

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. DEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE: For One Year, \$3.00; For Six Months, 1.75; For Three Months, 1.00.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

WM. KNABE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO.

THESE instruments having been before the public for the past thirty years, have upon their excellence been attested an UNRIVALLED PRE-EMINENCE that pronounces them unequalled.

TOUCH

is elegant and elastic, and is entirely free from the stiffness found in so many pianos, which causes the performer to lose his touch.

WORKMANSHIP

cannot be excelled. Their action is constructed with care and attention to every part therein that characterizes the finest mechanism.

NOT FOR A YEAR—BUT FOREVER

All our Square Pianos have our Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Treble.

ALLIPIANOS guaranteed for FIVE YEARS. No. 350 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, Md.

January 16, 1887-19. For particulars apply to L. DINKLE, Agent, Charlestown.

Piano-Fortes

CHARLES M. STIEFF, MANUFACTURER OF First Premium Grand and Square Pianos.

Camden street, and 45 and 47 Perry street, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. WARE-ROOMS, No. 7, North Liberty street, above Baltimore, BALTIMORE, Md.

Has always on hand the largest stock of PIANOS in the city. My new Grand Scale Over-string Agraffe Treble Pianos are pronounced by the students and professors to be the best Piano manufactured.

We warrant them free of every fault for five years, and the price of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

always on hand—\$50 to \$300. MELODEONS and PARLOR ORGANS from the best makers.

We have purchased in order to the following persons who have our Pianos in use—D. S. Reath, Wm. Bush, W. O. Butler, Richard C. Williams, Dennis Dastich, Benjamin F. Harrison, in Jefferson county, and James H. Conner, S. C. Conner, James S. Schell, John A. McPherson, in Baltimore, and George H. Cole, Jacob Miller, Charles R. Cox, James Denny, Leonard Campbell, Rev. Mr. Hair, in Berkeley county.

For further particulars, apply to B. F. HARRISON, Agent, Shepherdstown, Tenn. Liberal calls will be received. October 2, 1866-19.

NOAH WALKER & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS, Washington Building, 165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

Special attention paid to orders for Suits or Single Garments. Jan. 15, 1887-19.

D. BANKS,

CHEAP CASH FURNITURE AND CHAIR MANUFACTURER, WAREHOUSE NO. 59 SOUTH STREET, (Near Pratt Street), FACTORY NO. 380 E. BALTIMORE ST.

Keeps always on hand, of his own manufacture, Furniture of all kinds, in general, wholesale and retail. Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. January 22, 1887-19.

BENJAMIN WASKY,

MANUFACTURER OF Cabinet Furniture, WAREHOUSES, NO. 3, N. GAY STREET, NO. 6, NORTH BREWER STREET, FURNITURE

of his own manufacture, consisting of PARLOR SUITS, LIBRARY SUITS, BED ROOM SUITS, DINING ROOM SUITS, with a general assortment of Furniture. B. WASKY, BALTIMORE, January 22, 1887-19.

H. BOGUE, J. G. BIRDSEIGH, S. B. LANGDON, HOUGH, RIDENOUR & LANGDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, PORK, BACON, LARD, COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, LEATHER, WOOL, FEATHERS, ROBIN, TA, H. GREEN, GINSENG, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.

NO. 124 SOUTH EUTAW STREET, (Opposite Bldg. of U. S. DEPT.), BALTIMORE.

ORDERS for all kinds of Merchandise, Salt, Fish, Plaster, Gypsum, and the various Fertilizers and Farming Implements, promptly filled.

REFERENCES:

HOPKINS, HANCOCK & KEMP, Baltimore, COOK, SILVER & CO., Baltimore, GREEN, FAIRBANKS & CO., Baltimore, PEYSINER & BROS., Baltimore, DAVIS, MILLER, YERGEN, Nat. Exc. Bank, Baltimore, W. B. WATSON, Esq., Lynchburg, Va., G. W. GARDNER, Esq., New Orleans, STOVES & BARKLEY, Lowell, Ohio, DAVIS, ROPE & CO., Petersburg, Va., R. H. MILLER, Alexandria, Va., (January 22, 1887-19).

BERKELEY W. MOORE,

Charles A. O'Hara & Co., FARMERS' & PLANTERS' AGENT, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF TOBACCO, GRAIN AND OTHER COUNTRY PRODUCE, 105 South Charles Street, BALTIMORE.

All Orders Promptly filled at Wholesale Prices, when accompanied with Cash or Produce. Dec. 4, 1886-19.

FRANK E. MORLING,

FLORIST, SEEDSMAN & NURSERYMAN, Store No. 2, N. Eutaw St., BALTIMORE,

Nurseries on the Hookstown Road, Adjoining Druid Hill Park.

Would invite the attention of the citizens of the Valley of Virginia, to his stock of GARDEN SEEDS, FLOWERS SEEDS, FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and ALL KINDS OF EVERGREEN AND ORNAMENTAL Shade Trees.

Green House, Hot House and Hardy Plants, ROSES and FLOWERING SHRUBS. I will be pleased at all times to furnish everything in my line of trade. April 17, 1886-19.

PURE Old Virginia, for sale by F. M. S. KEARNEY & SHELTER.

Spirit of Jefferson

VOL. 19.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1867.

NO. 37.

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. DEALL, EDITOR. CHARLESTOWN, VA. Tuesday Morning, May 7, 1867.

Senator Wilson at Charleston.

The following is the report of the conclusion of Senator Wilson's speech to the colored people of Charleston: "Lay down your platform of principles, invite everybody to stand upon it; give to all the right hand of fellowship, and you can carry South Carolina for the great Republican Unionist party of the country."

Wendell Phillips.

In his recent speech at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Wendell Phillips, who is the warm champion of that fall and bloody spirit which characterizes some of his peculiar disciples and followers, denounced in measured terms all at the North who dare to talk of conciliation. Not only did he wish the Southern people disfranchised, but he would have them exterminated root and branch, and was applauded, to the very echo, for the terrible sentiment.

The Tax Record.

The expenses of the National Government, for all purposes, executive, legislative, judicial, army, navy, etc., during the eight years of Washington's administration, were only about \$15,000,000, a little more than one-third of the annual taxation of Indiana.

THE TWO VOICES.

When Guttenburg, the first printer, was working in his cell in the monastery of St. Amand, he tells us that he heard two voices address him. The one bade him desist; told him how men would profane the art he had created, and how posterity would have cause to curse the man who gave it to the world.

THE FOUNDER OF AMERICAN METHODISM.

At the recent session of the Troy Annual Conference, a committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds and erect a monument to the memory of Philip Embury, the founder of American Methodism. The remains of this good man now lie in a beautiful cemetery in the pleasant village of Cambridge, Washington county. A hundred years ago, in his own house in New York, he organized the first Methodist society in America.

The Past the Prophet of the Future.

In the year 1644, the battle of Marston Moor was fought, and the signal victory gained by the old Puritan party over the Cavaliers placed England under the merciless control of the former. Providence allowed the Puritan and the new order of affairs to continue for a season, until at length the fierce storm of fanaticism subsided, reason returned again, Charles II was recalled from exile, and the Nation once more resumed its former order.

It is generally consoling to those in trouble to know and feel that they are not alone; that others have felt sorrows equally as keen and have suffered from passions equally as malignant. We hope our readers will derive some comfort from the pleasant reflection; we would commend to their careful perusal the History of England during this period—from 1644 to 1688.

A similar event occurred in our country two years ago; the battle of Petersburg was fought by the descendants of the same two parties, and the victory remained with the Puritans (now the Radicals); the South has been subjugated, and the May Flower philosophers are its rulers; two hundred years have not changed the doctrine of obedience to their rulers; what they were when they govern now; as they governed then, they govern now; they killed their innocent King then, as they divided the country then into military districts and placed over each district a military governor, they have done now; as the fear inspired by the power of the sword quelled the spirit of the Cavaliers then, so are the spirits of their descendants crushed now.

Our aim in presenting the above is for the purpose of inculcating the doctrine of obedience and patience; and though we are in travail and the pains are keen, it tully becomes us to pine, complain and tarry ourselves like a tethered animal. A Sancho Plaza would say, that which cannot be cured must be endured; we should be thankful that our condition is no worse; redemption will come soon. To paraphrase the lines of the old English poet we may say: When vile corruption's brazen face At Council-board shall take her place; And judge and justice resort; For vengeance come, ye Southrons! cease to sigh, For your redemption draweth nigh.

Excess of indignity brings forth its own remedy, just as an overdose of poison brings its own antidote. Some day a future General Monk may restore the Constitution in its essential features.—Norfolk Virginian.

How to be Agreeable in a Printing Office.

As many of our friends are modest when they call upon us, giving us great trouble in bearing the burden of conversation, we will give them a few hints clipped from an exchange whereby they can make themselves extremely sociable and learn everything connected with our office at the same time; if you want to make yourself agreeable in a printing office, step into the saunterer first.—If the editor is writing or proof-reading, take a seat alongside of him and tell him how you started in business, about your dog, your horse, your wife and baby, or if you can remember, your boyhood's sports.

How to be Agreeable in a Printing Office.

When the printer is proof-reading, take a seat alongside of him and tell him how you started in business, about your dog, your horse, your wife and baby, or if you can remember, your boyhood's sports. Should the editor manifest a disposition to be inattentive to your story, stick to it and go through with it. Should one of the compositors or the "devil" step up and ask for "copy," whether the proof is read, or if either is done, you should, by all means, ask what the article is about, and insist on seeing it. Of course the editor will read it for you, and profit by your opinion as to its fitness to go into the columns of the paper.

POETICAL.

THE WRECK. All night the booming rattle gun Had pealed along the deep, And mournfully the rattle gun Had pealed along the deep. A bark from India's coral strand, Had lost the rattle gun, Had veiled the rattle gun's strand, And bowed her noble mast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hard Stories on an Officer.

A Washington correspondent relates the following anecdotes of the artless old man at the head of the Agricultural Bureau—Sir Isaac Newton. The other day he was riding up from the Capitol in the avenue cars, when one of the party of gentlemen who accompanied him remarked that a lady opposite was so dark that she must be a quadroon. Sir Isaac, ready to exhibit his acquaintance with ethnology, replied with considerable vivacity: "No, sir, you are mistaken; she must be an octagon."

Something New in Printing.

The Oswego Advertiser of the 12th, under the head of "Stranger Phenomenon," gives the following: A gentleman brought into our office yesterday a boiled egg, from which the shell had been removed, which exhibited a remarkable phenomenon. The egg was boiled hard, and on the surface appeared letters, like the impression of type. They were plain to the eye, and were found there when the shell was taken off. The other eggs of the same lot, after being cooked and opened, exhibited a similar appearance. We understand that these eggs had lain for some time wrapped up in a newspaper, and exposed to the sun's rays.

THE FEMALE ORSON.

A very curious event lately occurred in Hungary during a bear hunt. A very savage bear had been mortally wounded, when all at once a young girl, about twelve years of age, rushed out of the thicket and threw herself on the expiring beast, giving utterance to the most lamentable cries. After a good deal of difficulty this young savage was captured by means of cords and nets. It has been discovered that a peasant woman, some twelve years ago, lost her child (a little girl) on the confines of the forest, and has never since been able to obtain any tidings of her.

EMPTATION.

One end that God has in permitting his people to be tempted is for the prevention of great evils, that they may not grow proud or careless, or be ensnared by the corrupt customs of the world, and light carriage, vain confidence, and conduct of many professed Christians, might have been, in some measure, prevented, had they been more acquainted with his spiritual warfare, and they drank of the cup of temptation, which few of those who walk humbly and uprightly are exempted from tasting the bitterness of, though not all in the same degree.—Rev. John Newton.

Our Big Show.

Fearful that we shall not be able to give an exhibition of our big show in this issue of our paper, we append the following incident connected with Van Amburgh's menagerie. We will guarantee the entertaining cat collecting cats a head, if he will only bring a lead of cats and turn them loose among the radicals at Shepherdstown—particularly if he will empty ten or a dozen of the largest and most vicious in Mayor Clapping's office.

The Ship of Death.

Since the time when the Ancient Mariner told the terrible tale of the cursed-laden ship with her crew of ghastly corpses, no more thrilling story of the sea has been related than that of the whale ship Diana, that recently drifted into one of the Shetland Islands. A year ago she left the Shetlands on a whaling voyage to the Arctic regions, having on board fifty men. From that time nothing more was heard of her. The friends of those on board became alarmed. Money was raised, and premiums offered to the first vessel that would bring tidings of the missing ship, but to no avail. Hope was almost abandoned.

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

A soldier, whose regiment lay in a garrison town in England, was brought before his commanding officer for some offence. He was an old offender, and had been often punished. "Here he is again," said the officer, on his name being mentioned; "everything—flogging, disgrace, imprisonment—has been tried with him." Whereupon the sergeant stepped forward, and, apologizing for the liberty he took, said: "There is one thing which has never been done with him yet, sir."

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

What is that sir?" was the answer. "Well sir," said the sergeant, "he has never been forgiven."

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

"Forgiven!" exclaimed the colonel, surprised at the answer. He reflected a few moments, ordered the culprit to be brought in, and asked him what he had to say to the charge.

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

"Nothing, sir," was the reply, "only I am sorry for what I have done."

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

Turning a kind and pitiful look on the man who expected nothing else than his punishment, the colonel, with the repetition of the words, the colonel addressed him saying, "Well, we have decided to forgive you."

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

The soldier was struck dumb with astonishment; the tears started in his eyes, and he wept like a child. He was humbled to the heart; he thanked his officer and retired; to be the old refractory, incorrigible man? No! he was another man from that day forward.

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

He who tells the story had him for years under his eyes, and a better conducted man never wore the Queen's colors. In his kindness bent one whom harshness could not break; he was conquered by mercy, and, forgiven, ever afterwards feared to offend.

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

A gentleman brought into our office yesterday a boiled egg, from which the shell had been removed, which exhibited a remarkable phenomenon. The egg was boiled hard, and on the surface appeared letters, like the impression of type. They were plain to the eye, and were found there when the shell was taken off.

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

A very curious event lately occurred in Hungary during a bear hunt. A very savage bear had been mortally wounded, when all at once a young girl, about twelve years of age, rushed out of the thicket and threw herself on the expiring beast, giving utterance to the most lamentable cries.

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

One end that God has in permitting his people to be tempted is for the prevention of great evils, that they may not grow proud or careless, or be ensnared by the corrupt customs of the world, and light carriage, vain confidence, and conduct of many professed Christians, might have been, in some measure, prevented, had they been more acquainted with his spiritual warfare, and they drank of the cup of temptation, which few of those who walk humbly and uprightly are exempted from tasting the bitterness of, though not all in the same degree.

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

Voltaire on Marriage.—Voltaire said: The more married men you have the fewer crimes there will be. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. An unmarried man is a child, and the married man is a man. It requires the other half to make things right; and it cannot be expected that in this imperfect state he can keep the straight path of rectitude any more than a boat with one oar, or a bird with one wing, can keep a straight course.

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

Much remains unused, as a tom cat said when a brick cut short his serenade.

THE UNFORGIVEN FEAR.

A gentleman was describing to Douglas Jerrold the story of his courtship and marriage—how his wife had been brought up in a convent, and was on the point of taking the veil, when she presence burst upon his enraptured sight, and she accepted him as her husband. Jerrold listened to the end of the story, and then quietly remarked, "She thought you better than me."

Spirit of Jefferson

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, Three Insertions, \$1.50; Each Continuation, .50; One Square, One Month, 1.00; One Square, Three Months, 2.00; One Square, Six Months, 3.00; One Square, One Year, 5.00; Ten Lines or less, constitute a Square; Yearly Advertisements by Special Contract.

Effect of Soil upon Potatoes.

Soil has an influence upon potatoes aside from their growth. Some soil—a light sandy loam—will produce maleness, where it is wanted, and improve it where it exists. Maleness is hurtful to the quality, and especially to the flavor, of potatoes. Hence a soil sufficiently rich should never have manure for potatoes—and a very rich soil is not required for this tuber. A rank growth of potatoes will give a rank taste. The same potatoes raised on a light natural soil, where the only manure has been vegetable, or, for instance, the carbonaceous matter of sawdust will be improved. This accounts for the diversity of opinion in regard to the different kinds of potatoes. The Garnet, Chik is condemned by some. We have just heard a man pronounce against them—who gave the preference to other kinds, among which the Pearl River is one. He had "no luck with the Garnet last year." He raises his potatoes in soil manured from the horse stable. His neighbor has just the reverse opinion. He raised his where little or no manure has been used—some on a discontinued strawberry bed, where sawdust had been applied for mulching, and afterwards worked into the soil, and raised when the potatoes were grown. This was vegetable manure, and made the difference between the two crops.

There is another element of great value in the potato crop; this is lime. It is probably better than anything can be used. This in connection with vegetable manure on a light sandy loam, well-drained, will insure the best crop. It will yield largely, as well as of the best quality. On such soil there is also less rot. A moist soil is always to be avoided if quality is to be considered. For feeding purposes, a rank growth is probably preferable, as more potatoes are generally produced.

The soil should not only be light, and loose, but the seed should be well down in the ground, not raised in ridges. Five or six inches below the level of the soil will give more moisture—in other words withstand a drought better, than when elevated above this level, giving a chance for the soil more effectually to dry; the soil in which the potatoes are imbedded.

Never till a potato—or, if tilling will be done, do it after a shower, so that the ground will permit California and keep the soil mellow, especially in a drought. This is a thing that is much neglected. We do not cultivate potatoes sufficiently. They require much moisture; and unless the ground is well stirred, repeatedly, there will be great loss—small potatoes and few in a hill.

Clay will also improve the quality of potatoes, as well as of other roots and grain in general. But it will not much increase the growth.—Colman's Rural World.

The Ills of Horse Flesh.

According to a recent number of the Rural Gentleman, the following list comprises all the defects which constitute unsoundness in a horse: Lameness of all kinds and degrees. Diseases of any of the internal organs. Congitis of all kinds, as long as they exist. Colds or catarrhs, while they last. Hoarse broken wind; thick wind; grease; mange; fary and glanders; mergrims or staggers; founder; con-text feet; contracted feet; sprains and ring-bones; enlargements of the sinews or ligaments; catarrhs and other defects of the eyes, impairing sight.

The following may or may not occasion unsoundness, according to the state or degree in which they exist: Cors, splints, thrushes, bog-sprains, thorough-pins, wind-falls, cribbing. Curbs are unsoundness unless the horse has worked with them some months without inconvenience.

Cutting, particularly steeply cutting, constitutes unsoundness when it cannot be remedied by care and skill. Quidding, when a confirmed habit, insures the unsoundness of a horse. Defects called blemishes are: Scars from broken knees, capped hocks, splints, bog-sprains, and thorough-pins; loss of hair from blisters or scabs; enlargements from blows or cutting, and specks or streaks on the corse of the eye.

Vices are: Restiveness, shying, bolting, running away, kicking, rearing, weaving, or moving the head from side to side, straggling, quidding, slipping the halter.

There is an ancient Indian engaged in catching muskrats, the skins of which he sells in Windsor, Canada. His name is Monomone; he is about ninety years old, and says he was with Tecumseh during his battles, and was at Fort Mackinac when it was taken by the British. He was also at the massacre of Moravian Town, and participated in that bloody scene, taking many scalps.

A stranger, on his first visit to Washington, looking at the vast dome which surmounts the Capitol, inquired if that were the gas works of the city. A wag answered: "Not of the city, sir, but of the nation."

To dye your moustaches. First cover them all over with molasses, then shake a little stove blacking on them; or, if you wish to color them "auburn," use brick dust.

John Phoenix went to the theatre when Mrs. Smith was advertised to appear "in two pieces." After the performance, he demanded the return of his money, for Mrs. Smith had appeared whole in both performances.

A little girl, happening to hear her mother speak of going into half mourning, said, "Why are you going into half mourning?" "Are any of your relations half dead?"

A doctor's wife attempted to move him by tears. "Am," said he, "tears are useless. I have analyzed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chlorate of sodium, and water."

A Texas editor charges a brother of the quill with stealing other people's editorials, and admonishes him to "render unto scissars the things that are scissars."

The difference between Whittier's new poem and a Massachusetts school-marm is, that while one is "The Tent on the Beach," the other is "bent on the teach."

The owner of a piece of land, complaining how little it produced, declared "that the elevator was so short, that the honey bees, in order to get at the honey, had to get down on their knees."

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.
CHARLESTOWN, VA.
Tuesday Morning, May 4, 1864.

BERKELEY COUNTY.

Our friends in Berkeley, at Mill Creek and Darksville, are notified that we have established agencies for our paper at these points, and persons wishing to subscribe can do so by leaving their names with the following gentlemen:

Mill Creek—George W. North.
Darksville—M. L. Barr.
These gentlemen are fully authorized to receipt for any money paid to them on account of *Spirit of Jefferson* and their receipts will be recognized by us. We hope some conservative friend at Martinsburg will do what he can to extend our circulation at that Post Office.

Mr. Joel W. Roberts, is our agent at Middleway, and his receipt for the *Spirit of Jefferson* will be recognized.

GENTLE READER, observe the red mark on the margin of your paper. It means that you have not paid for the present year, and are earnestly requested to do so. With some of you the year of subscription is nearly out, and if you have read the paper, we hope you will manifest your appreciation for it. We don't want money ourselves, but our creditors do, and we are anxious to gratify them.—Come and pay us, and we pledge you we will keep the money in circulation. Don't be backward.

OUR SHOW ON THE GO.

When we organized our show, and introduced to our readers the trained animals of radicalism, whose elegant performances have made them the wonder, if not the admiration of honest men everywhere, we did not contemplate extending the sphere of its operations beyond the borders of our own and the neighboring county of Berkeley; but without our knowledge or consent, the roving disposition of some of our choicest specimens led them last week to quit the peaceful vale of Jefferson and the rocky fastnesses of Berkeley to appear upon a wider, and perhaps more appreciative theatre. Notwithstanding this unintentional "change of base," it is not our purpose to permit the exhibition to lose any of its interest as a local institution, purpose established for the entertainment of the readers of this journal.

It is well known to those who have given attention to the rapidly occurring events of the past few years, that by a species of fraud not hitherto equaled since our first parents forfeited their title to Eden, that our twin counties have been subject to the control and under the jurisdiction of West Virginia—if anybody knows what that means; and it is equally well-known that efforts have recently been made to change this state of things.—This has given occasion for a suit, involving grave constitutional questions, before that august tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States. It was this case that set the menagerie in motion, and caused our learned natural curiosities to exhibit themselves at the National Capitol, where, they had learned, the more elevated of their species had performed the world-stunning feat of making the negro equal to the white man, and had executed divers other tricks which partake of the marvellous. Fearful that the Supreme Court, untrammelled and unilluminated as it confessedly was, might render a decision which would reverse the action, and set back for ages to come, the progressive ideas of their friends—and with a view to, to lighten out their own brilliant reign, which has so far eclipsed everything that even itself is left in obscurity—radicalism poured forth its representatives from this and Berkeley counties, until about every third man on Pennsylvania Avenue, from Willard's hotel to the gate of the capitol yard, was a Chapline, or a Hoke, or a Wisner, or a Pitzer, or a Stubbs. The only cause of regret with us is, that Berkeley out-represented us on the occasion, if not in the character, at least in the number of her delegation. But we did not lose much in the run, for we verily believe that Joe, "our bully Joe," was the fattest ox in the pasture.

Now what else caused this temporary emigration of our herd, we are at a loss to know. Butler was not in Washington, and if he had been, we doubt whether his morals would have undergone any perceptible improvement by association with these our boys—"not in blue,"—and most assuredly he could not have taught them any new tricks about the handling of spoons, the signing of checks, and other nice little operations which have made the radicals of Jefferson and Berkeley a peculiar people—very peculiar. Certainly our county prosecutor did not attend with the idea that his *scout* as a man, or his learning as a lawyer, would give any additional strength to the legal team which West Virginia had hooked up for her protection, and we are equally sure that the crew of Chaplines and the cage of "unclean birds," from Berkeley, did not graze the occasion with their presence in the indulgence of a hope that they would be able to influence Mr. Justice Chase and his associates in their decision.

It is said "the wicked fleeeth when no man pursueth," and if they had not so soon returned, we would gladly have nursed the hope that this unexpected and unfiled for exodus of the radical bunnies of these two counties, was a verification of the saying quoted. In his flight Joseph was heard to make the elegant remark that "if Jefferson and Berkeley were placed back in Virginia, the Union men of the two counties would be treated like dogs." He mistakes the character of our people, and in his guilt, imagines that they are as mean and as wanting in magnanimity as he and his party have proven themselves to be. To restore his jarred equilibrium we would inform him that the people of this county—the masses who pay the taxes and support the government—will forget in three months after their return to the old Commonwealth that any such pitiful creatures as

he and his associates ever had an existence. It is their power to do evil that makes them loathed in this section. Divest them of this power, and like the nightmare they vanish by the simple touch. No decent man, white or black, mixed-blood or thorough-bred, would sicken his heart, perturb his mind, or stain his reputation, by persecuting these skinnings of the political cess-pool, if they were not the representative men of a party which is as bankrupt in principle as its leaders are impoverished in honesty and brain.

We close this week with the sincere expression of the hope that Joseph did not purchase any goods on this last trip.

A GOOD SIDE SHOW.

A law enacted by the radical legislature of the State of West Virginia, so-called, which is vulgarly denominated the registration law, provides that the Governor of the State, shall appoint three persons for each county, residing therein, of known loyalty, firmness and uprightiness, who shall continue in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, and shall constitute a Board of Registration.

In execution of the trust above imposed, Arthur I. Boreman, the head-centre of the revolutionary party of this State, has selected for this county John Spangler, J. T. McKevitt and Anthony Turner, as the parties best meriting the bestowal of gubernatorial favoritism. Of the first of these parties we have nothing to say, further than that he has ever been distinguished for the meanness of his disposition, but never to our knowledge charged with corruption. It is our purpose to regard him honest till we have cause to suspect the contrary—at least as honest as radicalism will permit a man to be, but its loose code of morality is so corrupting in its tendency that there is reason to apprehend a falling out from a race of its most upright adherents; and as a consequence we feel it incumbent upon us to appeal to Mr. Spangler to save his reputation by a public renunciation of the faith.

Of the other two members of the board, we are justified by their conduct, in speaking with less reserve; and we think we may say, without exaggeration, that they richly deserve the "execrations of their country and the curse of their country's God." The low, base, unprincipled partizanship which they have permitted to influence them in their official conduct, is a blot upon the name of republicanism, and a foul stigma upon the institutions under which we exist. They have summoned men to appear before them whom they dared not to confront when a response was made to their summonses; they have denied to the voter that they authorized his summonses, and assured him that he was all right on the books, and as soon as his back was turned, they have scratched him from the list, without hearing testimony as to his loyalty; they last spring scratched a name from the register of Osborne township, before the election, and two days after, when he had no opportunity to exercise his rights as a freeman, they replaced it again.

In the case of Mr. Yantis, of Harper's Ferry township, they exhibited the most craven cowardice, as well as the most depraved dishonesty. They knew that he was, and had ever been a loyal man, yet they notified him to appear before them. When he went, there was no charge against him, and he demanded to know why he had been summoned. No answer could be given; they felt condemned, and could assign no reason for the meanness of their conduct, until a second demand was made upon them, when poor, pitiful, low and degraded, Anthony Turner stammered out that he was "not a good Union man, because he did not belong to the same party that they did." Here was the milk in the cocoon, and these vile creatures made this sufficient excuse for depriving a freeman of his right to vote. They told Mr. Yantis they had no charges against him, yet before the adjournment of the board that day, they erased his name from the list of voters of his township.

Such meanness should consign its perpetrators to eternal infamy, and is a sufficient commentary upon the uprightiness of Gov. Boreman's appointees.

THE CASE OF THE COUNTIES OF JEFFERSON AND BERKELEY.

During Tuesday and Wednesday of last week the case in the Supreme Court involving the status of these two counties was argued by Messrs. Hunter and Curtis on the part of Virginia, and Messrs. Stanton and Johnson on the part of West Virginia. The arguments are represented to have been characterized by great ability, but the effort of Judge Curtis attracted special attention by its admirable ad hoc exhaustive treatment of the subject in controversy. His argument is said to have been one of the most masterly ever delivered before the Supreme Court, and was worthy of that high tribunal in its palmiest days.

As yet no decision has been reached by the Court, but as it has given notice to the bar that it will hear an argument after the 15th inst., it is expected that in the few days it will remain in session after that date, an opinion will be pronounced. It is altogether probable, then, that by the 20th inst. we will have been relieved of our suspense in regard to the conclusion of the court on the question just argued. That question, our readers will remember, was a demurrer by West Virginia to the bill filed by Virginia. If the demurrer should be sustained, the bill will be dismissed and there will be an end of the contest, in favor of West Virginia; should it, however, fail, the defendant (W. Va.) will be required to answer, and the case will be tried upon its merits at the next (December) term of the court. Meantime testimony will likely be taken by both parties, with a view to their bringing before the court the important facts involved in the case.

AMERICAN FARMER, for May, treats of Stalling Cattle, Marl and Lime, Grass Culture and Dairy Farming, Large Farms and Associated Capital, Milk and Butter, Experiments in Manuring, Use of Field Pea, Farm Wages, Supply of Water, Allotment Cows, Value of Clover, Fish as a manure, Uses of Lime, Underdrainage, Ramie, a new Southwestern Staple, &c. Published by Worthington & Lewis, Baltimore, at \$2.00 a year.

ARBITRATION.

The unwise legislation which located the county seat of Jefferson at a point as inaccessible as Shepherdstown, has entailed upon nine-tenths of the people of the county grievances of which there is great and just cause of complaint. Situated, as it is, on an outer edge of the county, and approachable from all directions, save one, by roads which during eight months of the year are almost impassable, the difficulties in the way of transacting the various business which requires our citizens to visit it, are almost insurmountable, and involve not only heavy costs but a sacrifice of personal comfort which it would be most agreeable to all concerned to avoid. And the evidence of permanency given to the present arrangement by the construction of costly public buildings lessens the hope that at any very early day, if at all, there will be a return of the county seat to the old geographical centre at Charlestown. Indeed, it is to be feared that so long as we are attached to West Virginia the same influences which have wrought the changes which all have so much reason to deplore, will be exerted to make it lasting.

In view of these facts and the prevailing desire of our people to adjust as speedily as possible matters in honest difference between them, there has been manifested a growing disposition to the adoption of arbitration; and many disputes have already been equitably settled, which, subjected to the ordinary routine of the courts, would have been attended by expensive and vexatious delays, and perhaps finally by a defeat of justice. This mode of determining contested questions has been much favored by the laws of the State; and accordingly we find a whole chapter of the code (which has not in any particular been changed by the Legislature of West Virginia) devoted to the subject of arbitration. It points out several distinct forms in which controversies can thus be concluded, and offers the processes of the courts for the enforcement of awards. There have been, however, several obstacles, heretofore, in the way of a general use of this amicable and inexpensive tribunal. Among these has been the difficulty of securing the services of proper and competent arbitrators at a time when all are earnestly engaged in the reparation of personal fortunes. For, it requires no inconsiderable labor, carefully to examine the details of many of the subjects in dispute between parties so as to render a just and strictly correct decision. Another impediment has grown out of the mixed nature of many of the cases submitted, blending as they do, questions of both law and fact. In such cases the judgment of some one familiar with the principles of law is generally sought, and is received with more satisfaction and is relied on with more confidence than any other.

The members of the legal profession residing in this end of the county, anxious to promote what seems to be the general wish, have recently conferred together, and having considered this subject, have determined to recommend to the people of the county a plan of arbitration as the best, most expeditious and least costly mode of adjusting the controversies between them. For that purpose, and to meet the conditions which they believe constitute the most acceptable mode of adjudication, they have selected one of their own number, THOMAS C. GREEN, Esq., as arbitrator, who has consented to act as such in all matters that, by consent, may be referred to him for settlement. The eminent abilities of Mr. G. as a most successful practitioner for many years in the courts of this county and the adjoining counties, afford every guaranty for a most satisfactory discharge of the duties of the position urged upon his acceptance by his professional brethren.

That the business brought before him may proceed with due order and regularity, Mr. Green will sit as arbitrator, at his office in Charlestown, on the first Tuesday after the third Monday of each month, and will hear and dispose of all cases that may at that time and place be brought before him. Of course the benefit of counsel will be permitted; so that all the advantages secured by legal skill in ordinary judicial investigations, if desired, may be obtained.

Under the laws of West Virginia the awards of the arbitrator may be entered as judgments in the circuit court of Jefferson county, and upon them executions may issue as upon judgments regularly obtained in that court. The remedy, then, proposed, is as effectual as any the law affords. It may embrace, too, all description of cases; for all parties having controversies, whether in their own capacity or as fiduciaries, such as executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, &c., are empowered to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration.

We commend this subject to the serious consideration of our citizens, and venture to express the belief that they will not neglect to avail themselves of an opportunity thus offered them to adjust their differences speedily, legally, safely and inexpensively.

THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS.

The latest information we have with reference to the case of Hon. Jefferson Davis, is contained in a dispatch from Richmond, dated the 12th, which we copy:—

Mr. Davis remained at the Spotswood Hotel all day, and was called on by a large number of citizens. There is no guard over his movements. Several bouquets were sent him. The following is generally understood to be the programme in Court to-morrow:—The prisoner will be produced by Gen. Barton; and the Judge will discharge him. He will be immediately arrested on a bench warrant to answer to the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury at Norfolk. His crime against the nation is now practically set off by a crime committed by the nation against him: To keep him a prisoner one hour longer than absolutely necessary for the preparation of charges is what the government has no particle of right to do. If the matter of jurisdiction was a trouble, that is not his fault, and if there was nobody to try him he should have been released. His long imprisonment is an act of either imbecility or moral cowardice, and will always be counted a disgrace to the country.

The Fiscal Proclamation on the anniversary of the Battle of New Market, takes place there on the 10th.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ANOTHER GOOD CITIZEN GONE.

Our community has suffered the loss of another of its best citizens. JAMES W. CAMPBELL, Esq., departed this life in this town on Sabbath morning last, in the 50th year of his age. He had for a long time been a great sufferer from the disease which at last terminated his life, but his afflictions were sustained with a resignation and cheerfulness which at once attested the strength of his faith and the confidence of his hope. In his manner, Mr. C. was quiet and unobtrusive, but in his convictions firm and steadfast. A most ethical and trying period, he was called by his fellow citizens to the responsible position of high sheriff of the county, and it was in that capacity that he was called upon to perform the painful duties pertaining to his official position during the memorable Brown raid. In all the relations of life, he maintained his character for integrity and uprightiness, and he died deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. To those immediately connected with him in the family relation, his loss will be sorely felt. His worth was measured by the respect paid to his remains, which was yesterday deposited in Edge Hill Cemetery, with appropriate rites and ceremonies by his brethren of the Masonic Order.

MUSICAL.

Prof. IARDELLA, whose qualifications as a musical instructor and thorough performer, were understood and appreciated by our citizens before the war, has returned to Charlestown after an absence of eight years, and proposes the formation of a class for instruction in instrumental music. No commendation of Prof. I.'s merits as a musician, is necessary from us. His reputation is established, and we direct attention to his card only to inform the public of his presence.

SODA WATER.

By invitation we have partaken of the excellent Soda Water drawn from the Arctic fountain of Campbell & Mason, and take decided pleasure in recommending it as a cool and invigorating drink. Those who are accustomed to the heavy draught, and its heating effects, the soda fountain is as a cool spring in a thirsty land. We hope our friends will receive a liberal patronage.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

A number of towns in the Valley have organized Building Associations, and are conducting them successfully. Cannot Charlestown have one too? We are sure if some of our energetic citizens would take the matter in hand, we might have an association that would not only add to the beauty of our town by the erection of new buildings, but enlarge its already increasing business.

LAND SALE.

Four acres of land, lying between Middleway turnpike and the Summit Point road, at the West End of Charlestown, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Johnson, heretofore advertised in the *Spirit* was sold on Saturday last, by Joseph Trapnell, Esq., trustee, at \$125 per acre. R. B. Washington, Esq., purchaser.

COLD SPARKLING SODA WATER

is the announcement of Ainsight & Bro., through our columns this morning, and as the heated term seems about to set in, we have no doubt their fountain will attract the weary, who desire to be refreshed. They have presented us with some tickets for which we return our warmest thanks.

MASONIC.

We learn from the Register, that the Masons of Mount Nebo Lodge commenced having a procession and address in Shepherdstown, on the 24th of June next, in commemoration of St. John the Baptist's day. Other Lodges in the vicinity are expected to be present.

ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred near Duffield's Depot on Monday last, from the kicking of a horse, which resulted in breaking one of the legs of a little son of Mr. Thomas Link. He was attended by Doctors Dytting, Alexander and Tanner, and we learn he is doing well.

EXTENSIVE SALE.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the real and personal property of the late Samuel D. Brary, by John P. Kerfoot, his executor. This property is valuable, and worthy the attention of purchasers.

NOTICE.

The Ladies connected with the Episcopal congregation of Charlestown, are requested to meet at the parsonage, on Friday morning next, to make necessary arrangements in regard to fitting up the house, during the absence of the pastor.

Radical Papers on Jefferson Davis.

The Radical newspapers of the country, such of them as at least make any pretense to ability, or decency, are speaking out in plain terms with regard to the trial of Jefferson Davis. The *Tribune* insists that he must be tried at once or released; the *N. Y. Evening Gazette*, a paper as Radical as the *Tribune*, says:—

Jefferson Davis, a prisoner restrained of his liberty by the authority of the United States government, at a certain fort called Fort Monroe, represents through his counsel that he has repeatedly sought a trial without obtaining it, and petitions the Circuit Judges for the District of Virginia for a writ of *habeas corpus*, under the authority of which he may be brought before them at the opening of the court at Richmond on Monday 13th inst. It is stated that a writ has been issued by Judge Underwood; but the result of it is wholly a matter of speculation. The responsibility for trying this man has been handed about between the Executive and the Judiciary; meanwhile he has been held a prisoner without a hearing. His crime against the nation is now practically set off by a crime committed by the nation against him: To keep him a prisoner one hour longer than absolutely necessary for the preparation of charges is what the government has no particle of right to do. If the matter of jurisdiction was a trouble, that is not his fault, and if there was nobody to try him he should have been released. His long imprisonment is an act of either imbecility or moral cowardice, and will always be counted a disgrace to the country.

The Fiscal Proclamation on the anniversary of the Battle of New Market, takes place there on the 10th.

Negro Riot in Richmond.

The teachings of Hannicutt, Wilson and others, are having their effect with the negroes of Richmond. From the *Enquirer* of last Friday, we copy the following account of a riot which occurred in that city on Thursday:—

During the engine trial at the Basin on yesterday afternoon, Captain Charters, of the Richmond Fire Brigade, while measuring the distance to which the Delaware engine had thrown its jet, was jostled from behind by a negro, who he ordered to get out of the way—an order which, by virtue of his position, he had a perfect right to give. The negro replied by striking the Captain a heavy blow on the back of the head, which prostrated him in the mud. A Delaware fireman who was standing by, retaliated by knocking the negro down with a speaking trumpet, and immediately afterwards the negro was arrested by Policeman Southall, and a white man, supposed to be the party who struck the negro, was arrested by Policeman Snooks.

The negroes present immediately commenced an attack upon the police. Revolvers were drawn, stones and bricks hurled, and at the corner of 8th and Cary, the prisoner was torn by the mob from the hands of Mr. Southall, who struggled desperately, and pursued the negro, but was assaulted by a large crowd of negroes, one of whom struck him on the shoulder with a brick, inflicting a severe wound. He succeeded, however, in recapturing the negro, when he was seized from behind by negroes, who held both of his hands and attempted to deprive him of his revolver, when Sergeant J. B. Pleasant coming to the rescue, drove off, temporarily, the assailants.

A running fight ensued on Seventh street, up which the police marched the prisoner to keep watch of the riotous mob. The "Firemen to the Rescue" was raised, and from all quarters the negroes flocked to aid in the attack on the officers of the law. Stones and bricks were hurled, and a furious howling mob hovered around the policemen which they assailed with a continuous storm of missiles.

At the corner of Seventh and Broad streets another mob was made by the mob, the prisoner rescued for the second time, and Captain Jenkins, who had by this time come to the aid of his officers, was severely cut in the back of the head by a brickbat. The prisoner was, however, immediately re-arrested and carried to the station house door, where he was again torn from the hands of the officers and borne in triumph up Marshall street, the vast crowd of negroes surging tumultuously along, yelling and shouting exultantly, crying "This is our country," "We've cleaned 'em out," "We've got it 'em," and other exclamations of a similar nature.

The fugitive was pursued, overtaken, and at the corner of 6th and Broad streets again arrested, but hardly had he fallen into the hands of the officers, before he was again torn from their grasp, and succeeded in making his final escape.

During the melee a youth named Irving was assaulted by the negroes, and took refuge in Mrs. Bidgood's boarding house, on the corner of Main and 7th streets. The house was immediately beset by a gang of negroes, and endeavored to force an entrance, but was prevented by the police, who guarded every avenue.

A brother of the boy, strongly resembling him in personal appearance, attempting to pass out, was seized by the negroes, who would have torn him to pieces but for the interference of the police, who, with some difficulty, rescued him and bore him to the station house for protection.

Although thus far successful in their outrageous defiance of the law, the negroes did not appear to be satisfied but gathered in immense numbers around the station house on Broad street, and encouraged each other by giving utterance to the most incendiary and threatening language.

Genl. Schofield has informed of the disturbance soon appeared upon the scene, accompanied by a heavy detachment of troops. Standing in an ambulance he addressed the negroes, warned them of the dangers of the course they were pursuing and commanded them to disperse and go home.

The troops were then ordered to clear the streets, and mark against their will the negroes dispersed before the bayonets of the soldiers, threatening to divide into squads and "clean out Richmond to-night."

Such is a brief, unvarnished record of the occurrences of yesterday; occurrences which plainly denote that the harvest sown by pestiferous agitators is about to bring forth fruits worthy of the seed and the sowers. The negroes have plainly manifested their intention not to be trammelled by the restraints of laws which guarantee equal rights to all; have proclaimed their readiness to fight, and threatened the whites with extermination.

The moderation displayed by the police and white citizens was little short of marvellous, and shows to what sacrifices our people are willing to submit to preserve peace, and we solemnly warn the infatuated man, who, blinded with insane ideas of their numbers and prowess, seem bent on inaugurating a war of races, that if the whites are driven into such a conflict the consequences will be most terrible to the blacks than they can well conceive of. That they will hearken to or heed sound advice we dare not even hope. War they seem bent upon, and we suppose they will have, but when that war is begun they will too late repent of having followed the incendiary counsels of the vile wretches who have urged them to their doom.

P. S. I. P. M.—The city is quiet, the streets patrolled by soldiers. The stores on Broad street were closed before dark on account of the threatening demonstrations of the mob.

EXCURSION OF CAPITALISTS.

A party of large capitalists of Philadelphia have arranged for an excursion to Southwestern Virginia, about the middle of this month. Special trains will be placed at their service over the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia and Tennessee roads. The party consist of fifteen gentlemen of great wealth, and the object of their trip is to acquaint themselves personally with the mineral and other resources of the sections which they will visit, with a view, we believe, to investment. Among them is General Patterson; late of the U. S. army, who is extensively engaged in iron operations. We are glad to hear they are coming, and hope the inspection will result in determining them to employ some of the means in the development of the vast mineral resources of Virginia.—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

The American Anti-Slavery Society Anniversary.

The Thirty-fourth Anniversary exercises of the American Anti-Slavery Society were held at Steiway Hall, New York, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, a large audience being present. Speeches were made by Wendell Phillips, Col. T. W. Higginson, Anna E. Dickinson and other lights of lesser brilliancy. Of the proceedings the *World* says:—

Mr. Phillips then read the resolutions.—The first resolution is baneful. The second states that the dear negro is in imminent danger.—The third resolution criticizes Congress in this manner:—

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the course of the XXXIXth and XLth Congresses betrays too clearly our danger lies in the resumption by its members of the old corrupt practices, the bargain and trading of ordinary politics, to which the enthusiasm of the war years put, for a time, a stop; and in all the recent inaction of Congress on important questions we see evidence that the members were bartering duty and national grandeur for party supremacy and personal aggrandizement.

The fourth asks for an amendment of the Constitution, concerning the negro. The fifth says that the Government ought to maintain common schools. The sixth uses very hard words against the President, as follows:—

Resolved, That the nation owes it to self-respect, to justice, to future security, and to the present safety of the race, redeemed by so much blood and treasure, to impose and remove the traitor of the White House at once, and every hour Congress puts off that action insults the nation, disgraces its law, jeopardizes its future, delays justice, and makes more and more innocent blood cry to God against it.

The seventh urges friends of freedom to keep watch of the Supreme Court. The eighth warns the beloved "lately-freed fellow-citizens of the South" not to be made tools of Southern whites, but to vote the Republican ticket. The ninth states that it behooves all to keep a bright lookout on the next Presidential election. The tenth resolution is baneful. In the eleventh England and her allies are called a "wiper," in the following words:—

Resolved, That if Governor Eyre goes unwhipped of justice it will be another proof that the same pro-slavery spirit rules England today which, a few years ago, covered the Confederate pirates with English protection, and only from lack of courage forbore to put its flag aside by side with that of the rebellion; and we shall expect nothing better of that nation until its malignant aristocracy is crushed, as ours has been, in the strong grasp of a sovereign people.

The next resolution is about human brotherhood, &c. The last is as follows:—

Resolved, That a large measure of confiscation and a division of the confiscated lands among the negroes is an act of justice to them and to the former Rebel owners of the land, as well as a security to the other rights of the negro and to the nation.

The Iron Heel.

If there is one American citizen who can read the letter of General Pope to Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, in the name of the General, and the warning of General Schofield to the *Richmond Times*, and yet not feel his blood boiling in every artery he is more to be pitied than any citizen of the prostrate, helpless South. It is more degraded to be insensible than to suffer.

Despotism has its legs as well as liberty. Pope, Sickles and Schofield make no false steps in theirs. It is not inconsistent with the military despotism established by the reconstruction act of the last Congress; it is in perfect accordance with that partisan, vindictive, and law-defying enactment that Gen. Pope uses "the iron heel" to convince the Governor of Georgia that he may not await a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in a pending litigation before addressing his people what their duties are on the gravest of all questions which can concern them; it is quite in accordance, too, with that military despotism established by Rump law that General Sickles should with his "iron heel" desecrate the American flag, the symbol of our freedom and our national pride, by making it a General's Cap for every Charleston fireman to salute, will they, will they; it is the natural consequence of that particular act of Congress also, destined never to cease to be infamous in our annals, that Gen. Schofield should turn his "iron heel" on the printing presses of Richmond, a free city of free men, in a free State of a free Government of thirty millions of freemen.—*World*.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Lexington, has the following interesting items with reference to Gen. Lee's College:—

The students and authorities of Washington College have about completed the arrangements for their commencement. The "Baccalaureate sermon" is to be preached Sunday night, 16th of June; The Graham and Washington Societies have their orations and the presentation of the "debater's medal" on the 17th and 18th. General Kemper is to make the address before the Society of Alumni on the 19th, and the commencement exercises close off on the 20th. Ex. Senator H. H. "Fenwick" has been invited to address a society on the 20th, but I believe he has not yet been heard from. Mr. Henry Dixon, Jr., of Augusta county, Va., is the orator elect of the Graham society, and Mr. J. W. Ewing, of Nashville, Tenn., of the Washington Society.

IMPEACHMENT.

A Washington letter-writer says:—

"The Judiciary Committee are now all here, Gov. Boutwell having arrived last night and Mr. Goodrich this morning." The excitement of the Frankfort meeting will take place to-morrow, the committee having been obliged to await the arrival of Mr. Boutwell, as no one else knew what the witnesses were summoned for. Colonel Weatherly, of South Carolina, is among the late arrivals of witnesses. He will be remembered as the gentleman who had a conversation with the President last November, in which the President was supposed to have advised against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and it is on this point that he will be questioned.

—Those who have charge of the matter express great confidence that under this bill chartering the Winchester & Southwestern railway, that link, and also the old road from Strasburg to Harrisburg, will be completed this year. We do not like to build extravagant expectations, but if the grading can be done within that time shall consider it an achievement. Col. Mike Harman, of Staunton, expresses sanguine hopes, however, that things will be ready for the locomotive before the lapse of another year. The ascent of the Winchester & Potomac company was a requisite preliminary, and that, we understand, has been secured.

—The Jefferson B. C. is requested to meet at Henry Dumas', on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

BREAK UP HELL FIRE.

An old preacher in Western New York, who was being persuaded by some of his churchmen, during the political excitement in that State last fall, to join the Radical party, said:—

"No, my brethren, I can't join that party, because all the Abolitionists in the country are in it; and Abolitionism, my brethren, has done a wonderful sight of harm among the people. It has had many sheep and scattered many flocks. It got into the Methodist Church and broke that up. It got in among the Presbyterians and split them in two; and got into the Government and broke the old Union to pieces. And, my brethren, I don't know of anything it is good for but to break down and break up. And if you have any country against the old boy, I advise you to send Abolitionism into his dominions, and it will break up hell itself in less than six weeks."

—The Hannicutt faction, it is said, is very angry and indignant at the course pursued by the "kid-gloved Radicals," who, it is insisted, are all in favor of running Gov. Peirce for Governor, putting his friends in all the offices, and ignoring the "kid-gloves" in the distribution of "honors" and "appointments." Thus much for men. As for women, they admit there is not much difference, and think, as the fox said to the squirrel, whenever it comes to executive or legislative action, both the kid gloves and the no gloves will "meet at the hatter's."

—A dispatch from Washington dated the 4th inst., states that the State Department has information of a silk plant in Peru, and that extensive preparations for its cultivation have been inaugurated. It is described as a shrub four feet high with the silk enclosed in pods, which are very numerous. The texture of the silk is said to be very fine. The stems also yield a fibre of superior strength and beauty to the finest linen thread.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., at the Catholic Church in Harper's Ferry, by the Rev. Father John Kane, Mr. MICHAEL KANE, of Harper's Ferry, to Miss MARY A. TAYLOR, of Clarke county.

DIED.

On Monday the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, Miss VIRGINIA W. SHEPHERD, daughter of Mr. James Shepherd, of Shepherdstown, in the 46th year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. TURNER, Dentist.

HAS located permanent office at KEARNEYVILLE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA. All operations performed skillfully, in the best and most comfortable manner, and warranted for one year or longer if desired. [May 14, 1864.—4f.]

DR. WM. A. MCCORMICK, Dentist.

Will visit Charlestown, professionally, the second Monday, and remain till Saturday, of June July, August, September, October, November and December. April 23, 1864.—4f.

DR. J. V. SIMMONS, DENTIST.

HAVING permanently located here, tenders his professional services to the citizens in the vicinity of Summitville, Jefferson county, Va. His residence is at the farm lately owned by Gordon B. Pennington, Esq. May 7, 1864.—4f.

A CARD.

DR. CHARLES W. GOLDSBOROUGH, offers his professional services to the citizens in the vicinity of Summitville, Jefferson county, Va. His residence is at the farm lately owned by Gordon B. Pennington, Esq. May 7, 1864.—4f.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Grady & Co., will please make payment. We think we have been very liberal in extending credit, and hope they will prompt in making payment. GRADY & CO.

"ARTIC SODA."

OUR Fountain is now, and will be kept in operation during the summer season, and those who wish to indulge in glass of cold and sparkling Artic Soda Water, are invited to give us a call. May 14, 1864. CAMPBELL & MASON.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, OF EDWARD LUGAS, DEC'D, IN Jefferson County, West Va.

In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, West Virginia, pronounced at its April term 1863, in a certain chancery therein do and up, in and against Robert Lucas and others as Plaintiffs, and Robert Lucas and others as Defendants, deceased, in Defendant, we the undersigned, special commissioners therein appointed, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, in front of Yantis' store at Harper's Ferry, at 2 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1864, a Valuable Tract of LAND, containing about 2000 acres, known as "PHILIP COONS TRACT" or "Mountain Retreat," situated near Shepherdstown, in the County of Jefferson, about 2 miles from Harper's Ferry. The improvements consist of two comfortable dwellings, a large barn, a well, and a good orchard of Apples, Peaches, and other fruit, and also a growth of Fruit of all descriptions, especially Grapes and Peaches, and convenient to market.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third Cash. The residue in two equal annual payments, purchaser giving bonds, bearing interest from day of sale, with approved personal security. This withheld until the further order of the Court. S. HOWELL BROWN, CHAS. J. FAULKNER, May 14, 1864.—

SPECIAL NOTICES. EVERY BODY SHOULD USE ROEBER'S EXPECTORANT Wild Cherry Tonic.

ROEBER'S EXPECTORANT Wild Cherry Tonic. For Coughs of the Chest, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI".

EXECUTORS SALE. DAVID H. COCKRILL, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, CHARLESTON, JEFFERSON CO., Virginia.

NOTICES. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Shepherdstown, W. Va. TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF ALFRED M. BARBOUR.

STILL ANOTHER CHANGE. I HAVE had the NEGATIVES I made in Charleston, and will furnish PHOTOGRAPHS from them at 25 CENTS a piece.

CHISPER COMA. On the 15th inst. I was afflicted with a severe attack of Chisper Coma.

BEAUTY! Auburn, Golden, Flaxen & Silken Curls. Prepared by the use of PROF. DR. BROWN'S RESTORATIVE.

Know Thy Destiny. MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrist.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A New Work, entitled GLORY OF THE IMMORTAL LIFE.

THE PERSONALITY. Four sets of valuable Horses. One superior two-year-old Colt.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

WILCOX & GIBBS. NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. THE BEST IN USE, AND PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL. A first-class monthly containing the most reliable and complete information.

WANTED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS. I have a number of valuable pieces of property for sale.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION.

SAUEL H. WOODY. AT HIS SHOP. On Main Street, near the Quarter House.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHEELS OF CARBON PAPER.

REPAIRER CAPILLI. Throw away your false tresses, your hair, and your vanity.

REAL ESTATE. Valuable Land in Jefferson County, West Va. FOR SALE!

