



# Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, February 5, 1867.

## WILL CONGRESS INTERFERE.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, several years ago, published "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a novel of considerable dramatic power, in which she depicted the Southern people, and pictured the institution of slavery in the most forcible manner in which it could be found in isolated cases; and to support her assertions she subsequently gave to the public a "Key" which was made up entirely of such instances of wrongs as the annals of the whole slave-holding region for more than thirty years could furnish. These books were read by vast numbers of people everywhere, and did more to engender bitter hatred of Southern people in shallow minded philanthropists of the New England school, than all else ever written upon the negro. Comparisons were drawn between the two sections of the Union, to the great praise of the North and, of course, to the equally great detriment of the South—Massachusetts was especially lauded; and was held up as a model of freedom by which the rights of all men, black and white, were sacredly regarded and cared for. This book and its "key" did a vast deal towards bringing about the terrible war from which we have just emerged; and as their statements were regarded as greater even than gospel truths by most of them who went into the war upon the patriotism of abolition of slavery, they pointed the vengeance of that portion of the army not only in the wiping out of slavery, but in all manner of insults, wrongs and outrages to those of us who had dared to uphold "the peculiar institution" in defiance of the will of the pious Puritans whose creed teaches absolute submission to their dogmas, political and religious—a submission which must be forced at the point of the bayonet and at the expense of the constitution. The smoke of the great battle having cleared away, let us take a look at Massachusetts, and see if there is nothing in her laws calling for congressional intervention. She was the first of all the States to establish slavery by legislative enactment, which was done in 1641, and only abandoned it when it was found not to pay in her cold climate. While slavery lasted in "that pure community of enlightened and pious patriots," it was enforced with a savage cruelty unknown to any other; and the advertisements of slave owners were equally, if not more repulsive than that of Mrs. Stowe has set forth in her "Key," as may be seen by the following, taken from the newspapers of those days. One of them offers for sale:

"Very good Barbadoes rum, and a young negro that has had the small-pox."

Another trader offers

"Likely negro men and women, just arrived."

Another has

"Negro men, new, and negro boys who have been in the country for some time; also, just arrived, a choice parcel of negro boys and girls."

Another:

"A likely negro man, bred in the country, and bred a farmer—fit for any service."

Another:

"A likely negro woman, about 19 years old and a child six months of age, to be sold together or apart."

More marvelous is another of the following tenor:

"A negro child, soon expected, of a good breed, may be owned by any person inclined to take it."

The reader may, by this time, exclaim, "Enough! enough!" but here is one sample more to complete the assortment:

"To be sold, an extraordinary likely negro woman, 17 years old; she can be warranted to be strong, healthy, and good natured; has no notion of freedom; has been always used to a farmer's kitchen and dairy, and is not known to have any failing but being with child, which is the only cause of her being sold."

This immaculate State, it is true has abolished slavery, but it still retains the very worst species of all slaveries, that of white puppers. Regular sales, authorized by its laws, are made of puppers, who are knocked down to the lowest bidder, and the purchasers have the legal right to hold them as slaves by tenures equally as strong as those by which we hold the negro; and they expect to make and do make their miserable profit out of the contract by exacting labor often not in the power of the poor creatures to perform, and by stating them in food to the verge of starvation. The arm of Federal power has been invoked to destroy local institutions far less inhuman and scandalous. Will it be invoked against the seditious enactments of the immaculate Massachusetts?

**MORE INQUIRY.**

The carpet-bag and over-coat stealers, and political rick robbers, who constitute the Legislative body of the stolen State of West Virginia, are trying to surpass in meanness and ultram, the rump Congress at Washington. Not content with robbing Mr. Yantis of this county of his seat in the House of Delegates, they are now making arrangements to rob him of the costs incurred by his opponent, Koonce, in contesting his seat. A man named McQuilkin, who in consequence of the revolution, has been vomited to the surface as a politician, and who holds a seat in the Legislature from the neighboring county of Berkeley, has offered in the House of Delegates, the following infamous resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Delegates be authorized to ascertain the costs incurred by George Koonce in the contested election case between said Geo. Koonce and S. V. Yantis, which costs shall be paid by said S. V. Yantis.

Now, Mr. Yantis went from this county to Wheeling as accredited delegate. He had been elected over George Koonce by a very decided majority, notwithstanding the outrages perpetrated by the Board of Registration, of which the tipster of Koonce was a member. All the manipulation of the polls failed to secure the election of Koonce. The

people detested him, and they repudiated him as unworthy to represent them. The Board of Supervisors, when they counted the votes, without hesitation, gave the certificate to Mr. Yantis. He was the first returned candidate. Koonce smarting under his defeat, and galled at the realization of his unpopularity with the people, thundered in the ears of the Board of Supervisors his determination to have his seat. He had just seen enough to know the complexion of the body before which his case would come up. Unscrupulous himself, he knew that he had an unscrupulous set to deal with, and that they would not regard the decision of the Board of Supervisors of the county to the House of Delegates of West Virginia. The latter body was radical; its leader, a man named Ferguson, was a thief who had been indicted by a grand jury in Kentucky; the Governor of Kentucky had pardoned him; other members did not stand wonderfully high in the scale of honesty; if they had not stolen personal effects they had done worse—they had robbed a whole people of their political privileges, and they would not hesitate to repeat the rascality. Koonce knew all this, and he went before that body with an unshaken confidence that they would throw Yantis out of the seat to which he had been elected by the people, and give the place thus made vacant to the said Koonce. The whole transaction was an outrage—a gross, palpable political iniquity—a usurpation of the rights of the people by a Legislative body. Here these usurpers should have rested content. But not so with them.

Their pet, their favorite, their household bully, their man Friday, the pure, the elevated, the learned, the pugilistic Koonce—who had never risked much for the restoration of the Union, but who had jacked himself up pecuniarily by the sale of contraband goods—this same Koonce had spent some money to secure the seat from which the people of the county had spurned him, and this must be refunded. The State Treasury, which is kept in blast by extortionate taxes wrung from the pockets of disfranchised citizens, could not be resorted to to defray the expenses of the contest, but the certified delegate, who has been dishonestly deprived of his seat, must pay the expenses. Oh! shame there is thy blush! Certainly not upon the check of George Koonce.

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A copy from the rolls—Teste: J. BELL BIGGER, C. H. D. and K. of R. of Va.

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

**CLARKE COURT—A FINE DINNER.**—On Monday last week, being the fourth in the month of January, actuated by a strong and very pressing desire to replenish our collapsed exchequer, we chartered a seat in a sleigh, and after a cold drive of nearly three hours, found ourselves at Harford's Hotel in Berryville. Here we found a hot stove, which soon thawed us out, so that we were enabled to walk round and shake hands with many people whom we knew, and a good many we didn't know. We were trying to make ourselves popular and extended our hands, with a "How d'ye do" to everybody. We heard several inquire, "who is that fellow?" but we didn't care for that. We were for cultivating the acquaintance of the Clarke sovereigns, and we knew that politeness, with a certain degree of familiarity, is no bad recommendation for a stranger. We didn't try to come the yankee over them however, and there wasn't a horse or set of spurs in the whole town that we felt the slightest inclination to steal. But we thought that in "the course of human events" and West Virginia Legislation, we might possibly be forced into exile, and we were looking for a resting place not too far from base—we use this word as a noun, and do not refer to the business of West Virginia, which we would like to have removed to a great distance. We liked the situation of Berryville; we were pleased with the cordiality of the people gathered there. They seemed like Virginians—they had a court in session—no bogus supervisor's concern—but a real, old Virginia magistrate's court—one that knows herself—four justices and the big Squire in the centre. We thought upon the past as we gazed upon this spectacle, and we found ourselves mentally inquiring, "How long, oh, how long," before we too, shall have a court and a big Squire to look at.

We didn't feel any particular interest in the proceedings of the court—we had no case before it, so we "sloshed" round among the people, but we didn't make much. Our expenses, counting toll, seat in sleigh, and dinner, were \$2.70. We collected \$2.00. This was our net loss in replenishing the exchequer. But we didn't grieve. We had met the sovereigns, and we got a good dinner, and for this we felt thankful.

On the subject of the dinner, which was provided by the ladies of the Baptist Church, we ought to dwell awhile, but we have said too much about the people and the court—the following infamous resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Delegates be authorized to ascertain the costs incurred by George Koonce in the contested election case between said Geo. Koonce and S. V. Yantis, which costs shall be paid by said S. V. Yantis.

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**FIRE ALARMS.**—On Monday night of last week, there was an alarm of fire in the Southern portion of our town. Upon examination it was found to proceed from the old Stone House near the residence of Capt. JOHN AYLS, occupied conjointly by whites and negroes. It originated, we understand, in the garret, from a pile of ashes thrown there by the carelessness of some of the negroes; but did little damage, as it was speedily extinguished.

On Wednesday night, the fine mansion of Mr. CHAS. J. MANNING, about a mile from town, caught fire from a coal of fire falling from the fire-place and rolling out upon the floor in one of the rooms. Before it was discovered the floor had burned considerably, but by timely exertion it was extinguished, with but small loss.

These alarms should be a warning to our citizens, and spur them up to organize an efficient fire company, and provide it with suitable apparatus, so that we may be prepared for any contingency.

**DEATH OF A FORMER TOWNSMAN.**—A letter received in this town informs us of the death of Mr. PETER T. DUKE, which occurred at Fankstown, Md., on the 18th of January. Mr. D. was a native, and for a long period, a resident of this town, and was well known to the people of this community.

During the Mexican war, he served in the Mounted Rifles, in the company of Capt. Stevens T. Mason, and for his gallantry in the severe battles which resulted in the fall of the city of Mexico, he was complimented by Gen. Scott and President Polk with an "award of merit," which he preserved and cherished to the day of his death. In the late war, he took sides with his native South, and followed her fortunes until his feeble health compelled him to quit the service.

Since the war, he has been living at Fankstown, where he married. PETER DUKE had his faults, but they were those calculated to injure himself, rather than others. He was a brave man, and an offensive and kind-hearted as he was brave. To his surviving friends it is a consolation to know that he gave decided evidence of a change of heart, before his life terminated. May he rest quietly.

**A LIVE FIRM.**—A live and active business firm is that of *Hough, Ridenour & Langdon*, 124 South Eutaw street, Baltimore, whose card appears in our advertising columns. On a recent trip to Baltimore, we paid them a visit, and speak within bounds when we say that we saw more activity in their warehouse, than in all the rest of the city. They were busy as bees, in the dull season, and yet their capacious warehouses were filled almost to repletion with produce of every description.

They were selling rapidly, and at the highest cash figures, yet corn and other produce seemed to be rushing upon them in such volume as to defy a reduction of stock. This is proof conclusive that their sales render satisfaction to those who patronize them. On the second floor of the building occupied by them, they have stored a large amount of cotton, and we were informed that their trade in this article is quite heavy. Of course the firm is making money—getting rich we reckon—no difference, they have not become proud and indolent, but are as attentive to the interests of their customers as in the days of their poverty, when work was a necessity.

**THE LATE FAIR.**—The fair recently held by the young ladies of "Jefferson Institute," for the purpose of procuring funds to erect a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead buried in Edge Hill Cemetery, netted them \$258.50. It has been turned over to Messrs. W. M. H. TRAYNERS, G. W. SALTER and W. J. HAWKS, a committee appointed by the ladies to appropriate the money to the purpose named.

**TRETS.**—On Thursday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the yard of Mr. JOHN F. BLESSING was entered by some rascally thief and a lot of clothing, which was hanging on the lines, carried off.

On the same night, the Blacksmith Shop of Mr. GEO. W. SPOTTS was broken into and a lot of tools abstracted therefrom. We hope the scoundrel or scoundrels may be detected and receive the punishment due such rascality.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**—BARR, the foreman of this office, returns his grateful thanks to the young lady friend, who so kindly presented him, last week, with a handsome outfit of elegant and useful articles, the work of her own fair hands. He is the more gratified at this delicate recognition of the printer's wants, and an acknowledgment would be made through the types. May perennial pleasures be hers to enjoy, and happy will be he who wins her for his "help-meet."

**WINTER BROKE.**—As the sun did not give the Ground Hog an opportunity of seeing his shadow on the 2d, we suppose the winter is broke and we shall have but little more hard weather.

**SMOKING TOBACCO.**—JONATHAN never forgets the printer. The following needs no comment:—

**Editor Spirit.**—I send by bearer samples of Smoking Tobacco which I think equal, if not better, than any I have ever sold. The fine is the regular "Morchaum" Smoking Tobacco; the other is the "R. E. Lee," the old favorite of the people of Jefferson. Take a puff. Respectfully,

J. B. HAINES.

**DEBATE.**—The next regular debate of the Junior Debating Society, will take place at the Academy on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. The question for debate is:— "Were the Crusades beneficial to Europe?"

**DEBATES.**

**Affirmative.**—Harry Moore and Willie Lee.

**Negative.**—Willie Kearley and W. W. Rowan.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

**FINE CAKE.**—We neglected to notice in our last issue the fine cake sent us a few days ago by our friend DUMK. It was a real treat, and HENRY may rest assured that we always appreciate such presents.

## NEW REGISTRY LAW.

**RADICAL DESPERATION.**

We are to have another registration law. The old one is not stringent enough. The Conservative party of West Virginia, is too strong under its operations. Their power must be curtailed. Another law has been introduced, and this shuts out all who by any possibility might have crept in through the crevices of the old law. We have not room for the entire bill; we wouldn't publish it if we had. We are tired chronicling the acts of this nest of political pirates. Below will be found an exposition of this infamous bill which owes its paternity to Jim Ferguson, the man who stole the carpet bag and overtook the exposure is drawn with a clearness and impartiality which should entitle it to consideration and weight with every man who values his liberties.

**To the People of West Virginia.**

Upon extraordinary occasions it becomes the duty of the Representative to inform the people of the nature of the measures which are pending in the legislative body.

It is my duty, then, to say to you that a measure is now in progress, and will probably be passed by the Legislature, the effect of which will be to establish a practical despotism in West Virginia. I refer to the bill introduced a few days since by James H. Ferguson, Esq., to provide "for the registration of the qualified voters of this State."

By this bill it is provided, (section 1) that the Governor, on or before the first day of March in every year, shall appoint five persons in each county to constitute a Board of Registration; and (section 2) that he may remove such board or any member thereof, and fill the vacancy, whenever he deems it proper to do so.

The whole machinery is thus placed under his control, to operate it as he shall see fit; and the Boards of Registration selected by him and removable at his pleasure, are by other provisions of the bill, vested with unlimited power over your rights.

The bill provides (section 3) that the Board shall meet on or before the first Monday in April, 1867, for the purpose of examining and correcting the registration of voters in every township and ward. It then proceeds: "It shall be their duty at such meeting to strike from the register the names of all persons who in their opinion are not entitled to be registered, and to add the names of all persons who in their opinion are so entitled."

No provision is made that the person whose name is to be struck from the register shall have notice that his right is disputed, or an opportunity to produce evidence and be heard in defense of such right. The opinion of the Board, upon an unknown accusation, settles the matter, and he will learn the result when he goes to the polls.

The 18th section is still more explicit. It requires the Board of Registration to hold a meeting on the first Monday of September in every year, for the purpose of amending and correcting the last preceding registration. At such meeting they shall, in the language of the bill, "strike from the previous registers the names of all persons who have died or sustained the disability which renders them ineligible for any cause, be it in their opinion, *improperly thereon*, and shall add thereto the names of all persons who, in their opinion, are qualified voters."

The registration act of 1866 required (Section 8) that "the party whose name is proposed to be excluded shall have due notice of the time and place of taking the evidence to prove his disqualification, which evidence he shall have the right to rebut." This was honest and fair. The omission of any similar provision in the present bill is very significant.

You are to have no notice that your right is to be called in question—no opportunity to produce evidence or to be heard. It is not regarded in the present bill as a question to be decided by evidence. These men, the members of the Executive and subject to removal when he pleases, will have you completely in their power. They are authorized to strike from the registers, or add thereto, such names as *in their opinion* they shall deem proper, and you are not to have even the poor privilege of being heard before this Tribunal, such as it is. You know when they meet, and you have no means of ascertaining how your case has been decided.

And you have no appeal. Their decision is final and conclusive. It is provided in the 4th Section of the Bill that "The records of the said Board shall have the same validity in all respects as the records of the Circuit Courts of this State." This is technical language. Do you know what it means? It means that you are to be deprived of the right to dispute a matter of law or fact which may be the pleasure of the Board to enter upon their record against you. It will make no difference though you may be able to produce the most overwhelming proof that the decision was erroneous. You are bound—forever bound—by the record. If they have put you down as a rebel and a traitor, and add thereto the names of all persons who in their opinion are so entitled, and as if this was not enough, the 15th section provides that "The Board of Registration of each county shall have the sole jurisdiction to try and determine the right of any person to vote therein under the constitution and laws of this State, and their decision thereon shall be final, except in cases of contested elections before either House of the Legislature."

This exception stands solitary and alone. If a candidate for the Legislature contests the right of his competitor to a seat, he may have the question between them decided by the Senate or the House, consisting of such members as the Governor and his Boards of Registration have permitted to be elected. In all other cases there is no appeal from the decision of the Board of Registration, and you are weanstrons the decision may be. It is true, the Constitution provides that the Board of Supervisors shall be the judges of the election, qualifications and returns of their own members, and of all county and township officers. But it is folly any longer to appeal to Constitutional provisions upon any subject.

No matter, then, how ignorant may be the injustice that has been done you by the decision of the Board of Registration, you cannot apply to the Courts to correct the error. The sole jurisdiction to try your right to vote is vested in the Board. Their decision is final. Their record in your case, in the language of the law, imports absolute verity. It is true that the bill provides that the Board may be prosecuted for a misdemeanor, or, if they knowingly and willfully refuse to register your name; but it also provides that the decision complained of shall be presumed to have been made in good faith until the contrary is shown. A lawyer will tell you that he who talks of prosecuting "a Board" for a misdemeanor, is trying to impose upon your ignorance, for the thing is a legal impossibility. But independent of any objection of this character, you cannot suppose that a conviction is possible under such a law. And if it were possible, it would not restate your name upon the register. You would still have no relief. Their decision against you right would still be final, for they are to have the sole jurisdiction of the question, and their record in your case you can never dispute. This section of the bill is (excuse the expression) a transparent humbug.

According to the 16th section of this bill, "no person shall be allowed to vote at any State, county, township or municipal election hereafter held in this State, unless his name has been registered as required by this act. And any supervisor or inspector of elections, or any other officer superintending an election, who shall permit any person to vote whose name is not so registered shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and imprisoned not less than thirty days at the discretion of the jury."

But this provision is not enough. It is further provided by the 21st section that "any person who shall vote at any election without being registered shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and imprisoned not less than thirty days at the discretion of the jury."

To those penalties there is no limit. The fines are not to be less than a certain amount nor the imprisonment less than the specified time, they may be greater to any extent. I would call your attention, too, to a singular omission in the bill. While the Boards of Registration may strike from their lists at their pleasure any number of qualified voters with full assurance that in fact no punishment can be inflicted; on the other hand they may add thereto to any extent they please, whether the names inserted be those of qualified voters or not, and no penalty is provided by the bill for such an offense.

The 6th and 7th sections of the bill provide that the Boards shall hold a meeting on the first Monday of May, 1867, for the purpose of correcting the register of each township and ward, "either by adding thereto the names of persons omitted or striking therefrom the names of persons improperly thereon." An oath is to be administered to every person applying for registration, and to every person whose name is proposed to be struck from the register, if he happen to be present. If he refuse to answer, or the Board are pleased to consider his answer as evasive, his application may be rejected or his name be stricken from the register.

This oath is alike remarkable in what it omits and in what it contains. The registration act of 1866 required the voter to be sworn to in upholding the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State. This unmeaning formality is no longer required. The oath might lie heavy upon the consciences of some of the favored voters. The force of pretending to respect the Constitution is abandoned, and tender consciences will be no further galled by so inconvenient an obligation.

The person who appears before the Board of Registration to beg the right of suffrage from his masters, is to be sworn to answer certain questions which are set forth in the bill. Among them are the following: "Have you, since the first day of June, 1861, borne arms against the United States?" "Have you, since that time, given aid, comfort, assistance, countenance or encouragement to persons engaged in any way in upholding or sustaining the so-called Confederate States of America, or any rebel State Government?"

The registration act of 1866 required the voter to be sworn that he had not voluntarily borne arms against the United States, nor voluntarily given aid, comfort or assistance to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States. The voter is now required to be sworn that he has not voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or sustained the so-called Confederate States of America, or any rebel State Government, whether their acts were voluntary or involuntary.

The conscript who was forced into the Southern army; he who supported the Government of the Union as long as it could protect him, and at last yielded an unwilling submission to what he could not help, he who has given comfort or assistance to a wounded comrade in the hospital or on the field; the father who assisted the son; all are to be disfranchised, equally with the most rabid secessionist in the land.

Another question to be answered under oath is as follows: "Have you at any time since that period (June 1, 1861), and during the late rebellion, by your conduct in any way in upholding or sustaining the so-called Confederate States of America, or any rebel State Government, aided or abetted in the rebellion?"

Were you opposed to the emancipation proclamation when it first made its appearance? Did you disapprove of military arrests, the proclamations of martial law, the interference with elections by military authority? Did you favor the removal of Gen. McClellan from command in 1862? If by your conduct or conversation you opposed any one of these measures, or any other measure of the Government during the war, the edict has gone forth—you are to be disfranchised. Even repentance will be of no avail. You may have seen and acknowledged your error but the law is inflexible. The error once committed is beyond recall. A test like this Constitution is a disgrace to the people in conducting the war. They are all to be disfranchised together.

Among the means used by the Government in suppressing the rebellion was the tender of amnesty and pardon to returning rebels, authorized by Congress and proclaimed by the President. Are our Radical brethren who opposed and have tried to nullify this measure of the Government, ready now to take this oath, and secure the right of suffrage by perjury?

You have the right, fellow citizens, to discuss the acts of your rulers, and of course to differ with them. Republican government can exist upon no other principle. To abolish it is to establish tyranny. I would bring this communication to a close, though there are other portions of the Bill which you ought to understand. I have, perhaps, said enough to induce you to examine it and think for yourselves.

What ought you to do should this Bill become a law? That question can be considered hereafter and you must determine it for yourselves. We must meet and consult together, consider the whole situation carefully, and take such measures as the defense of our rights and the public safety may require.

DANIEL LAMB, Wheeling, Jan. 28, 1867.

## THE IMPACHMENT.



POETICAL.

A WIFE WANTED.

I want a wife To cheer my life I care not what she lacks of beauty...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eccentric Hospitality.

During the late war a soldier who had been wounded and honorably discharged, being destitute and benighted, knocked at the door of an Irish farmer near Pittsburg...

How to tell a Lawyer.

A few days since a gentleman, being beyond the limits of his neighborhood in a certain part of South Carolina, inquired of a pert negro, who was travelling the same way...

A Good One.

During the first years of the war, when change was scarce and some large firms were issuing currency of their own, a farmer went to a store in a neighboring town...

The President and the Union.

Extracts from the Speech of Hon. John L. Dawson, of Penn., in the House of Representatives, January 17th, 1867.

Far different from the revolutionary, unjust, vindictive, and unwise policy which the Congress would which our firm and enlightened Executive has inaugurated.

Trussell & Co's Advertisements.

A COMPLETE STOCK!

RARE GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS! TRUSSELL & CO., 171 N. 2d St., Philadelphia.

The Remains of Gen. A. S. Johnston.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27.—The following correspondence touching General Johnston's remains has been published:

Epitaph for Butler.

Brick Pomerey Proposes the following epitaph for Butler. We rarely punish any such production, and would not say if Butler had not said Brick.

RANSON & DUKE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

RANSON & DUKE DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS.

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

CHALSTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., W. VA. RANSON & DUKE, DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

CISTERN PUMPS!

WE are just receiving a lot of superior Clifton Pumps, which are warranted to freeze.

WATERMETER CHURNS, ALL SIZES.

THEMETER CHURNS, all sizes, also the Cylinder Churns, just received and for sale by RANSON & DUKE.

300 FEET WOOD TURNING FOR Chain Pumps.

300 FEET WOOD TURNING FOR Chain Pumps, also for Chain Pumps, also for Chain Pumps, also for Chain Pumps.

PATENT HOOKING PEGS.

PATENT HOOKING PEGS, a new invention, greatly superior to the old hooking pegs for sale by RANSON & DUKE.

HAMPER BASKETS, SADDLERY, ONE POUND BUTTER MACHINES, HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

HAMPER BASKETS, SADDLERY, ONE POUND BUTTER MACHINES, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, also for sale by RANSON & DUKE.

ROPE, HALTERS, BED COILS, WELL ROPE, AND TOWNE OF ALL SIZES.

ROPE, HALTERS, BED COILS, WELL ROPE, AND TOWNE OF ALL SIZES, for sale by RANSON & DUKE.

GRIND-STONE HANDS, WITH ROLLERS COMPLETE.

GRIND-STONE HANDS, WITH ROLLERS COMPLETE, for sale by RANSON & DUKE.

CAST IRON SPOTS FOR CHAIN PUMPS, ALSO REELS AND PATENTERS FOR SALES.

CAST IRON SPOTS FOR CHAIN PUMPS, ALSO REELS AND PATENTERS FOR SALES, for sale by RANSON & DUKE.

THE Celebrated Family Hominy Mill, for sale.

THE Celebrated Family Hominy Mill, for sale, for sale by RANSON & DUKE.

TRUSSELL & CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A COMPLETE STOCK!

RARE GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS!

RARE GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS! TRUSSELL & CO., 171 N. 2d St., Philadelphia.

THE NEW CONFECTIONERY IN FULL BLAST!

I AM pleased to announce to the citizens of this town, and the community generally, the arrival of my stock of CONFECTIONERY.

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PATENT MEDICINES.

A Wonderful Remedy.

Stonebraker's NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT!

FOR MANY OF BEAST.