

The Old Commonwealth.

Volume XIII.—Number 6.

HARRISONBURG, VA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1877.

\$2.00 a Year in Advance

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES KENNEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA.
203-7

JOHN A. COVAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office
with Gen. John E. Rolfe. 203-7

GEO. G. GRATTAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office
South Side of Court-House Square.

MEADE F. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SHARPSBURG, VA.—Courts: Au-
gusta, Rockledge and Highland Counties.

F. A. DAINGERFIELD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office
South Side of the Public Square, in the
building. 203-7

ROBERT B. RAGAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office in
the old County Clerk's Office in the Court-
house yard. 203-7

LIGGETT & LURTY,
PRACTICE LAW in all the Courts, Inferior, Appel-
late and Federal, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office on
West-Market street, nearly opposite Lowndes-
Store. 203-7

CHAS. A. TANCY, ED. S. CONRAD,
YANCEY & CONRAD,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
HARRISONBURG, VA. Office—New Law Building,
West Market street. 203-7

JAMES HAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office
in the Court House, near the Episcopal
Church. Has the office lately occupied by Judge
O'Ferrall, Silbert building. 203-7

DR. FRANK L. HARRIS,
DENTIST, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office Main street,
near the Episcopal Church.
Will visit Mt. Jackson and New Market the second
Monday of every other month, remaining one week.

EDWIN B. HAY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CLERK AND COLLECTOR AGENT,
321 Fourth and a-half Street, Washington, D. C. Special
attention given to claims before the depart-
ments, also to patent law. 203-7

G. W. BERLIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA. Will practice
in the Courts of Rockingham and adjoining
counties and the United States Courts held at this
place. Office in the new building on
Public Square. 203-7

J. SAM'L HARNBERGER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA. Will practice
in the Courts of Rockingham county, the Su-
preme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and the District
and Circuit Courts of the United States holden at
Harrisonburg. 203-7

JOHN PAUL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, HARRISONBURG, VA. Will practice
in the Courts of Rockingham and adjoining
counties, and in the United States Courts at Har-
risonburg. Office in the old County Clerk's
Office. 203-7

DR. J. N. GORDON,
Having returned to Harrisonburg, again offers his pro-
fessional services to his old friends of the town and
surrounding country. Special attention to ob-
stetrics, and diseases of women and children. Office
in the upper rooms of the old Rockingham Register
building, West-Market street, near German. 203-7

DR. D. A. BUCHER,
DENTIST, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office on
the corner of Main and Second streets.
Will visit Mt. Jackson and New Market the second
Monday of every other month, remaining one week.

DR. J. N. GORDON,
Having returned to Harrisonburg, again offers his pro-
fessional services to his old friends of the town and
surrounding country. Special attention to ob-
stetrics, and diseases of women and children. Office
in the upper rooms of the old Rockingham Register
building, West-Market street, near German. 203-7

DR. D. A. BUCHER,
DENTIST, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office on
the corner of Main and Second streets.
Will visit Mt. Jackson and New Market the second
Monday of every other month, remaining one week.

DR. J. N. GORDON,
Having returned to Harrisonburg, again offers his pro-
fessional services to his old friends of the town and
surrounding country. Special attention to ob-
stetrics, and diseases of women and children. Office
in the upper rooms of the old Rockingham Register
building, West-Market street, near German. 203-7

DR. D. A. BUCHER,
DENTIST, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office on
the corner of Main and Second streets.
Will visit Mt. Jackson and New Market the second
Monday of every other month, remaining one week.

DR. J. N. GORDON,
Having returned to Harrisonburg, again offers his pro-
fessional services to his old friends of the town and
surrounding country. Special attention to ob-
stetrics, and diseases of women and children. Office
in the upper rooms of the old Rockingham Register
building, West-Market street, near German. 203-7

DR. D. A. BUCHER,
DENTIST, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office on
the corner of Main and Second streets.
Will visit Mt. Jackson and New Market the second
Monday of every other month, remaining one week.

DR. J. N. GORDON,
Having returned to Harrisonburg, again offers his pro-
fessional services to his old friends of the town and
surrounding country. Special attention to ob-
stetrics, and diseases of women and children. Office
in the upper rooms of the old Rockingham Register
building, West-Market street, near German. 203-7

DR. D. A. BUCHER,
DENTIST, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office on
the corner of Main and Second streets.
Will visit Mt. Jackson and New Market the second
Monday of every other month, remaining one week.

DR. J. N. GORDON,
Having returned to Harrisonburg, again offers his pro-
fessional services to his old friends of the town and
surrounding country. Special attention to ob-
stetrics, and diseases of women and children. Office
in the upper rooms of the old Rockingham Register
building, West-Market street, near German. 203-7

DR. D. A. BUCHER,
DENTIST, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office on
the corner of Main and Second streets.
Will visit Mt. Jackson and New Market the second
Monday of every other month, remaining one week.

DR. J. N. GORDON,
Having returned to Harrisonburg, again offers his pro-
fessional services to his old friends of the town and
surrounding country. Special attention to ob-
stetrics, and diseases of women and children. Office
in the upper rooms of the old Rockingham Register
building, West-Market street, near German. 203-7

DR. D. A. BUCHER,
DENTIST, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office on
the corner of Main and Second streets.
Will visit Mt. Jackson and New Market the second
Monday of every other month, remaining one week.

DR. J. N. GORDON,
Having returned to Harrisonburg, again offers his pro-
fessional services to his old friends of the town and
surrounding country. Special attention to ob-
stetrics, and diseases of women and children. Office
in the upper rooms of the old Rockingham Register
building, West-Market street, near German. 203-7

DR. D. A. BUCHER,
DENTIST, HARRISONBURG, VA. Office on
the corner of Main and Second streets.
Will visit Mt. Jackson and New Market the second
Monday of every other month, remaining one week.

TROUBLE IN THE CHOIR.

There was something so unusual in the singing of the
choir
That the Elder looked up mildly from the tenth
of Jerusalem,
And with redoubled eagerness looked at the foremost
row.
While a hundred necks were twisted in a stare from
all below.
As before the rolling thunder, comes a distant, wail-
ing moan,
There was presence of disturbance in the very organ's
tone,
Just the popping of the pickets, ere the battle's awful
din,
Or the tuning of the fiddles ere the orchestra begin.
An unpropitious observer might have seen with half
an eye
There was waiting an explosion which would blow
them all sky-high,
Or spontaneous combustion, to accept a modern
name,
There was waiting just a motion to burst forth into
flame.

The Soprano sat in grandeur, with her book before
her face,
With her back-comb turned in anger on the Alto and
the Bass;
While the Organist beside her with an elevated
nose,
And the Organist bowed madly at the pedals with his
toes.
How could any one but angels sing when they were
feeling so?
Though the hymn was "Songs of Gladness," they
would make it "Sonnets of Woe."
When we sing about devotion some devotion we must
like,
Or our plaintive tones of worship will partake some-
what of a squeak.

But the Alto sang solo, and then left it to the Bass,
Who was growing in his monstache, and looking for
the place;
While the Organist, in anger, sang the leading part
alone,
And the Tenor tried to follow but it ended in a groan.
As the Tenor-stricken people heard the discord rising
high
It was patent to the simplest there was trouble in
the Choir,
And the Organist, in a fury, closed the organ with a
crash,
And the Alto sobbed in anguish, and the choir had
gone to smash.
When the elder went among them with a view to re-
concile,
The Soprano told her story with a sanguinary smile;
It appeared the wretched Chorister had introduced a
new song;
With a brain new style of singing and a most distract-
ing air.

But to cap the bitter climax, this usurper wore a hat,
Just a duck, a gem, a beauty, and it made the rest look
flat.
And this hat that broke the camel's back, and made
the wrenk complete,
She came early Sunday morning, and usurped the
leading seat.
When the Elder asked the Tenor why he left, he said,
"Because
The Soprano said his chest-tone sounded just like
mine;
And he overheard the Alto one night whisper to the
Bass,
That a man with such a monstache was a palpable dis-
grace."
And the Bass informed the Elder that he sacrificed
his hair;
When he came and joined the Elder's choir to help
fill up the pew.
He was an Episcopalian, and if the people thought he'd
leave,
Any nonsense from a Baptist, they had made a great
mistake.
Then the Organist and the Alto both put on an injured
look,
Saying something in an undertone about a change of
the organ.
But the Elder overheard them as he gently closed the
door,
Uses the words, "A poor old fogey," and "A Sentiment-
al Bore."

And he scratched his poor old noddle, as he ambled
down the street,
With his spectacles on his forehead and his lips
quivering
And I really think the Elder has a hope of slipping
oil
On the troubled sea of music, to allay the sad tur-
moil.
In the meantime service opens with old "China or
Bethune,"
And the Deacon with his tuning fork gives the people
all the time;
And the organ gathers volume, and the people gather
grace,
While they roar out "Coronation" to the Deacon's
hoarsest bass.

There are probably persons in every
country in Europe, although no com-
plicated nation or sect, who still believe in
the Wandering Jew, the Undying One,
who wanders century after century
over the earth's surface, yearning for
death that never comes. Myths live
long in the rustic mind after they have
been discarded by men of the world
and steady thinkers. This is one of
them; and, like most of the others, its
origin is lost in obscurity, although
traceable with much probability to re-
ligious feeling, or to a mistaken ap-
prehension of Scriptural passages.

Rich collections of manuscripts have
been carefully examined by competent
men, to ascertain the most distant
date to which these legends or myths
can be traced. The oldest document
at present known on the subject was
written about six hundred and fifty
years ago, in the reign of Henry III.
The Book of the Chronicle of St. Al-
ban's Abbey contains the following
narrative, of a contemporary event.
One day the Patriarch or Archbishop
of Armenia arrived at the abbey with
a small retinue, including an inter-
preter who could make the Patriarch
and the abbot intelligible to each other.—
He had visited most of the celebrated
shrines and holy places in England,
and had now come to see the shrine of
St. Alban. Hospitably entertained for
many days, the Patriarch held much
conversation with the abbot and the
monks. He was asked, amongst other
things, whether he had seen or heard
anything of Joseph, a mysterious being
who was reputed to have lived ever
since the early days of Christianity.—
The Patriarch replied that he had not
only heard of this Undying One, but he
had been visited by him in Armenia.
The story told by the wanderer was
a solemn one. On the day of the Crucifixion,
Castaphilus, (another name borne
by Joseph), a porter in Pontius
Pilate's house, struck Jesus on the
back with his hand, and bade him
mockingly to move on more quickly. A severe
but mysterious reproof was administered
to him in reply: "I am going, and

you will wait till my return." Castaphilus
lived on century after century, ap-
parently no older than at first. He
became a holy and religious man, nar-
rating to bishops and divines events
which he had witnessed in the apostol-
ic day. He was always serious, ac-
cepted nothing but food and raiment
from his entertainers, and looked out
anxiously for the Last Day.
Search appears to have been made
in vain for any mention of the Wander-
er during the fourteenth and fifteenth
centuries; but quite early in the six-
teenth we hear of a Wandering Jew
who assisted a weaver, named Kokot,
to discover in Bohemia a treasure which
an ancestor of the weaver was reported
to have hidden. The Jew is described
as appearing like a man seventy years
of age.

A few years afterwards the scene
shifts, and according to another legend
the Wanderer makes his appearance in
Arabia. When the city of Elivan was
captured, Fadhilah and three hundred
horsemen pitched their tents between
the mountains. When repeating his
prayer to Allah and Mohammed, Fad-
hilah heard all his words echoed. De-
manding who was doing this, Fadhilah
saw approaching him a venerable man
with a dervish, with staff in hand. The
Stranger stated that he came by com-
mand of Jesus, who had left him to live
upon earth till the second advent. So
upon earth till the second advent. So
far the legend; why the apparition ap-
peared to a follower of Islam is not
made clear.

About the middle of the same cen-
tury the Wandering Jew cropped up
in Hamburg. Bishop Eitzen narrated
that, when a young man, he saw at a
church in that city a tall barefoot pil-
grim, with hair hanging over his shoul-
ders, standing opposite to the pulpit,
listening intently to the sermon, sor-
rowfully sighing, and often smiling his
brow. A rumor spread that he was
the same mysterious person who had
recently been seen in England, France,
Italy, Hungary, Persia, Spain, Poland,
Moscow, Lapland, Sweden, Denmark,
and Scotland. Bishop Eitzen sought
him out and asked him many questions.
The stranger replied that he was a Jew,
Abassurus by name, a shoemaker at
Jerusalem; that he had been present at
the crucifixion; that he had lived ever
since, traveling in various parts of the
world. Questioned further, he declared
that he regarded Jesus as a deceiver
and heretic, whom he helped to bring
to justice; that Jesus, on passing to
the place of crucifixion, stood a mo-
ment to rest at the shoemaker's door,
borne down by the weight of the cross;
that the reproof came to him: "I shall
stand and rest, but thou shalt go to the
Last Day;" that after uttering the
curse, he was struck with a fore-
boding that he would never see his
home again, but would wander from
country to country as a mournful pil-
grim. Returning to Jerusalem many
ages afterwards he found his building
razed to the ground, inasmuch that he
could recognize none of the localities
again; and he regarded this as a judg-
ment on him for his misconduct. The
bishop, to test him, questioned him
concerning historical events which had
occurred in Europe during fifteen cen-
turies, and we are assured, received
satisfactory answers. He was abstemi-
ous and humble, silent until question-
ed, and never carried long in the place.
He spoke the languages of all the coun-
tries he visited, and—so ends Bishop
Eitzen's narrative.

The papal envoys sent to Spain about
the time of the Spanish Armada, de-
clared on their return that they had
seen the Wandering Jew at Madrid,
and that he spoke as good Spanish as
he had before spoken good German at
Hamburg. Another flying rumor lo-
cated him for a time at Vienna.

France was not likely to be without
something to say concerning the inex-
plicable being. At the beginning of
the seventeenth century annalists and
chroniclers often made mention of him.
We next hear of the Undying One at
Naumburg, listening intently to a ser-
mon in church; then a second time at
Hamburg; then at Brussels, where we
are told to believe as follows: Two citi-
zens, walking in a wood near that city,
met an aged man, clad in tattered gar-
ments. On invitation, he took a little
refreshment with them at an inn, but
refused to sit down. He narrated to
them many events which he had wit-
nessed before. He was believed by the
Brussels people to be the Wandering
Jew, but he gave himself the name of
Isaac Laqueudon.

Stories of his appearance in England
within the last three centuries are also
not uncommon, but are evidently fabu-
lous, or a result of crazy imposture.—
For example: During or near the reign
of Queen Anne a man made his ap-
pearance who claimed to be the Wan-
dering Jew; he was laughed at as an
impostor by the educated, but listened
to attentively by the ignorant. His
story was that he had been an officer
of the Sanhedrim; that he had struck
Jesus as he left the judgment hall of
Pilate; that he had since traveled all
over the world; that he was personally
familiar with the habits and customs of
the apostles; that he had known the
father of Mohammed at Ormuz; that
he had rebuked Mohammed for deny-
ing the crucifixion; that he had known
Nero, Saladin, Tamerlane, Bajazet, and
the principal Crusaders; and that he
had the power of healing the sick. We
are asked to believe that learned col-
legians at Oxford and Cambridge tried
to detect him as an impostor but failed.

Those who have seen or known any-
thing of Weber's wonderful opera of
Der Freischutz are aware that its plot
depends in part on the German legend
of the Wild Huntsman. This legend,
it appears, has in some instances been
mixed up with the story of the Wan-
dering Jew; inasmuch that it is difficult
to say who the one ends and the other
begins. In the Hartz Mountains—a
region well suited for the birth of su-
perhuman or preterhuman myths—the
Wild Huntsman is believed by some of
the peasantry to be the veritable Wan-
derer himself, but with a little change
of attendant incidents. He is a Jew
who, eighteen centuries and more ago,
refused to suffer Jesus to drink out of
a river or out of a horse-troth, but
contemptuously pointed out to him the
hoof-print of a horse, in which a little
water had collected, and bade him
quench his thirst therewith.

Instead of the Wild Huntsman other
legends and belief have come to be mix-
ed up with that of the Wandering Jew.
There are parts of France in which
the sudden roar of a gale at sea is attrib-
uted to the Wanderer passing by there.
In some countries he has been regarded
as a kind of impersonation of Jews
generally. One version of the story as-
sociates him with the servant whose
corpse Peter cut off, while another con-
nects him with the Jew who sold the
girdles to the soldiers of the Holy Sepulchre.
The girdles are brought into the
city, and you pass along
the hanging cliff; and as you pass along
them, guided by the light of torches,
you observe portholes at intervals of
fifteen or twenty feet, with brass or-
nament peeping out menacingly from
every one. Ascending constantly, you
find that there is tier after tier of these
tunnels. There, if necessarily should
arise, the gunners might stand and
shoot their deadly fire upon fleet
or cohort, perfectly shielded by the
massive and solid rock, which no mis-
sile, however destructive, could more
than feebly indent. The Window Gal-
eries, which are excavations wholly
within the rock, form a continuous
subterranean passage of two thousand
feet in length, twelve feet high, and
twelve wide, and this passage, ascends
by the same zigzag course which is seen
in the great roads that wind over the
Alps, till it gives an outlet near the
summit.—Harper's.

Some interesting observations on
the habits of the inhabitants of the An-
daman Islands, by Surgeon Major
Hodder, appear in the appendix to a
report of the Army Medical Depart-
ment for 1875. The account given of
these people, though not on the whole
unfavorable, does not leave the impres-
sion that they form a pleasant society,
or that the islands are a desirable place
of residence. With the exception of a
considerable variety of birds; there is a
great deficiency of animal life—wild
pigs and cats are nearly all that are
known or believed to exist. Insects,
lizards and snakes are, however, com-
mon. The aborigines are not cannibals,
as reported, and indignantly deny the
imputation, nor are they, as has been
stated, deformed and hideous, though
not exactly prepossessing in ap-
pearance. In height they vary from
4 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 1 inch; they
are extremely black, more so than the
African negro, and some of them have
"a dull, leaden hue, like that of a
black-leaded stove." They are fond of
dancing, and have a strong sense of the
ridiculous, are exceedingly passionate
and easily aroused by trifles, when
their appearance becomes diabolical.
The men wear no clothing, and the
women very little. They cover their
bodies with red earth, and as orna-
ments wear strings of their ancestors'
bones round their necks, or a skull
slung in a basket over their shoulders.
They are tattooed all over their bodies,
their heads are shaven, with the excep-
tion of a narrow streak from the crown
to the nape of the neck. They rarely
have eyebrows, beard, monstache,
whiskers or eyelashes, and are fond of
liquor and smoking. They are short
lived and not healthy, not many pass-
ing forty years of age. Their language
consists of few words, and these sound
harsh and explosive, and are principal-
ly monosyllables. Their chief amuse-
ment, and indeed nearly their only
one, is dancing, a monotonous song,
and the music of a rough skin drum,
which they play by stamping on it
with their feet. Their method of court-
ship and marriage has the merit of
simplicity. The youth who is a candi-
date asks a certain kind of ray-fish,
which gives him the appellation of
"Goomo," or "bachelor desirous of
marrying." The girls who are mar-
riageable wear a certain kind of flower.
The ceremony consists in the pair
about to be married sitting down apart
from the others and staring at one an-
other in silence. Towards evening the
girl's father or guardian joins the
hands of the pair; they then retire and
live alone in the jungle for some days.
The islanders make nothing but canoes,
bows, arrows, spears and nets,
and these are necessary to supply them
with their daily food. On the first es-
tablishment of the penal settlement in
the Andamans the favorite occupation
was murdering the convicts and taking
their irons for arrow-heads; but they
gradually gave up this objectionable
practice, and now within a radius of
ten or fifteen miles from the settlement,
stragglers are, as a rule, safe from at-
tack, though beyond this radius Euro-
peans, except in sufficient numbers,
and with arms for protection, would
probably be roughly handled. Of late
years "bomes" have been established
for the Andamanese, consisting of large
bamboo sheds, in which those who
come in from the jungle put up, com-
ing and going, at will. They seem,
however, to prefer the jungle, and the
attempts made to cultivate their ac-
quaintance do not appear to have been
crowned with success.

A lady living near Baltimore, who
is very deaf, stopped a milkman as he
was passing the house the other day
and asked him how much he charged
for a quart of milk and then put up
her ear trumpet to catch the reply.
He drew a quart of milk and emptied
it into the trumpet, and the result has
been that he has to go three miles out
of his way to keep out of sight of the
lady's son.

The biblical record of the period an-
terior to the Flood, when human life is
set down at a duration of eight or nine
hundred years, seems to have had
something to do with many of the
legends relating to the Wandering Jew.
True, there are inconsistencies in time,
place, person, and circumstances in
such legends; but this is no more than
may reasonably be expected.

That there are audacious impostors,
who have assumed the character of this
mysterious being for purposes of their
own, is unquestionable. We have not
yet seen one example as having occurred
in England in the time of Queen Anne,
and Sir Henry Ellis, in his edition of
Brand's Popular Antiquities, mentions
another of much more recent date: "I
remember having seen one of these im-
postors some years ago in the north of
England, who presented a very hermit-
like appearance, and went up and down
the streets of Newcastle with a long
train of boys at his heels, muttering:
"Poor John alone! poor old Joe
alone! I thought he pronounced his
name in a manner singularly plaintive."
Another authority thought the name
sounded like "Poor Joe alone!" and
another, "Poor Jew alone!"

Need we marvel that the story of the
Wandering Jew has been full of attraction
for poets and painters? It is just
the sort of subject, upon which the imagi-
nation has plenty of material to work
upon. An old ballad relating to it is
given in Bishop Percy's Reliques; the
poem of the Undying One is built upon
it; so is *Salathiel*, and so is Eugene Sue's
Jef Zyrtan, founded mainly on an old
collection of popular French ballads
and metrical stories. The Rev. Barrard
Gould has devoted much attention to
the subject, but more with the view of
collecting and comparing the various
myths and legends than of presenting
any of them in a poetical or fanciful
form.

The scenes in the lovely bay and in
the narrow zigzag streets of the little
town are bustling and full of life. The
bay is dotted with ships and boats of
many kinds, anchored in the shadow
of the rock. On the quays of the town
we recognize the reason of the saying
that Gibraltar is an epitome of the
three continents. Here, besides Eng-
lish and Scottish soldiers, who are met
on every hand in the vicinity of the
rock, are to be seen swarthy and hand-
some Moors from opposite Barbary,
with their snow-white turbans, flowing
robes, bare leather-colored legs, and
loose slippers down at the heel; Jews
from over the strait, in gaudy embroi-
dered costumes, with broad varicolored
sashes wound about their waists,
and baggly white trousers; Spanish
smugglers, in tight-fitting coats and
breeches, fastened down the sides with
silver buttons; pretty, dark-eyed wo-
men of Gegoa, arrayed in scarlet cloaks
and hoods, the latter trimmed with
broad black velvet; Spanish beauties,
with long lashes and languishing eyes,
wearing their sweeping black veils and
graceful mantillas; Highland soldiers,
in plaid and tartan, and a race of acclimated
English, bronzed and semi-savage
in feature, the natives of Gibraltar,
upon whose Spanish faces have bestowed
the rather uncomplimentary epithet of
"Rock Scorpions." Out into the sea
stretch the various "moles," the most
conspicuous being the old and new
moles, while at the northern end of
the town rise the towers, battlements
and crumbling walls of the old Moorish
castle, an imposing relic of the days
of Moslem ascendancy. In the dis-
tance, among the hills and groves,
peeps out the ancient tale town of
San Roque, a curious place, and well
worthy a visit. Everywhere about, as
well as on the rock, you are reminded
of the fact that Gibraltar is, first of all,
a fortress. Soldiers and guards, de-
ploying, lounging or on post, present
themselves at every turn. High up on
the cliffs the diminished figures of sen-
tries are seen pacing to and fro; in the
pleasure gardens the most notable per-
sons are the officers, strolling and talk-
ing their ease; the tattoo of drums, the
opening and closing of the great gates
that separate the fortress from the
town, all impress one with the military
importance of the place. Still more
marked appears the military character

Gibraltar.
The scenes in the lovely bay and in
the narrow zigzag streets of the little
town are bustling and full of life. The
bay is dotted with ships and boats of
many kinds, anchored in the shadow
of the rock. On the quays of the town
we recognize the reason of the saying
that Gibraltar is an epitome of the
three continents. Here, besides Eng-
lish and Scottish soldiers, who are met
on every hand in the vicinity of the
rock, are to be seen swarthy and hand-
some Moors from opposite Barbary,
with their snow-white turbans, flowing
robes, bare leather-colored legs, and
loose slippers down at the heel; Jews
from over the strait, in gaudy embroi-
dered costumes, with broad varicolored
sashes wound about their waists,
and baggly white trousers; Spanish
smugglers, in tight-fitting coats and
breeches, fastened down the sides with
silver buttons; pretty, dark-eyed wo-
men of Gegoa, arrayed in scarlet cloaks
and hoods, the latter trimmed with
broad black velvet; Spanish beauties,
with long lashes and languishing eyes,
wearing their sweeping black veils and
graceful mantillas; Highland soldiers,
in plaid and tartan, and a race of acclimated
English, bronzed and semi-savage
in feature, the natives of Gibraltar,
upon whose Spanish faces have bestowed
the rather uncomplimentary epithet of
"Rock Scorpions." Out into the sea
stretch the various "moles," the most
conspicuous being the old and new
moles, while at the northern end of
the town rise the towers, battlements
and crumbling walls of the old Moorish
castle, an imposing relic of the days
of Moslem ascendancy. In the dis-
tance, among the hills and groves,
peeps out the ancient tale town of
San Roque, a curious place, and well
worthy a visit. Everywhere about, as
well as on the rock, you are reminded
of the fact that Gibraltar is, first of all,
a fortress. Soldiers and guards, de-
ploying, lounging or on post, present
themselves at every turn. High up on
the cliffs the diminished figures of sen-
tries are seen pacing to and fro; in the
pleasure gardens the most notable per-
sons are the officers, strolling and talk-
ing their ease; the tattoo of drums, the
opening and closing of the great gates
that separate the fortress from the
town, all impress one with the military
importance of the place. Still more
marked appears the military character

of the rock, as you glance up toward
the beetling cliffs, and see, yawning
from innumerable portholes, and above
long ranges of battlements, and from
many an embrasure and turret, the
cannon which guard the entrance to
the Mediterranean; and as, curious to
behold the marvels of the fortress in
their details, you cross the drawbridge,
go under the low-arched gateways,
pass the parade and Alameda, ascend
the tunnels at the Moorish castle, and
at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last find yourself entering the
rock through an iron gateway, the first
glance reveals the immense labors
which have been undertaken to perfect
by art the defenses with which nature
has endowed Gibraltar. One sees be-
fore him a series of galleries, tunnels
and excavations, conducting appar-
ently into a blank of Cimmerian darkness.
Here, far above the beach, are dug out
steps up the sides of the crags, level
behind the quaint old Moorish castle,
and at last

OLD COMMONWEALTH.

HARRISONBURG, VA.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1877.

The Democratic majority in Maryland on the State ticket is 30,417. This is an increase of about 11,000 on the vote of last year.

A Moffett bell punch in a saloon in Richmond only registered 49 alcoholic drinks for October. The dealer did not sell malt liquors, and J. G. Guignon, thinking that 49 drinks was rather a slim showing for a month's sale, wants the fellow to come forward and show cause why his license to sell should not be revoked.

Fernando Wood, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, says there is an almost universal popular opinion demanding a change in the tariff and excise laws. In regard to the latter the opinion in Virginia is that the tax upon tobacco should be removed. If that were done all Virginia's troubles could be settled in a short time.

Things are coming back to the old order. Democracy rules supreme in two-thirds of the States in the Union; has a majority in the lower house of Congress and nearly half of the Senate. There remains but three negro members of Congress, all of whose seats are now contested by white men. Three years more and the good times of anti-bellum days will have returned.

The latest returns from the Pennsylvania election show democratic majorities as follows. Noyes, for State treasurer, 9,997; Schell, for auditor general, 8,909; Trukey, for supreme judge, 8,042. Official count of the vote polled in Philadelphia gives the following pluralities: State officers—Sterrett, rep., for judge of the Supreme Court, 6,275; Paschere, rep., for auditor general, 5,778; Hart, rep., for State treasurer, 5,500. City officers—Hagart, dem., for district attorney, 1,010; Pattison, dem., for city comptroller, 1,991; Gilbert, dem., for coroner, 1,096.

NO READJUSTMENT NECESSARY.

Representative Moffett received the highest vote in this county for the position to which he has just been elected, beating all competitors about five hundred votes. His supporters should never cry out for re-adjustment. The deficit to the State treasury every year amounts in round numbers to \$510,000. The Doctor's bill punch will almost meet it, and he expects to get up a bill to raise revenue from oysters, which he confidently believes will net the State \$400,000. Should he succeed, and we hope he will, there will be no cause for re-adjusting the State debt, and the tax upon real estate can be reduced after a few years.

Candidates for the Legislature throughout the State have been elected upon the platform of economy in the State's expenses, and if they but half do their duty \$250,000 can be saved. Biennial sessions will save the State \$100,000 annually, we believe it is estimated, and when the tax laws upon whisky and oysters are perfected, and the expenses of the government are reduced, Virginia will be able to meet all her obligations and to cut down materially the tax upon real and personal property. Will the members of the Legislature keep their promises to the people, is the question.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., No. 41 Barclay Street, N. Y., have republished The British Quarterly Review for October. The following are the contents:

- 1. "King Rene of Anjou." An interesting biographical sketch of the son of Rene, his life, his administration, and his artistic and literary works.
2. "The Seats of the Commonwealth" discusses the causes of their appearance, their names and characters, their forms and the logical tendencies, and their effects upon the development of English Christianity.
3. "John Michael." A brief account of this historian's life and works. This information is acceptable, as the biography of Michael is yet to be written.
4. "George Buchanan." An attempt to remove the stigmas which many have sought to fix on the memory of this great scholar of his assumed calamities of Mary Queen of Scots, followed by a short account of his writings and the principal events of his life.
5. "Thomas De Quincy." A review of Page's biography, recently published.
6. "The Greek Revolution." A rapid survey of the war of liberation, which commenced in 1821 and ended in 1827.
7. "The Social Question in Sicily." A striking picture of the unhappy moral and social condition of the island.
8. "Contemporary Literature."
9. The periodicals registered by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Five, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

During October 5,208 immigrants arrived at New York, including 2,918 males and 2,290 females. Great Britain, Ireland and Germany were chiefly represented. There were two Greeks, one Turk and one New Zealander. In addition 3,415 passengers arrived at New York in October of whom 3,093 were United States citizens returning from abroad, and 322 travelers.

Peterson's Magazine for December is on our table, ahead of all others, a very miracle of beauty and cheapness. It has two splendid steel plates, one of them, "Among the Roses," as beautiful as a poem; the other, an exquisite title page; a monochrome colored fashion plate; a superb colored pattern for a chair stripe, alone worth the price of the number; and nearly fifty wood-cuts of fashions and patterns. The stories are by the very best authors, all powerfully written. For 1878 great improvements will be made. Among these will be a monthly Supplement, containing a full-sized paper pattern for a lady's or child's dress, thus giving to every subscriber twice each pattern, extra, during the year. Certainly, all things considered, this Magazine has no equal at its price. The terms are astonishingly low, viz: Two dollars a year, the postage paid by the publisher. The prices of clubs are cheaper still (postage also pre-paid), viz: Three copies for \$4.80, with a superb Mezzotint (21 inches by 36) "The Angels of Christmas," the finest and costliest ever offered, to the person getting up the club; or six copies for \$9.00 (postage pre-paid) and both an extra copy and the premium engraving to the person getting up the club. For larger clubs the prices are even lower. Specimens of the Magazine are sent, gratis, if written for, to those who wish to get up clubs. Now is the time to subscribe for 1878. Address Charles J. Peterson, 300 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Letter from Georgia.

EDITOR COMMONWEALTH:—Your most worthy paper found its way again into the first floor (down the chimney) of our hotel. The Old Commonwealth is always the most welcome visitor that presents itself to any who have ever lived within the boundary of its immediate influence. She comes with a rich harvest from the land over which she presides with so much grace. Few persons have an idea how many in other States avail themselves of her columns, through which to trace the movements of those who enact their parts upon the stage with which they too are familiar. Witness that it has been our lot to be scattered North, South, East or West, we have always found some one who takes the Old Commonwealth, and reads its pages with interest. Few county papers represent local interests with that fullness of detail which characterizes her columns, and give a charm to her pages.

"Fery Mars" has just stepped beyond the western horizon not to again appear in such brilliant vestments for something like an hundred years, and who we saw him so arrayed will not be likely to witness the like again. But the "North Western Det." still shines, and all who read the Commonwealth are glad. If he but knew with what avidity his writings were read, not only in his own county, but in the vast expanse of a wide spread nation, he would not so often be delinquent. In our varied wanderings we hear many complaints that they do not come thicker and faster. Many feel disappointed in their absence. "Seraps" and "points are the things that tell in this fast age. Buckle on your spurs, Doctor, mount your Pegasus and let the world hear his tread quick and often. You wield a weapon mightier than the scapel, and if your elbow friends do not see the full benefits—material and intellectual—other portions of the world do, and remember "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Let other portions of the county catch the inspiration, and let us have seraps to the satisfaction of all interested.

Since our sojourn in these parts, we had the pleasure of meeting some of the worthy and influential representatives from your shores—Messrs. Gibbons, Herring and Irick. All seem prosperous, surrounded by all the ease and comforts North Georgia affords, with its fine climate and productive lands.

We suppose by the time this reaches you the political heavens in Old Virginia will be calm, and the ceaseless clamor which has gone up as the din of battle, will have ceased to invade your quiet and comfort. Not so here. The new Constitution is to be yet voted upon, with its formidable landmarks for retrenchment. But the ponderous question here, is: "Shall the Capital be removed from Atlanta back to Milledgeville?" "The bells our fathers built." These are strange people down here. Everybody wants an office, or wants his name in the papers, and are eternally "shooting off their mouths." (You know it ain't so in Rockingham.) And the little fellows shoot the most—(to instruct the public.) You have doubtless heard of the fellow's speech and the Irishman.

(Closing sentence.) "Gentlemen, the great and momentous issues involved in this question instruct us, gentlemen, that in this question are involved great and momentous issues" (Irishman.) "And faith and stop, and you came out of the same hole you went in at."

"They all, all" make speeches; get some one to hold their hats; fill their mouths with soap suds; shake their fists at the stars; climb up and slide down a few times on the rainbow; mount a tree, and spread themselves into the middle of next week, then take passage for that land of forgetfulness, which flows with salt water and smells of burnt umbrage, and still the "State debt won't be paid," nor "the Capital removed," and they "come out the same hole they went in at." (You know it ain't so in Rockingham.) Cotton—a fine crop, prices low, and so are good lands in Georgia.

\$22,500 FOR A COW.—At a recent sale of short-horned cows in England, a beast named "Fifth Duchess of Hill-burn," was sold amid great applause for \$22,500. She is said to be the highest priced cow in England, and is described as "a charming creature." The largest sum ever paid for a cow is believed to be \$36,750 for the "Duchess of Geneva," which was sold at New York Mills, in that State, two or three years ago. Twenty-two thousand five hundred is the next highest sum.

A battalion of artillery was formed on Friday, composed of the companies in Richmond, Staunton, Petersburg and Norfolk. Capt. H. C. Carter, of the Richmond Howitzers, was commissioned major of the battalion.

Our Philadelphia Letter.

FRIEND COMMONWEALTH:—Did the result of the voting in this city make you scratch your head? It astonished no one here who has watched public feeling carefully. It can hardly be called a Democratic victory in a particular sense—for it was achieved by the people. For once party names seemed to lose their talismanic power. It does seem, good COMMONWEALTH, that the people will stand an immense amount of abuse before they go angrily to the polls and push knives from their stools. For years past, the Reform Association and other gentlemen have vainly essayed to circumvent the dishonest tricksters who constitute the "rings." In vain they appealed to the people to head off Mr. Mann and his assistants, who, to gain fame, were running the city, but Mr. Mann cracked his whip and laughed at the people. Did he not hold the doors of the prisons in his hands? and was he not in possession of a thousand secrets? At all times abandoned men in Mr. Mann—and his "Ring"—their warmist aid, and Mr. Mann seemed to hold his position as District Attorney by a lease which should only end with his life, and pious men prayed that they ought have patience to suffer. Burglars and other villains swore that Bill Mann was a first-rate chap—and voted as they swore. But at the fringe of the arena in their anger and to another tone, and Mr. Mann has "retired" for life.

Running parallel with Mr. Mann, but immeasurably his superior in candor, is the rival politician, L. C. Cassidy. This man has managed the good elements of all parties with great success in this election. A political and social trickster of the first order, it has fallen to his lot to unite all of the incongruous elements, and secure the election of Democratic candidates. All of the speakers (with an exception or two) have been pupils of Cassidy. It was amusing to hear the people at public meetings say: "Here comes Cassidy's pupils!"

To show the changes in political feelings, I have only to state that the elected man to the important post of City Comptroller is a young man hardly known outside of his own house. He owes his success, in a great degree, to the untiring labors of his fellow-student, Jas. Gay Gordon, and shrewd reasoner. It seems singular that two youths, whose names are never uttered in any circle, should suggest and occupy one of the most important offices of this great city.

The death of Morton begets thankfulness that one of the most bitter enemies of the South has been taken away. We have one mischievously bad hearted man less to afflict the world. It is designed to give free admission to all who desire to see the Permanent Exhibition. It is a sad thing that it should be opened upon the Sabbath.

Are you started by the news that Miller has instituted in the Courts for the recovery of 340,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia? The lady says that she will stop the suit if paid thirty millions of dollars! She claims that it was willful to her by her grandfather. Mrs. Miller threatens to cut us down, grind us, bolt us and shake us all to pieces if we do not leave her lands forthwith. The matter looks serious, for Charles O'Connor has taken hold of it, and those who know that legal stuff, know that when he takes hold of a case he never lets go. By-the-way, if Mrs. Miller does get this little sum, what a host of admirers the lady will have, if she is a widow! If a man must have the "chaff" knocked out of him, it is more pleasant to have it done by a golden flail and a pretty widow.

New counterfeiters, \$2's, \$5's and \$10's (mostly upon N. Y. State banks) are plenty here. Truly yours, Geo. R. WELLS.

Important to Distillers of Brandy.

The following letter from Attorney General Field to Judge John W. Ashby will prove of interest to all distillers of brandy:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, Nov. 3, 1877. Judge John W. Ashby: Dear Sir,—Your letter dated 27th instant is received.

The act of 1876 known as the Moffett Liqueur Law, excludes from its operation the distillers of brandy from fruit. Such distillers are taxed by the law of 1875-6. The distillers of fruit under the law has a small advantage over the distillers of grain.

The Auditor of Public Accounts does not differ from this construction.

I am, very truly yours, Jas. G. Field.

The provisions of the law of 1875-6 to which General Field refers is as follows: "The manufacture of alcoholic liquors by direct fermentation and distillation from pumice or from cider or fruits, including grapes, when the quantity of brandy made shall not exceed 40 gallons shall not be required to pay any tax. When the quantity exceeds 40 gallons and the distillery is run less than three months, the distiller of brandy shall pay a specific license tax of ten dollars, but if run more than three months the specific license tax shall be forty dollars. On payment of the above taxes the distiller of brandy shall have similar privileges in regard to the sale of brandy manufactured by him to those granted to distillers of whiskey."

The privilege referred to is that of selling the product of his distillation in quantities not less than one gallon at any place in the State of Virginia. It will therefore be seen that from the construction placed upon the Moffett Liqueur Law by the Attorney General that the fruit distillers are, not required, as grain distillers are, to pay 40 cents upon the first gallon and 10 cents for each additional gallon up to five sold by them; but, under the act of 1875-6 above quoted, sell one gallon or more at any place within the State of Virginia without additional tax.—Page Courier.

The garrison of Kara has resolved to defend it to the last extremity. Turkish dispatches reiterate the accounts of a Russian defeat in the last attack at Erzerum. Keet's mine, near Deadwood, in the Black Hills, has been seized by the miners for non-payment of wages. They have fortified the property and are provisioned for a month's siege. The contractor owes them \$2,500. It is feared bloodshed will occur before a settlement is arrived at.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus—A Lively Experience Meeting—The President Assailed and Defended.

The Senate republicans held a very lengthy caucus Saturday, lasting five hours. There was a very full attendance, and as there was a special pledge of secrecy exacted the occasion was made the liveliest kind of an experience meeting. The topics discussed all had relation to the policy of administration and the appointments to office, and the strictures made on the President were in some instances very bitter. There were Senators who did not hesitate to say that Hayes was a better democratic President than Tilden would have been, that nearly every act of the administration operated for the benefit of the democratic party and the injury of the republicans. Many of the appointments made by him were pronounced to be very unfit, and it was said that he had turned out a number of good officers in violation of his own civil service rules. Several Senators thought that a number of the nominations ought to be rejected.

Mr. Conkling spoke in a stratum somewhat similar to the style of remarks made by him in New York since the election. He did not express the opinion, however, that it would be wise or expedient for the republicans in Congress to force an open rupture with the President. In his allusions to the President he spoke in a perfectly courteous and respectful manner, and took occasion to discuss some of the expressions which were attributed to him. He was convinced that it was the duty of the President to have recognized the Peckard government in Louisiana. Mr. Conkling made no allusion to the New York appointments, nor did he in any part of his remarks speak as if there was any personal difference between the President and himself. He did think that the Senate should exercise its full advisory power in respect to nominations for offices.

There was some attempt to defend the President in his attitude toward the Louisiana appointments, but the sentiment of the large majority was that he had not been faithful to the party, whose candidate he was, as they had a right to expect. While there was this free comment there was from almost every Senator present an assent to the view that it was no time now to have a division in the party, and that it would be well to acquiesce in the President's course as far as he had gone. The sentiment was in fact pretty much what it was at the caucus held just after the beginning of this session. The President is, in the eyes of the republicans, still considered as the best for the interests of the republican party in the future.

There was a long talk over the case of Kellogg and editorially Louisiana matters generally. A Senator remarked that what was said confirmed the impression that the solid republican vote would be cast for Kellogg's admission. During the caucus proceedings the discussion at one time became so anti-republican that one of the President's aides, cautioned Senators not to raise their voices so loud or they would be heard by outsiders.

Both Senators Dawes and Hoar, of Massachusetts, were very decided in advocating that the President should be upheld and in defending much that he has done. It was said by some of the Senators that Mr. Dawes proved himself to be quite as earnest an supporter of the President as Stanley Matthews. The most blatant and fierce of those who opposed the President was Senator Oglesby, of Illinois. He thought the President had ignored and defied the republican party, and he was in favor of taking up the challenge which the President had thrown in their teeth. Don Cameron told him the President had betrayed the party in Pennsylvania and caused the defeat which it suffered at the polls on Tuesday last.

One of the prominent specific matters discussed was the nomination of Col. Fitzsimons as United States marshal for Georgia. It was said that in this appointment the President had displaced one of the best appointees in the whole judicial service of the government; that Fitzsimons was an ex-Confederate and one who could not be depended upon to enforce the laws of the United States for the protection of citizens.

A resolution was offered that the President be requested in making appointments in the South not to appoint a democrat to any office having connection with the administration and enforcement of the laws passed in pursuance of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, where it is possible to obtain a republican of good character. Fears were expressed that if democratic marshals were appointed in the South the United States courts would be powerless to enforce any of these laws, which were already treated as nullities by the State courts. The resolution was not passed because it was concluded that the more proper way would be to communicate the idea informally to the President as the sentiment of the republican Senators. It was urged further that in case the republican of good character could not be found, and a democrat received the nomination for marshal he be not confirmed, unless some satisfactory assurance was given by him that he would faithfully use all the powers of his office to execute all the laws of Congress.

Several other resolutions were offered but none of them were adopted. Among them was one laying down a rule for action in regard to the removals made by the President, and that appointments in lieu of removals should not be confirmed unless the removal was made for good and sufficient reason under a proper construction of the tenure of office law. On this point it was also thought best that no formal action should be taken by the caucus, but that it should be left to each individual Senator as the case came up to decide for himself whether the cause was sufficient.

The Earl of Beaconsfield made an important speech at the Lori Mayor's banquet Friday night. He repeated the declaration that British neutrality must cease if British interests are assailed or menaced in the East, but he does not take a desponding view of the probabilities of peace before any such emergency might arise.

Advices from Texas indicate that the Leridists are helping along the raiders, with the hope of precipitating war between the United States and Mexico and setting the Diaz government.—On the other hand the Texas militia are said to be endeavoring to bring about a conflict.

A northeast snow storm prevailed along the Hudson river, N. Y., Saturday night.

Congress.

The United States Senate was not in session on Saturday, having adjourned from Friday until Monday. In the House the army appropriation bill consumed the entire session. An amendment was adopted fixing the standard of the army at 20,000 men instead of 25,000, the number fixed by existing law. The reduction is about the actual number in the field, was not consented to by the friends of the protection of the Rio Grande border until it was agreed that there should be four regiments of cavalry stationed there.—An amendment offered by Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, prohibiting the employment of troops in the suppression of insurrection or for other purposes except at the request of the Legislatures and Governors of the States, was defeated, receiving only thirty-eight votes, leading democrats taking the ground that there was no necessity for the amendment, and specially commending the Southern policy of the administration. A feature of the debate was in reference to the contradictory reports and dispatches of the adjutant general in regard to the strength of the army. According to the statement of Mr. Atkin, the chairman of the committee on appropriations, five hundred men have been enlisted since the bill was prepared, which he maintains was a clear violation of law, and which will be made the subject of investigation. The bill was finished by the committee of the whole, but amendments adopted were found to be so much in conflict that it was decided to let it go over for a few days to enable the committee to put the measure in proper legislative form.

The army appropriation bill, which has occupied the attention of the House of Representatives for a month past, finally passed that body Monday, and goes to the Senate for its action. As passed the bill limits the army of the United States to 20,000 men, nearly one-fourth of which (four full regiments of cavalry) are to be employed in guarding the Rio Grande frontier. The bill appropriates \$25,768,000.

On Wednesday night last the Court House yard and the store fronts from Dold's to Jacob's saloon were draped in mourning, on account of the result of the election. It is supposed to have been done by the young gentlemen of our University, who recognized that it was a sad day's work for Rockbridge. Young gentlemen, Rockbridge may mourn, but she is not dishonored yet. She will throw off this load.

The Court House was surrounded with black cloth, and immense placards posted on the door and wall, one of which read thus: "By the vote of ignorance and scoundrelism. God save the State!" Another, posted about the middle of the door: "Sacred to the memory of Rockbridge." Another on the door was a jackass dressed in petticoats. Another representing two jackasses quietly feeding at a trough, with the inscription: "Gods! behold the Representatives!"

On the "National" was posted this: "Shoot the Republicanists! The Devil reigns, and Honor is dead." "Great reduction in State debt! Bonds worth one cent on \$100!" The building occupied by Mr. Welch as a market stand had more than its share of these cartoons. One read thus: "Rockbridge gone where the woodbine twined?" "Hark from the tomb!" In memoriam. Rockbridge's honor died November 11th.

Many of the drawings were equal to "Nast."—Lexington Gazette.

Southern Lines to Europe—Six steamships ranging between a thousand and seventeen hundred tons each, are advertised to run from Norfolk to Liverpool, fortnightly, until the close of the year. The first vessel sailed Wednesday with 4,000 bales cotton. Twenty years ago no Southern port had steam to Europe. Now Baltimore has two regular lines, with other steamships putting in frequent trips and New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah and Wilmington possess intermittent lines, running through the cotton season and occasionally afterwards. The main reason thus of Southern steam lines to Europe is, that if they desire regular European steamships they must create other commerce to the West Indies, Mexico and South America. Norfolk is one of the finest harbors in this country, and we heartily congratulate our Virginia neighbors upon its improving commercial prosperity.—Baltimore Sun.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLEY DEAD.—A London letter announces the death of "Champagne Charley." Charles Thorpe was born thirty four years ago. His father left him \$50,000 a year. Being clever, he sought the society of literary men, and liking a social glass, his means enabled him to choose champagne. Hence a few years ago, after his exploits had been told so often as to make him comparatively well known about London, some one embalmed him in verse, and "Champagne Charley" was long a favorite song in the music halls. He never liked it, and always denied that he was the original of the song.

The Earl of Beaconsfield made an important speech at the Lori Mayor's banquet Friday night. He repeated the declaration that British neutrality must cease if British interests are assailed or menaced in the East, but he does not take a desponding view of the probabilities of peace before any such emergency might arise.

Advices from Texas indicate that the Leridists are helping along the raiders, with the hope of precipitating war between the United States and Mexico and setting the Diaz government.—On the other hand the Texas militia are said to be endeavoring to bring about a conflict.

A northeast snow storm prevailed along the Hudson river, N. Y., Saturday night.

DEATH OF THE WITNESS STAND.—At Lewisburg, Juniata county, Pa., last week, Jerome Hetrick, former member of the Legislature from that county and a highly esteemed citizen, fell dead on the witness stand while testifying in court to a bank robbery. Hetrick was a director in the bank, and was about to relate the confession of his own brother in law acknowledging the robbery when his limbs seemed paralyzed, he straightened himself as if making great exertion to move forward a friend rose with him as if to support the quivering form, when Hetrick's jaw fell with a gurgle, and he sank back lifeless in the arms of his friend.

The will of Margaret Hanley of New York, who for thirty years sold newspapers at Fulton Ferry, and who died recently, will be presented for probate this week. She leaves \$50,000, which she divides among her four children.

Mukhtar Pasha reports the defeat of the Russians at Erzerum on Friday with great slaughter. A combined movement by Osman, Mehmet Ali and Chevket Pashas is moot for the relief of Plevna.

There are now 269 convicts in the West Virginia penitentiary, the largest number ever confined there at one time.

Heavy fighting is reported around Plevna during the past few days.

MARRIED.

At the Parsonage of the M. E. Church South, on Monday, November 12th, 1877, by Rev. W. G. Eggleston, Wm. H. Miller and Miss Margaret Armstrong, both of Rockingham county, Va. On the 1st inst., in Luray, by Elder B. F. Grayson, Dr. Wm. H. Miller and Miss Margaret Armstrong, both of Rockingham county, Va. On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. F. Martin, Mr. John S. Richey and Miss Ella M. Locke, daughter of Capt. John M. Locke, of Clark county, Va. Nov. 1, 1877, in Mt. Crawford, by Rev. J. C. Hensell, Wm. G. Hoyer and Mr. E. K. Yarnes. Nov. 1, 1877, by Rev. Frederick Kline, Wm. A. Anderson and Susanah H. Kline.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with columns for various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Apples, Bacon, Butter, Beans, Blackberries, Cornmeal, Eggs, Flour, Feathers, Fish, Gingers, Hides, Lard, Molasses, Oil, Potatoes, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Wheat, Wool, and various other goods.

HARRISONBURG MARKET.

Table with columns for various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Flour, Eggs, Butter, Potatoes, Onions, Dried Apples, and various other goods.

New Advertisements.

COOK'S CREEK LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county rendered at the May Term, 1877, in the case of Joseph C. Cook vs. Joseph C. Cook and others, and affirmed by the Court of Appeals of Virginia, we, as Commissioners under said decree, will

On Tuesday, 11th day of December, 1877, sell on the premises, to the highest bidder or bidders, three complying with the terms of said decree.

TWO TRACTS OF LAND.

In said decree mentioned, being near Dayton in said county, containing TOGETHER ABOUT 250 ACRES. These lands are among the very best in Rockingham and are highly improved, having TWO VALUABLE BRICK BUILDINGS thereon, with necessary out-buildings for Orchard, plenty of running water, good timber, &c. They will be offered and sold in parcels or as a whole, as may be most expedient. The land will be sold subject to the dower right of Abigail Coffman, the widow of Joseph Coffman, deceased, whose interest has been laid off and assigned to her under said decree. TERMS—50000 in hand as may be sufficient to pay the complainant's costs out of the Circuit Court and expenses of sale, and the residue in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to execute bonds with approved security for the deferred payments.

On Tuesday, 11th day of December, 1877, sell on the premises, to the highest bidder or bidders, three complying with the terms of said decree.

"Punch me Gently, Father Time."

It is the title of a new and beautiful Song and Chorus by CHARLIE BAKER, author of the famous "Who Holds the Cards?" and "The Millionaire." The whole world will soon be singing "Punch me Gently, Father Time." Any music dealer will mail you this beautiful song for 4c. Published by F. W. HELMICK, 50 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to me by either note or open account are hereby notified to come forward at once and settle up. I was closed by my business between this date and December 1st, next. I hope no party has any notes or accounts due to me, but if not attended to promptly, the business will be placed in the hands of official collectors. HENRY WILHEDE, nov15-2w

GO TO ANDREW LEWIS'

If you are in need of a good CLOCK, He has an assortment of both eight-day and thirty-hour Clocks at very low prices.

ANDREW LEWIS

Repairs Watches, Clocks and Jewelry in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable prices. All work warranted twelve months.

SALES.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree rendered in the case of George Miltnerberger et al., vs. Mary E. Miltnerberger et al., by the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, Va., at the Fall Term, 1877, thereunder, undersigned Commissioners appointed and sworn to, will sell on the premises, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, 30th day of November, 1877, THE TRACT OF LAND, situated near Cross-Kays, in Rockingham county, Va., containing

ABOUT 100 ACRES, known as the Conrad and Elizabeth Miltnerberger farm. This is regarded as a good farm and well watered, and is situated on the day's sale. TERMS—\$100 cash in hand; the residue in four equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds with approved personal security, and the title retained as further security. J. S. HARRISBERG, Commissioner. nov15-4w

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

In pursuance of a decree rendered on the 5th day of March, 1876, by the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, in the case of Wm. P. Blose vs. John N. Pells, &c., shall proceed to sell on the premises, on Thursday, 20th day of November, 1877, at the front door of the Court-House, in Harrisonburg, to sell the land in the bill and proceedings aforesaid, cause mentioned, at public auction, upon the following terms: One hundred dollars in hand, and the balance in one and two years, interest from date of sale—the purchaser to give bonds with approved security of bearing interest from the day of sale, and the title to be retained as ultimate security. THIS IS A VALUABLE TRACT OF 200 ACRES OF LAND, with a well improved Orchard, &c., situated near White's Church, about two miles west of Cross-Kays, towards Cross-Kays, &c. G. W. BELLIN, Comm'r. nov15-4w

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, rendered at the April Term, 1877, in the consolidated cases of A. K. Locke, Trustee for the estate of L. S. Woodson, Administrator, vs. John B. Shelton, Executor, &c., vs. Wm. A. Parsons, &c., and Jane E. Woodson, &c., vs. Wm. A. Parsons, &c., I, as Commissioner, will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises,

On Tuesday, 27th of November, 1877, all of that tract of land owned by Limes Woodson in his life time, known as the

TAYLOR SPRINGS MILL TRACT.

containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, lying about four miles east of Harrisonburg, and adjoining the Taylor Springs Canal, and other interest in said power, with mill and dwelling-house on the tract. They offer this property for sale, in compliance with an order of the Court, and the residue thereof, in one, two and three years without security, the purchaser to give bonds, bearing interest from the day of sale, and the title to be retained as ultimate security. GEO. G. GRATTAN, Comm'r. nov15-4w

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, rendered at the January Term, 1876, in the case of Wm. A. Long vs. J. H. Grim, &c., I shall proceed, On Monday, 19th of November, 1877, in front of the south door of the Court House of Rockingham county, to sell the land in the bill and proceedings aforesaid, cause mentioned, at public auction, upon the following terms: One hundred dollars in hand, and the residue thereof, in one, two and three years without security, the purchaser to give bonds, bearing interest from the day of sale, and the title to be retained as ultimate security. For further information apply in person by letter to

For D. H. Bolton, S. R. C. COOK & CO., Mt. Crawford, Va. nov15-4w

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR RENT.

In Mt. Crawford, Rockingham Co., Va. THE undersigned having purchased the Mill property of the late J. H. Bolton, and the same being well adapted for the manufacture of flour, and the residue thereof, in one, two and three years without security, the purchaser to give bonds, bearing interest from the day of sale, and the title to be retained as ultimate security. For further information apply in person by letter to

For D. H. Bolton, S. R. C. COOK & CO., Mt. Crawford, Va. nov15-4w

Commissioner's Notice.

HENRY S. SOULE, Executor of the estate of John C. Soule, deceased, of Rockingham county, Va., hereby gives notice that he has taken possession of the real estate of the said John C. Soule, deceased, and that he is ready to receive the same, and that he is ready to receive the same, and that he is ready to receive the same, and that he is ready to receive the same

OLD COMMONWEALTH.

HARRISONBURG, VA., Nov. 15, 1877.

Definitions—By an Old Man.

Man—A conglomerate mass of hair, tobacco smoke, confusion, conceit and boots.

Woman—The waifer, perforce, on the aforesaid animal.

Husband—An instrument constructed to grow over shirt buttons that "aren't there."

Wife—A machine made for darning stockings, making puddings and sewing on shirt buttons.

Father—A being who thrashes the boys and "won't fork over" as his fair olive branches desire.

Mother—A pleasant song—a sweet vision of childhood.

Child—A compound of delightful and distressing elements.

Baby—an invention for keeping people awake at night, and for the agrandizement of washerwomen.

Probably most of our girls have felt so, but few of them ever had the grace to express it in this way: "She frankly declared that the first time a sleeve encircled her waist she seemed to be a pavilion built of rainbows, the window sills of which were composed of roilian harps."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW STOCKS OF

GOODS AT NEW PRICES!

THE undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him by the people of the several communities where he is doing business, viz: Louisville, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio, desires to state for the information of his friends, that he is now in receipt of

NEW GOODS

at all the places, and that it is his purpose to prosecute business with vigor, steadiness and determination to please all who favor him with their patronage, and if possible, to do so at a price that will be a pleasure to all.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

Our friends will pardon us, we trust, when we assure them that we are at Louisville perhaps the best variety store to be found in the Valley, and that our own ready dollar goes as far there as elsewhere, and that our prices are all uniformly as low as can be found anywhere.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me. I used them (not with little faith). I am now a well man, and my health is restored to me. I can now eat, sleep, and enjoy my life as of old. I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. R. L. SIMMONS, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. TUTT has been engaged in the practice of medicine for twenty years, and for a long time was a prominent member of the Medical College of Georgia. His pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the most powerful and non-toxic ingredients of astringent, purgative, and nutritive.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to be properly assimilated. Thus the system is nourished, and the bowels are regular and healthy.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery. They are free from all quackery, and are free from all quackery.

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE—HARRISONBURG, VA.

IN organizing "THE VIRGINIA LAND BUREAU" the projectors have in view the dissemination of information relative to the agricultural, mineral and timbered lands of the State, and the great mineral resources of the Commonwealth, and to furnish a thorough acquaintance with the business and reliable information, as these subjects to those seeking either home or investment.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

The Bureau is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State, and is a great benefit to the State.

DRUGS, & C.

JAMES L. AVIS, DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST.

PREPARED PAINTS—The sole agency for the only prepared and colored paints in the market. They are being used very extensively, and some of the finest houses in town are being painted with them.

The painters and property owners who use them will testify that they will cover more surface, are more durable, make a handsome finish and are cheaper than any other paint sold.

The superior quality and extensive sale of these paints have induced parties to offer an inferior milled paint for sale, which is a chemical composition of water combined with inferior pigments, and is not so durable as the other.

By the addition of an alkali, I can prove by actual test the superiority of these paints over all others, and advise those contemplating painting, call and see me before purchasing. These paints are constantly on hand, and will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used. These paints will be repaid at the expense of the manufacturer if they are not used.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CLICK & MILLER, BRIDGEWATER VA.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to do all work in their line with neatness and dispatch.

WE MAKE TO ORDER AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHETONS, SPRING WAGONS, SULKIES, & C.

Our material is first-class and all work warranted. We are not only experienced and first-class workmen employed.

OUR PRICES IN ALL CASES MODERATE. GIVE US A CALL, and we will be glad to make it to your advantage to purchase of us.

CLICK & MILLER, BRIDGEWATER, VA. August 23, 1877.

READ!! READ!! READ!!

A. H. WILSON, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, HARRISONBURG, VA.

Has just received from Baltimore and New York the largest and best assortment of

SADDLES, COLLARS, HARNESSES, and Saddle Trappings, ever brought to this market, which he will sell lower than any dealer in the Valley.

SADDLES from \$4.00 up; HIGGY HARNESS from \$1.00 up, and all other goods in proportion.

Will call and examine for yourself and compare my prices with those of others. I will WHOLESALE to the country Saddle and Harness Makers at city wholesale prices which will leave them a fair profit. I keep on hand everything in their line, with a full stock of

Saddlers' Hardware and Trimmings, at lowest prices. I have a large and complete stock of all the things that are used in the harness and saddle business.

I am prepared to furnish physicians and others with articles in my line at a reasonable rate as any other establishment in the Valley. I have a full stock of all the things that are used in the harness and saddle business.

Special attention paid to the compounding of Physicians' Prescriptions. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

L. H. OTT, BRIDGEWATER, VA.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

JOSEPH NEV, CONFECTIONER, IS LAYING IN A BIG STOCK OF

Confectioneries, Fruits, Fancy Groceries, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Toys, Notions, &c., which he offers at