered to Isabel that her Carl would yet again come. On the table where the mark of the dagger still remained, she fastened a note—a few words—sharper than the steel which the hand that wrote them had stabbed into the stand years before. They ran thus:

ISABEL:—In a little while I lead to the altar one of the lilies of our valley. I shall not see you as I promised to day because I am to commence her portrait and require my time.

While now the summer season was at its height, among the list of the pleasures announced, was an opportunity for the people of the city to witness the jugglery of Adeb Brulious. The play cards stated little else, save that he was an Arab, and his feats were acknowledged to be most wonderful. When the evening at last transpired, the large theatre was filled to overflowing.

The curtain rose and revealed only the stage, from which everything had been removed. Directly the magician appeared, dressed in Eastern costume. From beneath the folds of his turban the long white hair escaped, and fell about his

shoulders. His form was tall and erect; the eye sharp and piercing, and his step like one accustomed to command. He walked to the center of the stage and made a low bow to the assembly; then drawing a phial from his pocket, about him made a circle of its contents—a dark green fluid. This was touched with a lighted taper, and suddenly he was surrounded with a ring of flame that exhaled the most delicious incense, filling the entire hall with his odor. No Lotus more potent. The whole audience became obedient to the will of the magician. What he would have them see, or fancy they saw, became real to them as any event of every-day life. The ring of flame slowly arose, a single circle, like a thread of silver. It passed above the height of the magician, but he had disappeared. When the flame flickered and went out against the ceiling, he came in unconcernedly from a door back of the stage.

His flowing sleeves were rolled to the shoulders, displaying his dark, brawny arms. In his hand he held the seed of an orange. He raised it up, murmured some incantation, and suddenly a sprout burst from it. A tub of earth was brought in, wherein the seed was placed. Gradually the green grew before the eyes of the people, until it had become a tree. Bud petaled and fruit followed, hanging, in luscious ripeness from the branches. Flushing his hands, the juggler came to the verge of the stage and tossed the oranges to the children near him.

At the silver tinkle of the bell came another form upon the stage, a beautiful girl of perhaps eighteen summers. Her arms and shoulders were bare save where the long black curls clustered. The robe of crimson satin fell scarcely to the ankles revealing and half concealing the outlines of a perfect form. She made no sign to the audience, but walked to the tree and stood upon one of its lower branches.

Then the magician, drawing a pistol from his robe, passed to the opposite side of the stage, and, taking deliberate aim, fired at the girl, with an arm that did not tremble. There was a prolonged shriek. She raised an arm, and, with the other, clasped her side. The branch of the tree alone detained her from falling. The whole audience rose to secure the murderer. He waved them back with a smile; for in an instant tree and girl had vanished, and again she stood by his side unharmed.

"Daughter," said he, "let us no more delude the people with tricks at slight-of-hand. We will read for them something of the future and the past." He took her hand and poured into it a reddish substance thicker than wine. Instantly, as if by some potent fascination her gaze became riveted upon it. The eyes were transfixed with a strong expression, yet the lips were parted, and she spoke:

"It is night. I see an artist in his room. He is walking the floor. He grasps a letter from the table. He kneels before it. He raises his hand as if making a vow. He goes out into the street. I see the coast by the sea. I see the same man at the door of a fisherman's hut. He talks to the fisherman. They bargained to exchange clothing."

I see a great ship far off. The artist, in the dress of a fisherman, is going toward the vessel in a skiff. I see him clamber up the side.

"It is night again," and a street. The wind is blowing. Some of the shutter of the houses swing. A man is coming down the walk. He wraps his cloak about him. It is the fisherman in the artist's dress. There is some one approaching. There are two men. They are following the fisherman. They run up behind him suddenly. They have him by the throat, and are choking him. He is down. He struggles violently. Murder! He is dead.

"They are carrying the body toward the sea in a coach. I can hear them talk. I hear the words: 'Only a Booth shall inherit Eyrieport.'"

Back in the audience sat a man, his eyes fixed, from the moment the curtain rose, on the magician; and when the girl appeared he started, but sat back in his seat again, betraying the most intense interest. As each sentence was uttered he trembled violently. His face became livid with dismay and anger. Over the back of the forward seat as he leaned, his hand was clutched like a vice, and when the last words were spoken he shrieked out: "It's a lie!" and fell back and fainted away. Quietly he was restored; and the girl, regardless of the momentary disturbance, resumed:

"I see the great desert, and sky. There is a caravan coming. I see the gaunt dromedaries with their tinkling bells. The artist is with them. I see him drinking water from a leather pouch. I see also a troop of horsemen coming. They are Bedouins. They have attacked the caravan. In the fight the artist is struck down. A Bedouin kneels beside the prostrate body. He draws

from the belt a dagger, from the finger a signet, and from the neck a necklace. He is examining the inscriptions on each. He shows them to his companions. They kneel, uncover their heads, and kiss the dust about the body. They are trying to restore it. It is raised upon a horse in front of the chief. The Bedouins have gone.

"I see a city. There are a thousand streets. A palace, fronted by a lake enclosed in vast cup of marble, is in the center of the city. A concourse of people surround the building. I see the rooms within. The young man wounded in the fight with the Bedouins is upon a throne. He is made king. A usurper had driven his mother, while he was yet a child, from the palace. The people have now claimed their rightful ruler."

"The scene before me changes again. It is a counterpart of that which I yet eventuate. It is the room of a mansion on a hill that overlooks the sea. It is midnight. A man is sleeping in the room. Another enters stealthily, and with a dagger. It is the dagger of the—"

In an instant the magician dashed the liquid to the floor. The girl looked up wondering into his eyes as if awakening from a trance. The deadly silence seemed to oppress him. He raised his hand, and suddenly burst forth the flute-like notes of a choir of voices, filling the air with strains of the most delicious melody.

While the magician's hand was raised, the symphony continued, but when it fell it ceased. Then he bowed kindly again to the audience, and the dark curtain descended amid a storm of applause.

When the rose of dawn flowered in the east the following morning, it lit the windows of Eyrieport, and shone in on the face of one who lay with white lips and closed eyes, never more to waken. The servants, rushing in, found over his heart a single drop of blood, where an instrument had pierced—a dagger, perhaps, long and almost as fine as a needle. On the breast was a solitary white hair, and at once the magician was remembered. He, in the night, had fled, no one knew whither.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

We noticed a few days ago the killing of a man named Barrier by a man named Wilson, at Philadelphia, Nebraska county, Miss. Since then, we have heard the particulars from a member of the Columbus bar, who has recently been near the scene of blood, and the facts make it one of the most terrible tragedies that has ever occurred in this section.

It seems that young Barrier was engaged to be married to one of the most respectable and beautiful girls in the country. The day before the day set for the marriage Barrier met young Wilson in the street and requested him to go with him to the Probate office to get his marriage license. He did so. The license was obtained and Barrier left the office. Wilson, also, clandestinely obtained a license to marry the same girl. The company had assembled at the time and place appointed for the celebration of the nuptials, and just as all things were ready the lady was reported very sick.

Chloroform, morphia and other opiates were administered to her, and in a few hours she was sufficiently revived and the marriage vows were taken. None knew at the time the cause of her sudden sickness. It was afterwards ascertained that Wilson had sent her a message not to marry Barrier. The communication so much affected her that she became ghastly pale and fainted. After the ceremony, as is the custom in that region, the new husband carried his bride to his humble home. That night the pair, after having retired to the bridal chamber, were accosted by several friends of Wilson, and one of them demanded an interview with the bride. She saw him, and in a few moments informed her husband that she intended to return to her father's house at once. She left with Wilson's friends, and went back to her father's house. Immediately afterward she filed a bill for a divorce, alleging that she married Barrier while under the influence of opiates.

A few days after the circuit court was to meet, and on the first day of the court a large crowd collected at the country town. Before noon the crowd were seen rushing to one point where something unusual was transpiring. Barrier was attracted, and approached the scene of excitement, when he discovered Wilson beating with a large stick the minister, Mr. Seal, who a few days before had performed the marriage ceremony between himself and Miss White. As he approached, Wilson turned, and accosted him said: "Do you take up this difficulty?" Barrier replied, "I do." At this revolvers were drawn and five shots exchanged. Barrier was killed dead upon the spot, and Wilson dangerously, but not mortally wounded. —Columbus (Miss.) Sentinel.

A Yankee having told an Englishman that he shot on one particular occasion, 999 snipes, his interlocutor asked him why he didn't make it a thousand at once. "No," said he; "it's not likely I'm going to tell a lie for one snipe." Whereupon the Englishman, determined not to be outdone, began to tell a story of a man having swam from Liverpool to Boston. Did you see him yourself? asked the Yankee suddenly. "Why, yes, of course I did; I was coming across and our vessel passed him a mile out of Boston harbor." "Well, I'm glad you saw him, stranger," cooed a witness that I didn't see him!" That it was me!

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
RAN. D. CUSHEN.
 At Harrisonburg, Rockingham Co., Va.
 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, 1 year, \$2.50
 " 6 months, 1.50
 " 3 months, .75
 Any person getting up a club of ten subscribers, will be entitled to a copy free while the paper is sent to the club.
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 All communications, either from correspondents or on business, should be addressed to "CUSHEN & SONS," Harrisonburg, Virginia.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS.

Oats came originally from North Africa. Rye is a native of Siberia. Barley was found in the mountains of Ilia a B. K. wheat first came from Sideria and Tartary. The potato is a native of Peru and Mexico. Hemp originated in Persia and the East Indies. Cucumbers, also, came from the East Indies. Cabbage grew wild in Sicily and Naples. Currants and gooseberries came from the south of Europe. Parsnips are supposed to have come from Arabia. Peas originated in Egypt. Garden beans came from the East Indies. Citrons came from Greece. Onions originated from Egypt. Celery came from Germany. Parsley was first known in Sardinia. Radishes are a native of China and Japan. The guinea came from the Island of Crete. Horse-radish came from the south of Europe. The sunflower came from Peru. The pear and apple from Europe. The mulberry tree came from Persia. The chestnut from Italy. The walnut and peach came from Persia. The horse-chestnut originated at Taisbet. The pine is a well known native of the East.

HUMOROUS.

"Ma, whereabouts is the State of matrimony?" "You will find it in one of the United States," was the answer.

An editor received a letter in which weather was spelled "wether." He said it was the worst spell of weather he had ever seen.

Two thin shoes make one cold; two colds one attack of bronchitis; two attacks of bronchitis one mahogany coffin.

A house painter recently gained a door so exactly in the imitation of oak that last year it put forth leaves and grew an excellent crop of acorns.

A merchant not conversant with geography on hearing one of his vessels was in jeopardy, exclaimed: "Jopurdy, Jopurdy where in the world is that?"

An Irishman being in church, where the collection apparatus resembled an election box, on its being passed to him whispered, in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalized, and could not vote but he was ready to make a speech.

"Mrs. Brown they say your husband follows very crooked ways." "Well, Mrs. Smith, that is not strange, for when he was a boy he got so



Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.

WEDNESDAY, . . . APRIL 29, 1868.

RAN. D. CUSHEN, Editor.

Postponement of the State Election.

It will be seen from the subjoined order, from military headquarters, that the election ordered by the callawagery to come off on the 24 of June will, in all probability, be postponed for an indefinite period.

General Schofield has just returned from Washington.

Here is the order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DIST.,
RICHMOND, VA., April 24th, 1868.
To the People of Virginia:

No appropriation having yet been made by Congress to defray the expenses of an election in Virginia for ratification or rejection of the constitution, and the revision of registration preceding such election, I am not now authorized to order the Boards of Registration to carry into effect the ordinance of the Convention providing for such election.

If Congressional action on the subject be so long delayed that the election cannot properly be held at the time appointed by the Convention, June 24, Congress will doubtless substitute a later day, of which due notice will be given.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General.

LATEST NEWS.

Tuesday night's mail brings the following news:

The election in Georgia is still in doubt. Gordon carries some of the strongest negro counties.

General Canby telegraphs General Grant that North Carolina, as far as heard from, gives 7,840 majority for the Constitution.

Republican authorities to day admit that "impeachment stock" from some indefinable cause, has a downward tendency. In fact, on all sides it is admitted that the Senate will acquit the President.

Gen. Schofield also appointed a set of municipal officers for the town of Staunton and Charles E. Midam to be mayor of Fredericksburg.

THE ELECTION

The recent order of Gen. Schofield, indefinitely postponing the day for the vote to be taken on the ratification or rejection of the infamy purporting to be a constitution, has a deeper meaning than is manifest on the surface. It is true the reason assigned, that there had been no moneyed arrangement made, either by Congress or the State Legislature, for the revision of registration, &c., may be well founded. But this is not the controlling consideration which has influenced the order of Gen. Schofield. He is acting under instructions from his Radical masters at Washington. It is perfectly apparent that the popular sentiment of Virginia will overwhelmingly repudiate the bawling of the late hybrid monogamy that was in session in Richmond. Therefore it will not be submitted to their action, but the Convention will be recalled, and under positive and mandatory orders, compelled to modify some of the provisions of that instrument. Instead of the test oath qualification for voters, universal suffrage and universal amnesty will be substituted. The clause enacting the exemption law, and affecting the stay law will be stricken out, and the church property question passed over. Other modifications may be made, with a view to the formation of a constitution that will stand a better chance of adoption by the popular vote.

The whole scheme of this usurpation by Congress is so abhorrent to all our ideas of right and justice, and the instincts and education of men who believe in the sovereignty of States, that no possible palliation or molasses could induce us to give our approval of any instrument coming from a body calling itself a convention, and originating with the usurpation of a rump Congress. Whatever shape it may assume, the people will seal it with an emphatic condemnation. By no act of theirs will they countenance the outrages that are being perpetrated against law and justice, and their rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The hand and heart of Despotism must do it. It must be enforced by glistening bayonets upon a retreating people, who, in good faith, surrendered their arms years ago, and are now helpless for physical resistance, but may record their protest by words and acts against the monstrous infamies which it is now sought to inflict upon them.

Believing that the people will not be called upon to vote on the constitution as it now is, we purposely waive a discussion of its hideous character. Not recognizing the authority of Congress to call a convention for the State of Virginia, and utterly repudiating the idea that Virginia is any less a State entitled to all the rights and immunities of a State, now, than when she controlled the nation through her Statesmen, we do not expect to be any more tolerant of any unlawful constitution which may be presented, than we would be of this one. We shall await further developments before consuming time in the exposure of that which may prove to be a myth.

PROGRESS OF THE IMPEACHMENT

CLOSE OF EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

On Thursday, the 23rd inst., the counsel for the President closed their evidence and rested their case. Mr. Boutwell, for the prosecution then commenced a long harangue which he did not finish until the next day. It has no point, and is very dry and ponderous. The whole of Friday was occupied by Mr. Nelson in his address for the defence. We wish we could say it was an able speech—we wish we could say it was more worthy the man and the occasion than those of Butler and Bingham. But, as we cannot do this we will give an extract, and let our readers see into whose hands the President rests his cause.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The court of impeachment was opened with the usual formalities at 11 A. M.

The Chief Justice announced that the first question in order was on the motion submitted yesterday by Senator Grimes, that the court shall meet hereafter at 12 o'clock.

The order was adopted.

The Chief Justice then notified Mr. Nelson to proceed.

Mr. Nelson said he desired first to reply to the report of the honorable manager (Mr. Butler) made to the House of Representatives as to the definition of an impeachable high crime or misdemeanor. He held that "impeachment in England did not mean what it did here. He maintained that Congress had no power to create as crimes and misdemeanors, acts which were not known as such at the adoption of the Constitution. He then referred to the withdrawal of Judge Black, and said his disagreement with the President was a mere personal affair. He then referred in the following language to the attempt to remove Stanton:

"Who can forget the acts that followed the attempted removal of Mr. Stanton? You all remember the testimony of Gen. Thomas, about whom so much has been said by the other side in calling him a weak and feeble old man. Well, if he was a weak and feeble old man, Mr. Stanton had sufficient confidence in him to send him South to organize 80,000 or 90,000 negro troops. You all remember his testimony, however, and did the world ever see such an exhibition of force as was made by General Thomas to get possession of the War Department? These two aspiring secretaries met together, and it is in evidence that they met in a spirit as friendly as twin brothers. He (Mr. Nelson) believed there was some evidence that Mr. Stanton haggled Thomas or something of the kind. [Laughter.] Well, what force was used? Why, they brought out a small quantity of liquor, and it was fairly and properly divided and drunk between them. Was there ever such an exhibition of force. [Heavenly laughter.] But they were not satisfied with this small quantity, but sent out and got a larger quantity, [laughter,] and that, too, was used as force; and with that amount of liquor in him he did probably talk a little more to Kars than he should have done. But this was not all. At a late hour of the night the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this District was called out of his bed, and Mr. Stanton made an affidavit against this old man Thomas, charging him with an attempt to out him from the war office. The next morning, bright and early, Thomas was arrested and carried before the court, and there for his heinous offense, was compelled to give bail for his appearance to answer the charge. He employed a lawyer, and the case came up for a hearing, and after it was ascertained that it was proposed to carry the case to the highest court, he was at once released. Not even bail was demanded but he was released upon his own recognizance, and was not even held to security not to attempt to exercise again even so much force as he had at first used [laughter] to obtain possession of the war office. The whole circumstance reminded him of an anecdote he had once heard of two Irishmen, who, coming to this country, saw many animals of which they had never before dreamed or had knowledge. Among these animals was a woodchuck, who, when he saw the Irishman approach through the woods took refuge in his hole. The Irishmen were determined to see what manner of beast it was, and accordingly one of them ran his hand in the hole to bring the animal out. "Have you got him Jimmy?" asked his companion. "No, by the powers, he has got me," responded the other with a yell of pain. [Renewed laughter.] This was about the way with the case of Gen. Thomas. The Senate was fearful that, instead of getting Thomas, he would get them, and accordingly he was released in spite of his heinous offense, and not even a bail bond taken.

Mr. Nelson then reviewed the several articles charging crime by reason of the removal of Mr. Stanton—or rather the attempted removal, for he contended that Mr. Stanton never was removed. The first four articles; he contended, did not charge such acts as in accordance with precedent would constitute a high crime or misdemeanor. The fifth article charges a conspiracy between the President and Gen. Thomas, but he (Mr. N.) contended that no conspiracy had been proved. The whole purpose, as indicated by the testimony, was to bring the whole subject before the proper judicial tribunal, and it was not shown that any force was ever attempted or contemplated, and under the act of 1861 there must have been force used to verify the charge of a conspiracy. The sixth article charges a conspiracy also, but this Mr. N. contended did not come under the terms of the conspiracy act of 1861.

The President is commander-in-chief of the army, and the Secretary of War and the War Department are under his control, and he cannot be charged with having attempted to seize a department and an office over which he has full control, and which is under his control by virtue of the constitution of the United States. The seventh article charges conspiracy to get possession of the government property in the war office, but he (Mr. Nelson) believed that the answer he had just made to the sixth article would cover this also. The eighth article charges an attempt to unlawfully control the disbursements of the war office. This had been properly met by the answer made by the counsel at the opening of the trial. The president must see that

the laws are faithfully executed, and under this clause of the constitution he has full power to control these disbursements, and cannot be charged with illegality in his attempt to do so. In support of this position Mr. Nelson referred to numerous authorities.

SATURDAY, April 25.—Mr. Groesbeck, counsel for the President occupied the day in delivering a speech which is considered the ablest yet made on impeachment. It was listened to with profound attention by the whole Senate with the exception of Chandler, of Michigan, and is said to have made such an impression that the President's friends are again hopeful of his acquittal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Mr. Bank's bill protecting naturalized citizens abroad, was amended by allowing the President to withdraw commercial relations from offending nations, and exempting ambassadors, consuls and agents from the persons whom the President may incarcerate in retaliation, was passed to-day, 39 to 6.

The pressure on the uncommitted Senators is tremendous. It comes from all quarters.

The apprehensions of the President's friends are increasing.

The new municipal officers of Alexandria have qualified. There are no negroes, and no native Virginians among them.

RICHMOND, VA., April 23.—Ex-Gov. Pierpont yesterday preferred charges to Gen. Grant against Gen. Schofield, charging him with setting aside the laws of Virginia and of Congress for the purpose of enabling ex-confederates who could not take the oath to occupy valuable offices in the State; and further, that Schofield's appointments have tended to discourage the Union cause in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The court meets now at noon. Mr. Edmunds moved that Senatorial speeches on the final vote be published by the official reporters.

Mr. Sumner objected, and the motion goes over.

Mr. Nelson, for the defence, resumed his argument.

SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Evening.—Mr. Nelson spoke all day. The seals of the Senators and in the galleries were filled all the time, and much interest was shown, the attention becoming closer as the effort drew to a close. The points were well made, and in some cases startling.

Mr. Groesbeck speaks to-morrow, and the end will not be reached under two weeks.—One point in Nelson's speech implicates four of the Managers in the Alta Vela affair, which interrupted relations between the President and Judge Black.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Just before the Senate adjourned to-day, the President's secretary arrived with a number of messages.—Immediately after adjournment, an excited crowd gathered around. The messages were opened amid apparent intense anxiety, showing that the President's action are still regarded of some moment. In one message the President withdrew the name of Ewing and nominated J. H. Schofield as Secretary of War, vice Stanton to be removed.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 26.—The returns thus far received indicate that the constitution is ratified by a small majority, and the election of the republican State ticket, though the vote is very close.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 26.—The election accounts are conflicting. The democrats claim Gordon's election by a small majority, but admit the ratification of the constitution. The republicans claim Bullock's election by 20,000 majority.—The radicals claim this district by 10,000 majority.

MACON, GA., April 26.—The indications are that the State has gone for the radicals by a small majority.

Savannah, April 26.—The city count to 12 last night was as follows: Radical, 2,614; conservative, 2,464. For the constitution, 2,619; against the constitution, 2,459. The majority for the radicals in the city and county, so far, is 1,800. Seven county returns give Bullock 673 and Gordon 225.

Several disturbances occurred last night and the night before. A policeman was fired upon, and numerous arrests were made.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, April 26.—The official returns thus far received leave the result of the election still in doubt. The contest will undoubtedly be close. The excitement here for the past two days has been intense, but no disturbance has occurred. The returns from the extreme western counties are anxiously looked for, as they will now decide the result. If the constitution is ratified, the returns indicate that the Legislature will be about equally divided. The returns come in slowly. The mails to-day render the ratification of the constitution quite certain. The radicals claim its ratification by several thousand majority. Hon. N. Boyden, conservative, is elected to Congress by 2,500 majority.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Further returns show an increased majority for the constitution in the parishes. The constitution is ratified and the radical ticket elected beyond a doubt. The Republican says the seat of Mr. Mann, democratic Congressman elected from the first district, will be contested by the defeated republican candidate. The result of the election will not be officially promulgated for several days.

Frauds by radicals, both in city and country, are charged, and one of the registers has reported officially to the commanding general that one of the ballot-boxes bears marks of violence, which shows conclusively that it has been tampered with.

THE PRESIDENT AND JUDGE BLACK.—Elated Example of Mr. Johnson.—There is a portion of the speech of Mr. Nelson in the impeachment case not in the direct line of his argument for the President, but which is nevertheless of peculiar interest, and which incidentally illustrates in a very striking and honorable manner the rigid and uncalculating firmness with which Mr. Johnson adheres to his convictions of duty. It is the recital of facts given by Mr. Nelson relating to the withdrawal of Judge Black from the defense of the President. Mr. Nelson states that while Judge Black was one of the counsel for the President he had an interview with the President "in regard upon him to take action in reference to the rights of citizens of the United States upon the island of Alta Vela, and the sending of an armed vessel to take possession of it. The President having declined to do so, Judge Black (acting for one of the parties interested in Alta Vela) declined to appear further as counsel in his case." Such, said he, "are the facts in relation to the withdrawal of Judge Black, and so far as the President is concerned, the head and front of his offending hath this extent; no more."

Well may Mr. Nelson say that the conduct of Andrew Johnson under these circumstances was such as will elevate him in the estimation of every high-minded man in the country. Here was a lawyer whose great legal and forensic abilities had induced the President to look to him as the sheet-anchor of his defense, and whose combative and vehement energies would have been sufficient to throttle Butler at the very threshold of the struggle, deliberately given up by the President rather than yield to an ulterior purpose, by doing an act which would have increased the President's popularity with the unthinking, and which was actually solicited in a letter signed by four of the managers of the impeachment, since the impeachment proceedings began! But the President did not believe that he had the right to do that act, and though his very political existence was trembling in the balance he refused to do it, knowing he was by that refusal adding to his enemies, depriving himself of the strength of Judge Black's powerful assistance, and exposing himself to the slander which has actually been circulated since, that Judge Black had abandoned him on account of his guilt. It would be difficult to find on record a more noble example of lofty and uncompromising devotion to principle, and there is no true man in all the land whose respect for the President will not be increased by it.—Baltimore Sun.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 25, evening.—The attempted assassination of Prince Alfred has produced a most profound excitement from one end of the nation to the other. The press teems with denunciations of the assassin, and among the people, with whom Prince Alfred was a great favorite, the crime forms the great topic of conversation.

LONDON, Sunday evening, April 26.—Dispatches have just been received from Abyssinia which give the following highly important and gratifying intelligence:

A battle was fought on Good Friday, before Magdala, between the British troops, commanded by Gen. Napier, and the Abyssinian forces, under the command of their king in person. The latter were defeated and retreated into the town. Their loss in killed and wounded was very heavy.

On the following Monday, all his preparations having been completed, Gen. Napier ordered an assault upon Magdala, and the town and citadel were carried by storm.

King Theodore was killed.

A large number of his warriors were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The entire capital remains in possession of the British forces.

The British loss was small.

All the British captives were found in the city alive and well, and were set free.

Gen. Napier's instant return to the coast is expected.

[King Theodore] demanded the hand of Queen Victoria in marriage, which being refused, (perhaps on account of his color, which is not of the whitest, being closely related to Sambo) he flung into prison all the subjects of the English Queen that he could find. Hence this expedition, which has made short work of King Theodore and his little spot of African Territory.]

PRINCE ALFRED RECOVERING.

LONDON, April 26.—Dispatches from Berlin, New South Wales, dated 31st of March, state that Prince Alfred was recovering from the effects of wounds.

A Sensation Book on Mrs. Lincoln.

Elizabeth Keckly, "thirty years a slave and five years a mistress and friend to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln," has written, or had written for her, a book, purporting to give many of the scenes and conversations at the White House which transpired within her view and hearing. Much of the book is trash, all of it is gossip, but some of the political personalities and opinions of Mrs. Lincoln may not be uninteresting. She is represented to have been very bitter against Mr. Chase, classing him as a selfish politician instead of a patriot, and warning Mr. Lincoln not to trust him too far, which advice her husband playfully turned away and disregarded. On Mr. Seward she was especially severe, and rarely lost an opportunity to say an unkind word against him. Mrs. Lincoln, it would seem, was like very many other people in one particular, at least, and that was, in priding herself on her ability to read human character and to command armies. She always declared General Grant to be a great "bother" and said he was not fit to be at the head of an army. When her husband instanced General Grant's successes, she replied:

"Yes he generally manages to claim a victory! He loses two men to the enemy's one. He has no management, no regard for life. If the war should continue four years longer, and he should remain in power, he would depopulate the North. I could fight an army as well myself."

She is also reported to have declared that if Grant should ever be elected President of the United States she would desire to leave the country and remain abroad during his term of office. The reported extravagance of Mrs. Lincoln in "finery" is reiterated and her anxiety for her husband's re-election is represented as chiefly growing out of a desire for means to meet her large debts.

While the opinion seems to be universal, yet no individual is certain that Andrew Johnson will be convicted.

MEMORIAL DAY.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—To-day was observed by the citizens in the sad but pleasant duty of decorating the graves of the Confederate dead. The monument to the memory of the late Colonel Robert Smith of the 10th Mississippi regiment, was erected with imposing ceremonies.

The Supreme Court has decided that the grand jury drawn under General Hancock's order, composed entirely of white men, is illegal, and orders the discharge of the jury.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—The ceremony of decorating the graves of Confederate dead occurred here at Cave Hill Cemetery yesterday. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, several hundred persons were present.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE THAT

N. L. GREINER.
(Immediately under Commonwealth Office.)

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

Stoves & Tinware,

all of which he is selling on the most reasonable terms.

He manufactures every article of Tinware used by Housekeepers, and puts up

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

in the most prompt and substantial manner, and at a fair and equitable price.

Thankful to his numerous patrons for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, I hope by selling good ware, and turning out good work at a reasonable price, to continue to be made up

promptly attended to as usual.

April 22—D. M. SWITZER.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR,

Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results,

BY HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

A Book for all Sections and all Parties.

This great work presents in a simple and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War, the progress of the war, the interior lights and shadows of the great conflict known to those high officers who watched the flood tide of revolution in its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

To a public that has been benefited with APPEALINGLY SIMILAR PRODUCTIONS, we promise a change of fare, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has at last found a historian worthy of its importance, and among the people, with whom Prince Alfred was a great favorite, the crime forms the great topic of conversation.

The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, its official character and ready sale, combined with an increase in circulation, make it the best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Boston, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days.

One in Boston, Mass., 103 subscribers in five days.

One in Memphis, Tenn., 106 subscribers in five days.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work, with Press notices of advance sheets, &c.

Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 26 South Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

April 22—4t.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, Administrator of George Farman, dec'd, will offer at Public Auction, at his residence, one and a half miles South-west from Harrisonburg, near the Valley Turnpike, on Friday the 1st day of May 1868.

The following Personal Property to wit: HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, such as Stoves, Bedsteads, Bedding, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, &c.

LOT OF NEW BED-CLOTHING, such as Blankets, Quilts, Coverlets, &c. There is a great quantity of the above Property, and all fixtures.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF CARPETING.

Several Clocks, Cupboards,

One Horse, One Four-Horse Wagon, Plows, Harrows, one No. 18 LEIGH, one set of Hay Ladders, two sets Blacksmiths Tools, one Loom complete, two large Wood Wheels, four small Flax Wheels, &c., one forty gallon Copper Apple-butter Kettle, Mattocks, Hoes, a large number good BARRELS and TUBS, one Fifth Chain and Stretcher, and a very large number of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—A reasonable credit will be given, the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

The sale will continue from day to day until the Property is all sold.

Wm. REHERD, Administrator.

ALSO,

At the same time I will offer the farm upon which the said George Farman dec'd, lived, containing

EIGHTY ACRES FIRST-RATE LAND.

The improvements are a FINE BRICK HOUSE, GOOD BARN, and all other outbuildings and both the farm and buildings are in good repair. There is a fine SPRING near the dwelling.

We will also offer FIFTY ACRES OF TIMBERLAND, lying about 3½ miles South of Harrisonburg, adjoining the farm of Thos. Washington, and the land will be divided into small parcels as desired.

Wm. REHERD, Administrator.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

G. S. CHRISTIE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

in the building adjoining the Drug Store of L. H. Ott.

I have received a well selected Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Collars, Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Coat Binding, &c., which I will sell low for cash.

April 22.

PUBLIC SALE OF A HOUSE AND LOT IN HARRISONBURG.

By virtue of an order of Rockingham County Court, rendered at its next term, in the attachment case of William Strother, vs. Administrator, ex John O'Connor, I will sell at public auction

On Saturday, the 16th day of May, THE HOUSE AND LOT owned by said John O'Connor, in Harrisonburg, on Wolfe street, near the Lutheran Church.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash will be required for the amount of the plaintiff's judgment, about one hundred and thirty dollars—the residue in equal annual payments, with interest, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WM. H. RHODEHEFFER, Deputy Sheriff.

April 22—5t.

DRESS GOODS—A fresh lot, just received

April 22 by HENRY SHACKLETT.

STRAW MATTINGS—Several pieces just received

April 22 by HENRY SHACKLETT.

COOKING STOVES—A nice assortment, cheap, by

April 22 by HENRY SHACKLETT.

CHEWING AND SHOOKING TOBACCO, the very best Segars, Pipes and Pipe Stems.

April 22 by DOLD'S.

IF YOU WANT TO Examine a large stock of Made Clothing, call at

April 22 D. M. SWITZER'S.

HATS! HATS! Spring and Summer for Men and Boys, a well selected Stock, latest styles—cheap at

April 22 D. M. SWITZER'S.

A LARGE STOCK of very fine Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., latest styles, call and examine

April 22 D. M. SWITZER.

WHITE AND BUFF MARSEILLES at the

LADIES BAZAR.

BEAUTIFUL BALMORAL SKIRTS for \$1.25

at Wm. LOEB, Agent's.

SWISS YACONET, and a full line of White Goods at

Wm. LOEB Ag't's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION.

J. J. LITTELL,
MCCANNYSVILLE, VA.,

Is now in the eastern cities purchasing his stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

and will have them opened on or before the 1st of May.

Give him a call.

CASH PAID FOR BACON, BUTTER and LARD.

April 22 2t

ACCORDING TO MY EXPECTATIONS

I am now in receipt of my Spring and Summer

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Furnishing Goods, such as

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The Old Commonwealth.

Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.
WEDNESDAY, - APRIL 2, 1868.

Local Affairs.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, died at his residence in Albemarle county, on the 25th inst., aged 75 years. Mr. Rives studied law and politics under the directions of Thos. Jefferson, was a member of the Va. Legislature, representing Albemarle and Nelson co. In 1823 he was elected to Congress, where he served three successful sessions, in 1829, he was appointed Minister to France by President Jackson, on his return in 1832, he was elected U. S. Senator, which position he resigned in 1834, and was re-elected in 1835 and served till 1845. In 1849, he was again appointed Minister to France and returned in 1853, when he for the first time, retired from public life. In 1861, Mr. Rives was one of the five commissioners sent from Virginia to the "Peace Congress" at Washington, and was afterwards a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress during the war.

Hon. John B. Baldwin addressed the people of Staunton, on Monday last, upon the merits of the new constitution. From Mr. B.'s reputation as an able speaker, we have no doubt the constitution was well dissected.

Our new Town Authorities have rented a part of the Heller building, near our office, as a Council Chamber and Mayor's office.

A shawl was picked up on the Public Square, on Monday last, which the owner can have by calling at this office and describing it.

Wm. Rehder, Administrator of Geo. Earman, dec'd., will sell a large amount of Personal Property, on Friday next, May 1st. He will also offer two tracts of land at the same time. See advertisement.

Our thanks are due to Niles Manufacturing Company of Boston, Mass., for a silver sewing guide, which they are manufacturing and selling, as per advertisement in another column.

Mrs. Mary Cherryholmes, wife of Jacob Cherryholmes, who resides near Turkeytown, Rockingham county, Va., committed suicide on Wednesday last, by cutting her throat with a razor. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and is supposed to have been laboring under temporary derangement when she committed the act.

Agents are wanted by the National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, for the sale of the "Official History of the War," by the great Georgia Statesman, Hon. A. I. Stephens. This work will only be sold by agents, and hence a good field is opened for active and enterprising men in search of lucrative employment. See advertisement.

The Baltimore Leader is the title of a new candidate for popular favor the first number of which has reached us. It presents a very neat typographical appearance, but, if we mistake not, follows in the same channel which shipwrecked Southern Society, and which will read any new paper in these days of light literature. We wish the Leader much success, but its literature is too heavy for the market. Two columns of matter on the history of the Potato would kill any paper in christendom.

C. J. Fay & Co., Camden, New Jersey are manufacturing a new article of carpet from paper, brief notices of which have heretofore appeared in this paper. We hesitated to recommend it at the time, because we had not tried it. Since then we have used some of it, and so far it wears exceedingly well, and may prove a good substitute for oil-cloth, and as it is so much cheaper, it will no doubt soon find its way into general use. Paper roofs, (water proof) and ceilings are also manufactured by the same company.

The Ladies' Bazar.—Our neighbor, Wm. Loeb, is now nearly fixed up at his new Store, on the Square, near Shacklett's Corner, where he will be pleased to show the public, and especially the ladies, his extensive stock of Dry, and Fancy Goods. Loeb has certainly a fine stock of Goods. Give him a call.

New Hardware House.—Our neighbor, Mr. W. Tabb, of Jefferson Co., Va., has opened a new Hardware Store in the Exchange building, near the "Old Rockingham Bank." Mr. Tabb comes here highly recommended as a gentleman, and has a fine stock of Goods which having been bought for cash, he says he will sell at short profits. We bespeak for him a share of the public patronage.

Miss Emma Denison, an accomplished and beautiful young lady of Richmond, has gone to Columbia, South Carolina, with the purpose of becoming a nun.

Granville Montello, E. S. Wright and Gabriel Cox, horse thieves, escaped from the penitentiary on Monday.

It is stated on good authority that the Ku Kluxes have devoured only seventeen male negro babies in the last two weeks. There is something wrong in the order, which ought to be rectified.

At the late term of Pooshoutas Circuit Court, Mr. D. A. Stoffer, a lawyer of that county, was tried and convicted upon an indictment for perjury in taking the attorney's oath, and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for twelve months, and a fine of \$50.—Greenbrier Independent.

The Baltimore Gazette states that the friends of the President and Mr. Johnson himself have given up all hope of his acquittal since the vote in the Senate on Saturday, excluding Cabinet proceedings as evidence.

The radical organ in Alexandria is quite severe on General Schofield for his failure to appoint negroes to office. It closes its article as follows: "We have only to say that we trust our Republican friends will not be dismayed or divided by this most needless and unhelpful calamity, discouraging as it is."

IMPEACHMENT.

BY A SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

Call a council in Hades after ten days, From his sulphurous throne to his aid in the fray, Call Nero, the burner, and Haynes, the slayer, Call Arnold, the traitor, and Lincoln the slayer, Call Brown, the horse-stealer, and King, of New York, Who, with Lane, the Jayhawker, did such a good part

In hanging a woman without judge or jury— By the Bottomless Pit! said the devil fairy— Send quick for these villains, or less joined with one Cutler, They will rival the infamy of Brownlow & Butler, Send forward my agents and let them propose Some remedy dire for the woes which oppose My role in the Nation which Stevens controls, (That's been a good friend, but is now getting old And will soon want a room where he'll never get cold.)

Speak varlets! have you no remedy hearty, To at once put an end to this Democratic party? The flag is planted out and treason's a burr, No none of that cant will go down any more. Something new must be thought of the evil to reach,

Which Greely can thunder, and Beecher can preach, Now, then, I have ear for what you may say, So Lincoln begin, you were a man in your day, Who would do any work for praise or for pay, Then the great clown and jester, with aloof round to leeward,

As if expecting the entrance of one Billy Seward, Cried, my lord, I know of one thing will bring 'em, Which can easily be done by Boutwell & Bingham, Impach Andy Johnson—put Wade in the Chair, He's a son of your own, and will do what man dare

For the good of your Kingdom, by foul means or fair, He delights in atrocities, most sweetly blasphemous, I heard nothing good ever haunted his dreams! Only vengeance and wickedness and very dark clouds

He'll do, cried the devil, I know very well, His equal never lived on the outskirts of hell! Impachment is good, and will serve in those regions, To annihilate truth and those Democrat legions, Who have broken my sceptre and shaken my throne, And caused me deeply in spirit to groan, Let the Union restored would prosperily bring, To a land steeped in blood and political sin,

Let Congress meet with regularity, and feeling, And when after death brother Brown brings him down low, I'll give him a place right next to old Brownlow, Now motions arising, a place to prepare— That Stevens is coming, my son and my heir; The Union is tottering, and when it is gone— His purpose accomplished—his work will be done, Then turn the land over to the Freedman and Carpet-bag,

The'll do their work well, and neither will lag In stirring up strife, or degrading the flag, With Johnson degraded once more will rule, And make the "Good Government" my slave And my tool

To bring desolation and ruin to all Who dare oppose vice, or resist my enthral, To work them, good varlets, shout loud your lingo, And make this great Union one vast St. Domingo

Stanton has voted a subscription of \$50,000 to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

From certain facts we have ascertained, appearances would indicate that Mr. Davis' "trial" is to be hurried up for some particular cause growing out of the present situation of affairs.

In consequence of orders received here yesterday from the headquarters of the nation, considerable activity was observable in the United States attorney's office. Clerks were kept busy ransacking the papers regarding this case till a late hour last evening, when two government officials left northward-bound. It is asserted that there is reason to believe the case will actually be brought to a hearing of some sort at the opening of the court on the 4th of May; though at last accounts, it seemed to be the prevailing opinion of some high in authority, and au fait in regard to the points above given, that the trial would remain in its present state of postponement.—Rich. Examiner.

The office of the Printers' Circular and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse, formerly located at 36 Hudson Street, has been removed to 515 Minor Street. Address all orders for material to R. S. MENAMEN, 515 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

MUSICAL ADVOCATE AND SINGERS FRIEND. Kiefer & Robt. Singers Glen. Rockingham ham co., Va., May, 1868. \$1.50 a year. This excellent monthly is received. To the student of music it is an invaluable book, besides it is published in our own country, and should be sustained.

THE LITTLE GLASSER. Olive Frothingham, New York, May 1868. This neat little magazine presents many attractions for the young folks. In patronizing such works as these, we help build up a Southern Literature, which in time will render us independent of the north, and do a vast deal of good besides.

GODLEY'S LADIES' BOOK.—L. A. Godley, Philadelphia—May, 1868. This leading fashion periodical, is more richly laden, if possible, with everything of interest to our lady friends than ever before. It is second to no Magazine in the land.

THE OLD GUARD.—Van Evrie, Horton & Co., New York—May, 1868. This powerful Magazine, the very embodiment of true Democracy, and the faithful supporter of constitutional liberty everywhere, should be in the hands of every true lover of his country. It is the only Magazine in the land which upholds the true theory of our government.

YOUNG AMERICA.—W. Jennings Demarest, 473 Broadway, New York—May, 1868. For children there is nothing like it. It is certain to please them with its novel pictures and puzzles.

SOUTHERN BOYS AND GIRLS MONTHLY.—Baird & Bro.—Richmond, Va.—May, 1868. This is a Southern periodical of decided merit, and we cordially recommend it to our people. To young people it is very entertaining and instructive.

THE RADICAL ORGAN in Alexandria is quite severe on General Schofield for his failure to appoint negroes to office. It closes its article as follows: "We have only to say that we trust our Republican friends will not be dismayed or divided by this most needless and unhelpful calamity, discouraging as it is."

MARRIAGES.

HOOD—BLACK.—March 22nd, 1868, by the Rev. Jacob Thomas, WILLIAM N. HOOD, and Miss Mary BLACK, all of this county.

BATEMAN—HOOK.—On the 21st of April 1868, by the Rev. Isaac Long, HARRISON BATEMAN, and Miss REBECCA HOOK, all of this county.

GOOD—GAIRY.—On the 21st of April, by the Rev. Isaac Long, SILAS R. GOOD, and Miss SUSAN GAIRY, all of this county.

MILLER—BOWERS.—On the 9th of April, 1868, by the Rev. A. Poe Boude, ALBERT J. MILLER, and Miss FRANCES G. BOWERS, all of this county.

HAWKINS—HAIN.—On the 21st of April, 1868, by the Rev. T. E. Oison, B. A. HAWKINS, of Augusta, and Miss SALLIE E. HOHN of Rockingham.

HARRISBURG MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. L. Sibert & Bro.

HARRISBURG, VA., April 29, 1868.

FLOUR, Family	11 75
Extra	12 00
Super	12 25
WHEAT,	1 00
RYE,	85
CORN,	60
OATS,	1 00
CORN MEAL,	1 00
BACON, Hog Round,	15
BEEF,	85
LARD, per sack,	4 50
HAY,	15 00
LARD,	14
BUTTER,	35 45
EGGS,	15
PEACHES, Peeled, per pound,	10
Unpeeled,	8
APPLES, per bbl.	3 00
DRIED APPLES, Peeled,	6
Unpeeled,	4
DRIED CHERRIES, per pound,	30
FLAXSEED, per bushel,	2 00
CLOVER SEED,	9 00
WHEAT, Unwashed,	10
Washed,	25

RICHMOND MARKET, Monday April 25, 1868.

WHEAT.—White 270c Red, 230c. CORN.—White, 109c.—Yellow, 112c.—Mix. ed, 108c.

DATS.—Good new 80c.

RYE.—Prime 175c.

MEAL.—Yellow, 115c.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

April 27, 1868.

BEEF CATTLE.—Of the number offered 68 were from Virginia. Prices today ranged as follows: Old Cows and Steers, 4 to 50c; ordinary thin Steers, 30 to 40c; good Steers, 40 to 50c; Stock Cattle, 40 to 50c; fair quality Steers, 6 to 75c; and the very best Steers, 8 to 100c, the average price being about 65c.

SHEEP.—Prices ranged as follows: fair to good at 65c; extra, 70c per lb gross.

HOGS.—Prices have varied but little from those of last week, the market being fairly active at 13 to 14c per 100 lbs net, the latter rate for only very fine Hogs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Masonic. ROCKINGHAM UNION LODGE, No. 27 F. A. M., meets in Masonic Temple, Main Street, on the 1st and 3d Saturday evenings of each month.

ROCKINGHAM CHAPTER, No. 6, R. A. M., meets in the Masonic Temple on the 4th Saturday evening of each month.

April 2, 1867.—If the ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Harrisonburg, propose (D. V.) to hold a dinner and supper to raise money to aid in procuring a house of worship, on St. John's day, June 24th, 1868.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Sir James Clarke's Female Pills Prepared from a prescription of J. C. Clarke, M. D., "Physician Extraordinary to the Queen."

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female sex is peculiarly liable, and which remove all obstructions from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES. It is particularly useful. It will in a short time, bring on the regularity, and thus prevent the powerful remedy, does not contain anything hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue, slight excitation, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and all other diseases, it is a most valuable remedy. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.

SPECIAL NOTICE. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Observe the name of JOB MOSES on the package—purchase none without it—our others are base and unwarranted imitations.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretions, has at last recovered his health, and is now free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sent by mail on receipt of the advertiser's name, enclosing Fifty Cents, by return mail, securely sealed, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, to J. W. H. WEBB, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, BELL'S WHITE OIL. The remedy which White Oil is preferred to all other Liniments because it cures Rheumatism, Chills, Sore Throat, Sprains, Scalds and Burns, Sore Galls and cuts of all kinds. For sale by Druggists and all prominent Storekeepers. Price 25 cents. April 29.

NEW FEMALE SCHOOL. After many urgent solicitations of her friends, Mrs. Josie Turner will open a First Class Female School, in the basement of the Lutheran Church in this place, which has been neatly refitted for the purpose, on the 30th of March 1868 and continue until the 26th of June 1868.

TERMS PER MONTH. In Primary Department, \$2.00 "Advanced English," 3.00 "Ancient and Modern," 4.00 (extra) 5.00 Applicants charged from date of entrance until end of session, except in cases of protracted illness or special contracts. mar 18-41

TO MERCHANTS AND CITIZENS OF ROCKINGHAM. Passengers traveling North over the Orange & Alexandria Rail Road are allowed Twenty Minutes for dinner at the Waverly Hotel, Culpeper Court House. First-Class accommodations for visitors.

GEORGE G. THOMPSON, Proprietor. April 1-3m

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, & C. The undersigned who it is distinctly understood that they are still manufacturing, at their old stand, one door north of the Jail, in Harrisonburg, Va.

LIGHT WAGONS, BUGGIES, & C. They pledge themselves to put up the best of the BEST MATERIAL, thereby insuring its durability. We will give special attention to REPAIRING ALL DISCREPANCIES.

TO PAINTERS FARMERS and all those about the Farm. Lippincott & BAKWELL, (Successors to Lippincott & Co., Sole owners of the Patent, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOODEN WATER PIPE, Gas Pipe, AND EAVE TROUGH!

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE ever made—Everybody, particularly FARMERS and MINERS, send for a Circular, and see the facts for themselves. J. A. WOODWARD, Williamsport, Pa.

Patent Offices. Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to consult with MUNN & CO., Editors of the Scientific American, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A Pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors, sent gratis.

WANTED—EVERYWHERE. Good Agents for our new "HOME BOOK OF WONDERS," also for our "NEW FAMILY PHOTOGRAPH BIBLE." For terms, address A. BRAINARD, Hartford, Ct.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR Bingley's History of Animated Nature, 1200 Royal Octavo Pages. 1200 Fine Engravings. Price Only \$3.50.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR "The People's Book of Biography," containing over eighty sketches of eminent persons of all ages, a country, woman as well as a man; a handsome book of over 600 pages, elegantly illustrated with beautiful steel engravings, written by JAMES P. BROWN, of New York. Send for descriptive circular and see our extra terms.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE SELL FOR ONE DOLLAR, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Silk Dress Patterns, Carpets, Bedsteads, &c. Circulars sent free, giving full particulars, or ten cents sent for One Dollar Circular, ten different articles which we will sell for

ONE DOLLAR EACH. Splendid inducements offered to Agents sending us Circulars, LAURENCE & HART, No. 83 Broadway Street, Boston, Mass.

EVERY LADY AND GENT in the world are wanted as Agents for our ONE DOLLAR SALE. A Circular sent free, giving full particulars, or ten cents sent for One Dollar Circular, ten different articles which we will sell for

ONE DOLLAR EACH. Splendid inducements offered to Agents sending us Circulars, LAURENCE & HART, No. 83 Broadway Street, Boston, Mass.

TO THE LADIES. We are agents for over ONE HUNDRED Foreign and Domestic Manufacturers, and are prepared to furnish the most complete assortment of FANCY GOODS, LUXURIOUS JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, FURNITURE, SHAWLS, SEWING MACHINES, &c., at the uniform price of

ONE DOLLAR FOR EACH ARTICLE. Send your orders of 10 and upwards, for descriptive Circulars, showing what article can be obtained for One Dollar, with ten cents sent for One Dollar Circulars sent free.

WE ARE STILL MAKING A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN TRADE. And selling every description of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, SILVER WARE, FURNITURE, SHAWLS, SEWING MACHINES, &c., for the uniform price of

ONE DOLLAR. We would impress upon our patrons that our Stock is not composed of second-hand Goods or Fawcett's Quilted Stock, but Goods carefully selected direct from American and European Manufacturers, the greatest variety of goods at the lowest prices.

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HOTEL. NEW

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