

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOL. 19.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1867.

NO. 39.

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, May 28, 1867.

A Reply to Senator Wilson.

At Montgomery, Ala., Senator Wilson was replied to by Gen. Clanton, formerly a Confederate officer, as follows:

"The gentleman from Massachusetts says you (the colored people) ought to identify yourselves with the radical party of the North, because they have waded through a bloody sea of four years to set you free, to give you the right to sit upon juries, ride on railroads, testify in every court, and much else."

"I deny every assertion he has made on these points, and challenge him to the proof. He who says that this war was commenced by the North to set you free and confer on you the rights which you now enjoy, falsifies the history of the country; not intentionally, I hope."

"The government during the late war, again and again declared most solemnly that this war was not commenced on being waged for conquest, or with a view of interfering with our property in slaves in the States."

"Mr. Lincoln urged us to return to the Union, pledging the government to receive us most cordially, and give slavery its protection in the States. We were threatened in one hand the government offered us 'union and emancipation.' Having gone to war on principle, the South chose the latter. No man knows this better than the honorable Senator. Nor will he or Gen. Swayne, who is on the stand, deny the assertion I am now going to make, that we could have gone back to the Union and held you as our slaves to-day. You are not indebted to the North or the South for your freedom, but to God. Instead of abusing you, you ought to remember that this rebellion, which you are, taught to despise, by your enemies and ours, who only come amongst you for your votes, was an instrument in the hands of God for your deliverance, so far as mortal eye can devise the purposes of His creation."

"The Southern people do not envy you your freedom. They would not restore you to bondage if they could. They have your well-being at heart. I did not fire a gun for slavery. More than half the Southern army never owned a slave. Hardee, Cleburne, and many others, signed a petition long before the war closed, for your freedom, and to afford you an opportunity to volunteer and assist your white friends of the South in achieving Southern independence."

"Mr. Davis recommended this course, and I, in the theatre, in this city, endorsed his policy in the presence of a very large assembly, and stated that I would take pleasure in commanding colored troops. You acted well your part during that unfortunate struggle, for which you deserve, and have, the gratitude of every Southern man and woman in our midst. Again as to how you became free: The North aided to free you with bayonet and by military proclamations only as they believed it would injure us and raise up a hostile element in our midst, and seemingly making your welfare a secondary consideration. To render this act of theirs valid and constitutional it was necessary that we should act. We called together our conventions, and without hesitation made you constitutionally free forever. We also gave you the right to testify where you are interested, and I advocated, in this State House, your right to testify in all cases."

"His party is in power, and he is here siding to keep them so. He is here to form a political alliance with you and what few whites can be induced to join him. They want office, they want spoils, and they want to retain power. It is quite pleasant and profitable to them. It is not because they love you better than other people. I warn you against him and all like him, at home or from abroad."

Baker, the Detective.

The Washington Chronicle furnishes a chapter from the book of Baker the Detective, "on the Secret Service Department," of which he was the chief. After giving an account of the alleged Pardon Brokerage business said to have been carried on by one Mrs. Cobb, and of her visits to the President's House, he goes on as follows:

"On the 15th of November, 1865, I stationed a detective police officer at the front entrance of the President's House, with instructions to prevent Mrs. Cobb's entering. About 11 o'clock, as usual, she presented herself, and was told that she could not go in."

"She asked the officer by whose order he was acting, and he replied, 'By order of Gen. Baker.' Mrs. Cobb replied, 'Well, I will see the President in ten minutes.' She went round to the rear part of the house, entered the kitchen, went up to the President's private room, and told him that Gen. Baker had stationed a detective at the door to prevent her seeing him. The President sent for the detective, and said: 'Sir, by whose order do you presume to guard my door?' The detective replied: 'I am not guarding the door. I was sent here by Gen. Baker to prevent Mrs. Cobb from entering the house.'"

"The President said: 'Tell Gen. Baker I want to see him immediately.' Accordingly he started for my office, but in the mean time the President had sent his private messenger, who arrived first, and in a very excited manner informed me the President wished to see me immediately. I went, and entered the President's private room. I found him alone, pacing the room very excitedly. Furiously he said to me: 'How dare you place detectives at my door?' I told him that I supposed he desired Mrs. Cobb and other females of like character to be kept from the house. He answered: 'When I want your services I will send for you. Mrs. Cobb has just as much right to come here as you or any other person. This is not the first time that you have interfered with the White House. Now I want it stopped.'"

"I still pacing the room, he repeated several times what he had before said concerning Mrs. Cobb—that she had as much right to visit the White House as any other respectable person. Walking up to me like a pugilist, he shook his fist in my face, and said again: 'How dare you presume to exercise any control over the management of the White House?' I

The Legal Tender Act Constitutional.

A decision was last week rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Thompson and Thompson vs. Riggs & Co., Bankers, which virtually disposes of the questions of the Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act. The Intelligence says:

"The plaintiffs deposited with the defendants before currency depreciated, and upon gold rising to a premium they claim to have made a special contract with the defendants by which their gold deposits were to be paid in kind. It became necessary, in order to show such a contract, to show that there was a general arrangement of the sort made at that time between depositors and their bankers in the District. This evidence the court excluded, and holding the legal tender act constitutional, gave judgment for defendants."

"Appellants finally were taken to this court. Mr. Justice Clifford read the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment below. It is thus determined that the ruling as to this evidence was correct, and that the court below were correct in holding the legal-tender act constitutional. The constitutionality of the act is not discussed in the opinion, but as the judgment below is affirmed, its constitutionality as here held is a consequence."

Mutiny Extraordinary.

Stirring Scenes at the Tennessee Penitentiary—Uprising of Three Hundred Convicts.

There were some stirring scenes at the penitentiary on Sunday morning, resulting in the overthrow of the gallant guards of that institution, and the escape of hundreds of its striped and close clipped inmates."

Some eleven of the white convicts, with Martin Coffee, an ex-soldier of the 5th Kentucky (Federal) Cavalry, whose sentence for house-burning and robbing will expire fifteen years from the last session of the Criminal Court, were taken to the State House to strike freedom, and had determined upon carrying it out eyes at the hazard of their lives."

Waiting and watching, an opportunity at last occurred to them. At five o'clock P. M. of Sunday, the long deal table in the dining room, which is in the west wing of the building, was spread with the homely prison fare, and three hundred convicts full of them negroes, fled in and seated themselves in their accustomed places. A single guard—Henderson—stood in the room, armed only with the short baton usually carried by those of his calling, and the door leading out to the wall, which had been partially torn down for material to build a new one, stood ajar, welcoming the cool, delicious breeze that swept into the heated apartment."

"Neither a whisper nor sign of any kind betrayed the intent of the leaders as they silently partook of the evening meal; but when every plate had been emptied and knives and forks had flung to their resting places, Coffee suddenly rose from his seat, his eyes flashed with excitement and waved his soldier cap high above his head, shouting in ringing tones: 'Now is your time, boys! Strike for your liberty!'

"The word struck upon their ears, the situation at once flashed upon them, and with one accord rose every man of the motley three hundred, while an ex-Texas Ranger named Henry Holt, with ten others scolding the daring Coffee, strove to incite them to action."

"So sudden, however, had been the call upon them, that though they fully comprehended that but two walls, each one ten feet in height, stood between them and freedom, hesitated."

"Henderson, the guard who was near Coffee, ordered him to be seated; but instead of complying, the convict seized a knife from the table and made a lunge at him, which Henderson warded with his club. Using it dexterously, he kept the warring convicts at bay, and was making a good fight, when ten of the penitentiary guards who had been lounging about the yard rushed in a body into the room, each with a leveled revolver covering one of the rebellious crowd, and the storm died away as suddenly as it had broken."

"The leaders were at once seized, bound and whipped, while their constituents, all save a few, marched to their cells."

"When the roll had been called, the absence of this one was discovered. He was a negro named English, and had been sentenced for larceny. While the excitement was at its height, he had quietly slipped out of the dining room, and to a wood-pile near the outward wall, quietly secreted himself beneath it, first placing an improvised hiding-place in the shape of a slender log against the wall, ready for use when he should make up his mind to start. This log, however, sealed his fate. The guards in their search at once observed it, and going to the woodpile, one of them, Frank Crew, noticed among the wood what he thought to be some old clothes. He carelessly drew his revolver and fired a shot, but in doing so answered the sharp report of a slender log against the wall. English was then ordered to come out, but he neither answered nor moved. A third bullet was sent after him, which had the effect of bringing him to, and he crawled from his hiding place groaning with pain. Upon examination, it was found that a ball had pierced each of his arms, but the wounds were not dangerous, and his life is now doing well."

"All were set to work again yesterday, as usual, the mischief-makers, however, being closely watched, and no further trouble is anticipated."

"Coffee, the leader of the uprising, is a handsome, intelligent young man, twenty-two years of age, and has not the appearance of being an adept in crime."

"Holt is a large, rough-looking customer, and is in for twenty-one years, having been convicted of stealing a horse in Pulaski, where his wife now resides. He deserted a regiment of Texas Rangers to which he belonged during the war, and went to Jeffersonville, from whence he fled after robbing the till of a saloon in which he had kept—One of his wives, it is said, is now living in Jeffersonville.—Nash, Banner May 15th.

Circuit Court of Berkeley.

The regular term of the Circuit Court of this County commenced its session on Monday last. As our readers have testified their satisfaction with the sketches which we presented of the proceedings at the last term, we feel encouraged to continue a notice of such matters occurring in the Court as may be of general interest to our readers."

His Honor, Judge Hall, made his usual full and elaborate charge to the Grand Jury, urging a strict enforcement of the law, but recommending an abstinence from all prosecutions founded upon spite or malice. No man knows this better than the honorable Senator. Nor will he or Gen. Swayne, who is on the stand, deny the assertion I am now going to make, that we could have gone back to the Union and held you as our slaves to-day. You are not indebted to the North or the South for your freedom, but to God. Instead of abusing you, you ought to remember that this rebellion, which you are, taught to despise, by your enemies and ours, who only come amongst you for your votes, was an instrument in the hands of God for your deliverance, so far as mortal eye can devise the purposes of His creation."

"The Southern people do not envy you your freedom. They would not restore you to bondage if they could. They have your well-being at heart. I did not fire a gun for slavery. More than half the Southern army never owned a slave. Hardee, Cleburne, and many others, signed a petition long before the war closed, for your freedom, and to afford you an opportunity to volunteer and assist your white friends of the South in achieving Southern independence."

"Mr. Davis recommended this course, and I, in the theatre, in this city, endorsed his policy in the presence of a very large assembly, and stated that I would take pleasure in commanding colored troops. You acted well your part during that unfortunate struggle, for which you deserve, and have, the gratitude of every Southern man and woman in our midst. Again as to how you became free: The North aided to free you with bayonet and by military proclamations only as they believed it would injure us and raise up a hostile element in our midst, and seemingly making your welfare a secondary consideration. To render this act of theirs valid and constitutional it was necessary that we should act. We called together our conventions, and without hesitation made you constitutionally free forever. We also gave you the right to testify where you are interested, and I advocated, in this State House, your right to testify in all cases."

"His party is in power, and he is here siding to keep them so. He is here to form a political alliance with you and what few whites can be induced to join him. They want office, they want spoils, and they want to retain power. It is quite pleasant and profitable to them. It is not because they love you better than other people. I warn you against him and all like him, at home or from abroad."

Southern Relief Meeting in Berkeley.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a very large and respectable number of the citizens of Berkeley County assembled at the Court-House in Martinsburg, on Monday, 20th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Southern Relief Association."

The meeting was called to order by E. Boyd Faulkner, upon whose motion the Hon. B. M. KITCHEN was called to the Chair, and upon motion of H. H. Blackburn, Esq., E. BOYD FAULKNER and JOSEPH T. HOKE were appointed Secretaries."

"On motion of E. Boyd Faulkner, the Chair appointed an Executive Committee, to be composed of citizens of the County, who should have general management and control over the county, and whose duty it should be to provide for the collection, transportation and distribution of the various contributions from the citizens of the county, to the suffering people of the South. The Chair appointed the following committee: Hon. E. B. Hall, Daniel Burkhardt, Esq., Bernard Doll, Esq., and D. Darby, Esq."

"On motion of J. S. Haldeman, a sub-committee of five be appointed, each Township, to cooperate with the Executive Committee."

"On motion of H. H. Blackburn, it was Resolved, That the Executive Committee, in connection with the President and Secretaries of the meeting issue an address to the people of the County, explaining and advocating the benevolent object of the Association."

"On motion of J. S. Haldeman, the Secretaries were instructed to correspond with the Clergy, requesting them to lay before their several congregations the claims of the Association."

"On motion of H. H. Blackburn, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee."

B. M. KITCHEN, Chairman. E. BOYD FAULKNER, Secretary. JOSEPH T. HOKE, Secretary.

NEWSPAPER BOASTING.—Pretence, of the Louisville Journal, thus takes off some of its contemporaries who are always boasting of their 'immense business.'"

"The daily circulation of our paper—no actual bona fide paying subscribers—is just five million six hundred and twenty thousand and forty-two sheets. We have employed upon the paper five hundred compositors and one hundred and eleven editors, nine hundred carriers, three hundred and twelve mailing clerks, and other aids too numerous to mention. We have taken especial charge of the Louisville and Ohio, and use them exclusively for 'wedding down' our paper. We have eleven paper mills in constant operation, the smallest of which turns out two hundred thousand bundles of paper daily. It requires seventeen million-stories Hoop's presses to work off our vast edition, and we are compelled to engage all the steel that is mined in the Lehigh valley, as well as contrast for all that comes down the Ohio river, to supply our enormous daily fall. Our correspondents are all graduates of the first universities and colleges in the world, and are stationed in every city, town and hamlet on the habitable globe."

FOETICAL.

OUR SOUTHERN DEAD.

The following lines, by Father Abram Ryan, of Knoxville, Tennessee, were written for the Memorial Association of Fredericksburg, Virginia. They will find a response in every Southern heart:

Gather the sacred dust of warriors tried and true, Whose flag our nation's crest, And lay the cause, though lost, just, And sated for me and you."

Gather them each and all! From the private to the chief! Come they from the hovel or princely hall, They fell for us, and for them should fall, The tears of a nation's grief."

Gather the corpses strewn Over many a battle plain, From many a grave that lies so lone, Without a name and without a stone, And lay them close together, And they died—and were the gray."

Wherever the brave have died, They should not rest apart; And the heart that once together beat, Why should the hand of Death divide A single heart from heart?"

Gather the scattered clay, Whichever it may rest; Just as they scattered on the bloody fray, Just as they fell on the battle-day, Bury them in one great breast."

The German need not dread This stirring scene about! Without a word of fear, and with soundless tread, We muster once more our deathless dead— And each manly heart shall be proud."

"The German need not frown— They are all powerless now— We gather them here, and lay them down, And bid them rest in peace, and we bring to wreathe each brow."

And the dead that thus meet the dead, While the living live and stone-walled, And the heart that once together beat, Together still they sleep."

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.] FASHIONS.

PARIS, May 4, 1867. The Court and the city are doing their best, so that the foreign commissioners appointed to the Exposition shall spend a jolly time during their sojourn in Paris. One of the ministers entertained these gentlemen and their families very magnificently a few nights since, throwing open the ministerial saloons for a great gala, and regaling the guests with a feast not only gastronomic, but theatrical. There were to be balls at the Hotel de Ville, concerts at the Tuileries, and extraordinary representations at the theatres and operas. By way of antidote to all this worldliness, the Evangelical Society at London have sent profane and sacred orators to lecture and preach in a great hall at the Exhibition palace; but where the visitors appear to be so busy with sight-seeing, sipping tea in the Chinese restaurant, or coffee in the Turkish quarter, or partaking of more solid refreshments in the way of pate de foies gras at the French buffet, little doubt whether they are in any way benefited by the well-intentioned admonitions of Messieurs les Sermons, warning them to beware of the enticing charms of the modern Babylon."

The World's Fair is gradually falling into order, and is already a gorgeous show, well worth a voyage across the Atlantic. There has never been, and probably never will be again, such a gathering together of magnificent specimens of what the genius and ingenuity of man have accomplished. The French excel, as usual, in all articles de luxe and in dress. The vivine, or stall, of the celebrated manufacturer of lace, Violard (No. 8 Rue de Coisou), attracts a crowd of lady gossips, examining with a curious interest a black lace point, or half shawl, which is exhibited as a specimen of the new system introduced by Monsieur Violard for the manufacture of Charvillat (black) lace. Heretofore black lace has been made in separate pieces and worked together, whereas in this new system the piece of lace is made entire, without seam or weaving of the pattern on the ground work. The shawl is only half completed, so that the handiwork can be explained to amateurs. The tissue is exquisitely fine, and the design artistically beautiful, displaying that taste and perfection in execution for which the house of Violard is distinguished."

We see a variety of materials for spring and summer costumes. The mousseline-marin is very much the same tissue and pattern as the striped mohair. The Sultane is a more expensive and dressy kind of linen; the violet and navy Sultane is a pale sort of the same, made very comely if not walking toilet. The fashion of short scolloped skirts is waning; instead of which the graceful training jupe, gathered up in festoons over a petticoat of the same color and material as the gown, is now in vogue; even for the Boulevard pedestrians. I don't mean the *corsettes*, but the lady-janeuses who brave mud and dust in shopping expeditions. There is a sort of silk called *camaille*, which is a *chine* of two shades, shown in light lines with dots of silver, or dove color, with gold spots, are very becoming. Gowns are now tucked up in an arrangement of buttons sewed on the seams instead of the old style of sliding strings."

Another improvement on the winter modes is a modification of the Empire and Princess dress. In the present fashion the skirt is made with a large plait on each side, which makes the dress hang more gracefully about the person."

Petticoats are more embellished with extraordinary ornamentation than dresses. They are trimmed with bands of cloth and emery broidery in every variety of color. White alpaca petticoats have decorations of cross-stitch and silk sewed on to form a zigzag pattern. *Sis elegans* disdain any other fabric but silk for the under gown, as well as for the upper skirt. When of silk, the petticoat must be trimmed with velvet, or with richly worked passementerie."

As for bonnets, they continued to baffle description; they are so queer, so small, and wild in profusion, mere ornaments of lace and flowers, with floating strings of lace or tulle, which add a new charm to a youthful head *mais il faut la beauté au diable*, and those who have been many years out of their teens look for a covering which will hide few of the ravages of time."

"Pe, said a little five-year old the other day, 'what is a humming?' 'A humming, my dear, is when you pretend to think a great deal of me, but don't see any buttons on my shirt.'"

THE NEGRO VOTE.

Speaking of the vigorous and unscrupulous efforts being made by the Radicals to secure the negro vote of the South the New York Times says:

"There is but one way in which the Southern people can meet this Northern movement and prevent any evil consequences they may apprehend from it,—and that is by counter-movements of the same kind. If Northern efforts seek the negro vote, the Government must seek the white vote. They must be at a disadvantage in addressing those whom they have held as slaves. It may be difficult to silence or soothe the resentments aroused by appeals to the prejudices and passions of the past. Northern demagogues may make promises to the negroes, of confiscation, of political office, and of special favors from the Government, which it may be hard to offset or to meet. But they must try. There is no other way. These are always the conditions of political freedom everywhere. If they can be met successfully,—if men can be convinced by such appeals and led to identify their own interest with the public good,—they time will tell. If not, time will tell it also. If Northern men make speeches, they must make speeches too. They may be at a disadvantage in addressing those whom they have held as slaves. It may be difficult to silence or soothe the resentments aroused by appeals to the prejudices and passions of the past. Northern demagogues may make promises to the negroes, of confiscation, of political office, and of special favors from the Government, which it may be hard to offset or to meet. But they must try. There is no other way. These are always the conditions of political freedom everywhere. If they can be met successfully,—if men can be convinced by such appeals and led to identify their own interest with the public good,—they time will tell. If not, time will tell it also. If Northern men make speeches, they must make speeches too. They may be at a disadvantage in addressing those whom they have held as slaves. It may be difficult to silence or soothe the resentments aroused by appeals to the prejudices and passions of the past. 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Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. KEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1867.

BERKELEY COUNTY. Our friends in Berkeley, at Mill Creek and Darkeville, 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. Darkeville—M. L. HARR. 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.

THE SPRING RACES.

The races on Thursday last, in the various townships of the county, excited very little attention, and it was not until late in the evening that the thought occurred to us that our beneficent radical rulers had set apart that day for the election of township officers.—Nor have we felt sufficient concern since to state ourselves with any exertion to secure a statement of the polls in the different precincts. It is gratifying, however, to state that the conservatives have elected four of the seven supervisors, carrying the Harper's Ferry, Bolivar, Charlestown and Osborne townships. The exact political status of Messrs. Logic and Butler—the one the representative of Averell and the other of Chapline township—has never been clearly defined, and perhaps never will be, as they are both non-committal. But as they are not known to be in sympathy with the conservatives, we clap them in the count as radicals; although we have never had occasion to exhibit them in our big show. There is no telling, however, how soon we shall be compelled to furnish them a cage in our already remarkable menagerie. Without them, the conservatives have a majority of the Board, notwithstanding the rascality of Boreman's appointees in manipulating the poll-books.

The most gratifying result of the contest is the defeat of Fessett for supervisor in Bolivar township. His successor, Mr. Duke, is a gentleman; and will worthily fill the position which he has been called. In Harper's Ferry township, a worthy and honest man in the person of Mr. Alexander Kelley, has been elected Inspector of Elections.

THE WAR OF THE ROSES.

Thurlow Weed, who has recently resumed the editorship of the New York Commercial Advertiser, and who is neither fish or flesh, politically, is carrying on a sort of "hammer and tongs" warfare with all the New York papers. He and Greeley, in particular, are passing the "compliments of the morning"—that is, in calling each other liars and scoundrels. Weed having been charged with abandoning the Republican party by one of these papers, thus justifies his aspersion.—"That we subsequently 'withdrew' from our 'post of responsibility,' is true. We were weary of and disgusted with the men who had risen in discordant and disturbed times, to the management of public affairs. It was a day of small, cheap men—the saplings and hoop-poles of party—thrown to the surface in a storm. Our State conventions were controlled by secret leagues, whose manipulators by around Albany during the winter, dispensing offices and debauching the Legislature."

This was in 1863, since which the bubbling and boiling political cauldron has thrown even more "saplings and hoop-poles" to the surface. These saplings and hoop-poles seem to be sharp fellows, though, for they have evidently got the inside track in "New York State" and as a people must be known by its "manipulators," what must we think of the manipulated? Here, in West Virginia, it is even worse than in New York. Instead of hoop-poles and saplings, the upheaval has brought to the surface, false check-signers, bond-forgers, hog-stealers, and carpet-bag lifters. What other offences they are guilty of, we need not state, but is there any crime in the catalogue at which they would scruple?

The mail of last evening brought us no item of general interest to the reader, but several letters, either unpleasant to ponder or difficult to understand. The following is a specimen:—

JORDAN'S SPRINGS, May 27, 1867.

B. F. BEALL, Esq.—You will please send my paper to Stephenson's, care of B. Jordan. I am here, as you will see from this note. I will be in Charlestown on Saturday if well enough, but I am now suffering very much from rheumatism. Yours truly,

[No name accompanies this note, and if the manuscript be that of some one of our lady friends, as its appearance indicates, we have only to say that her request cannot be complied with, as we have not her address, and as to her expected visit to Charlestown, we must be contented, as we have a better half and numerous responsibilities, and besides—we've got the rheumatism. Our senior neighbor of the Free Press, we regret to say, is just at this time in no better condition, and the courtesies of the corps must therefore be excused on the occasion.]

An extreme radical paper in Pennsylvania, the Chambersburg Repository, begins to sicken of the increasing demand in favor of negroism, and thus curli remarks:—

"Emancipation was not given as a favor to the slaves, and it did not carry any promise of other action favorable to them, on the part of the government. It was solely a measure of expediency, a war measure of the same character as the burning of military stores or the stamping of animals employed in war by the insurgents."

OUR BIG SHOW.

Accounts which have reached us since our last issue, satisfy us of the impossibility of doing justice to an exhibition without witnessing the performances. We do not mean to say that our sketch last week we did injustice, but we are convinced that we failed to do justice—either to the performers or our numerous readers who take such a lively interest in our big show. We were not conversant with the facts which have since been placed at our disposal, or we might have furnished a much more interesting report than that published by us, but we shall now attempt to make amends for the insipidity and inaccuracy of our former sketch.

Be it known then to all who are unfamiliar with the fact, that what is now the county seat of Jefferson county, was formerly a quiet and unpromising village away over on the blue Potomac's placid waters; and if it were our purpose to write history, we might give an entertaining chapter on its first settlement, and its subsequent rise and fall—which latter has been very great. This, however, would be entirely foreign to the object in view, and would require too great a departure from the text, to which we feel it our duty to adhere. Some time ago, and by some means or other, an individual—whom we have already designated as the grand goliath—became the mayor of this peaceful town, not that he had any qualifications for that honorable position or any other, but that radicalism delights in descending upon the oil-borer's principle, we presume—the greater the depth the richer the specimen. Well, this descending propensity led them to such immeasurable depths that the fumes of brimstone drove them back, and on their return they succeeded in bringing up a subject suited to their wants, and him they installed mayor of the county seat; that he might afflict for a while on earth those with whom he can never have intercourse in the unending hereafter. That these afflictions might be made the more intolerable, Massachusetts—a locality little less objectionable than the brimstone region itself—furnished him an aid-de-camp. In our whole zoological catalogue we have not the name or habits of an animal that would not suffer by comparison with this Massachusetts offshoot. Suffice it to say that he fills under the radical regime, the important positions of constable, town-sergeant, and generalissimo to the grand goliaths, and as Mephistopheles was to Faust, so is Warner to our bully Joe. So much by way of introduction—now to the facts, and thence to the grand finale:

Professor Rockwell—a horse-tamer and trainer by profession—visited the county seat about two weeks ago, and announced his purpose to give an exhibition of his skill in sweetening the dispositions of refractory horses, which was accompanied with a request that the spectators confine themselves to the side-walks. With this request there was a very general compliance, but not with that promptness required by the officious town-sergeant who felt that it was necessary to introduce a sort of side show to Prof. Rockwell's performances. Accordingly he seized a gentleman in the rudest manner and attempted to force him off the street. This insult was at once resented, in a style that soon enquired one of the official's peepers with a fringe of dark purple hue, and caused the claret to flow from his proboscis.

A son of the gentleman standing near by, seeing his father in danger from this overgrown ruffian, immediately went to his assistance, and catching Warner by the throat, very soon curtailed his supply of air to an extent that caused his face to assume very nearly the color of the negro, for whom he has evinced a great partiality. Some gentlemen now stepped in and separated the belligerents, and nothing more was thought of the affair, until Thursday, when the gentleman first assaulted and a friend were summoned to appear before his Honor, the Mayor, Joseph A. Chapline, to answer the charge of resisting an officer in the discharge of his duties, and for an assault and battery of the person of the aforementioned Charles Warner.

In this trial, which was brought in the name of West Virginia, Warner, who was the principal witness for the State, was by his Honor, bully Joe, permitted to act as the part of prosecuting attorney, witness, and officer summoning witnesses for the prosecution, &c. His Honor would frequently ask, "Have you any more witnesses, Mr. Warner?" Mr. Warner, do you wish to ask any more questions of the witness, &c.?" After hearing the evidence, the mayor so-called, in his peculiarly pompous style informed the friend of the gentleman assaulted that he must mend his ways for the future, but as there was no evidence against him, he would discharge him for the present; and announced further, that the gentleman himself, whom Warner had rudely assaulted, would be required to give bail in the sum of \$200 for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court for Jefferson county, to answer any indictment that may be found against him. This decision was protested against by the gentleman in question, who justly thought it very hard that he, a peaceable citizen and tax-payer in the corporation, should be thus rudely assaulted on the street, and not allowed to defend himself—Here Warner denied that he had collared him; whereupon, the son called out to Warner, "You are a d—d liar—I saw you take hold of him." The Mayor ordered him to hush, his father also endeavoring to keep him quiet, but he repeated what he had said—Joe then ordered the Sheriff to arrest him—As the Sheriff arose to execute this order, Warner started towards the young man, in front of the Sheriff. At this juncture the youth, who was standing on one of the benches, cried out, "No you don't, either!" and snatching the action to the word, drew a small revolver, and brandishing it, swore he would never kill the first man who attempted to take him—at the same time giving emphasis to his remarks by interposing them with vehement outcries and menacing gestures.

Then followed the rich part of the exhibition. Such a stampede, pell-mell over the chairs, out of the doors, away they went—hats

forgotten and left behind—devil take the hindmost—and in less than a minute the Court House was entirely cleared with the exception of the defendants, and about half a dozen others. But the reader will doubtless ask where was his Honor, and what became of him. As soon as he saw the pistol and heard the threat to shoot, he dodged under a table in front of him and crawled along to the end of it, towards the side door that opens into the passage. Some one who ran out of the door before him, had shut it tightly, and a little frightened boy was vainly trying to open it. Joe seized the little fellow and the door, and cried out, "Oh, my God can't you open it; let me out for God's sake!" which finally yielded to his entreaties and his efforts, and he made his exit, without even a bow to his bewildered audience. And such kind reader, was the opening and closing ceremony at the first term of bully Joe's Corporation Court, as we have it from an eye witness.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

The Superior Court of the county of Clarke, has terminated its labors, most of time being consumed with the trial of negroes on the charge of larceny and other offences, nearly all of whom under the former indictment, were acquitted, from the present state of things being inadequate to convict. John Taylor, colored, for murder, was found guilty in the second degree, and sentenced twelve years in the penitentiary.

The people of Staunton commemorated the death of Stonewall Jackson on Friday, the 10th of May, under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association. The ladies from the county contributed evergreens and flowers, and from the mountains came a carload by the train. An address was delivered by Col. O'Ferrill, a procession was formed with two brass bands, five companies and citizens, a mile and a half in length, which marched to the cemetery and decked the graves with flowers.

Col. Chas. H. Lewis, formerly editor of the Martinsburg Obsolete, and now aid to Gov. Peirpont, delivered a speech in Petersburg on the evening of the 16th, in which he advised the negroes to vote with the Radical Republicans. The meeting was large and the negroes numbered five blacks to one white. He maintained that the honor of the State demanded that the negroes and Republicans should coalesce.

A writer in the Richmond Whig earnestly appeals to the young men of Virginia not to leave the old State. He estimates that twelve out of every thirteen who have left will return in years to come, either to die in a war condition than when they left. The Secretary of the Treasury expresses the opinion very freely that no further reduction of the public debt need be expected at present. The probabilities are that it will be increased within the next three months.

Rev. Francis A. Whittle, of Kentucky, who was elected at the recent session of the Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia to the Assistant Bishopric of that diocese, was at one time Rector of Grace Church, in Berryville. He is a gentleman of fine culture and abilities. Rev. Dr. Andrews of this county, received several votes for the position.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Visitors to the Virginia Military Institute for the ensuing year: William H. Macfarland, Richmond; George W. Bolling, Petersburg; William L. Owen, Halifax; A. L. Cummings, Washington county; W. R. Staples, Montgomery; Jno. Letcher, Rockbridge; Richard H. Catlett, Augusta.

Miss Catharine Hatton, of Caroline county, Va., has laid a claim to real estate in Albany, N. Y., valued at \$1,000,000. The prospects of her gaining the suit are said to be flattering.

Gen. Sickles has issued an order prohibiting the distillation of Whiskey in the Second Military District, on the ground that the present scarcity of food in the Carolinas is greatly diminished by distillation, and thereby food is rendered dearer in localities where a large number of persons are dependent upon public and private charity.—Offenders are declared liable to trials and punishment by a Military Commission.

THE MILK IN THE COCOA NUT.—The Philadelphia Age is not at a loss to account for Radical activity at the South. It says:—"In regard to the votes of the negroes, there is this fact that should not escape public attention. The Radicals have spared no exertions to keep the Southern States out of the Union until the blacks should, under the law, exercise the privilege of suffrage. They have not, however, displayed anything like the same interest or energy in negro suffrage in the Northern States. This would at first seem inconsistent, and inconsistent it would be for any other than an Abolition party. It is, however, susceptible of explanation. The Radicals have counted certainly upon the votes of the negroes of the South en masse in their favor. They were afraid to trust to the negroes of the North, who had lived among them and understood them too well, to vote as they did."

Morgan County. This hitherto gallant little county, since its alliance with West Virginia, and league with Radicalism, has become a nonentity, save for the general record of its criminal docket.—The Circuit Court has just terminated its session, and among its proceedings, we find the following in the New Era of Martinsburg:—

Several cases were disposed of, amongst which was the indictment against Edward Rockwell, for rape. He was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years confinement in the Penitentiary. The act charged upon him occurred in 1861.

The case of Andrew Seites, vs. the Board of Registration of Morgan county, attracted considerable interest. This was an action on the case against the members of that Board for wilfully and maliciously evading the name of the plaintiff from the list of voters without notice being given to him of the action of the Board. There was a demurrer to the declaration, based upon the idea that the Board of Registrars acted in a judicial capacity, and are not responsible in damages to the party aggrieved by their decision. A very able argument was made by Mr. Joseph T. Hoke, in support of this position, which was replied to by Messrs. Blackburn & Faulkner. The Court rendered a decision upon the demurrer until the next term—but took occasion in very pointed and emphatic terms to express its general views in opposition to the perversion of their functions, to partisan and personal purposes.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MARONIC.—The ceremonies incident to laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple about to be erected at Winchester, will be of a highly interesting character, and is exciting much interest with the fraternity in our own and adjacent States. The attendance from all quarters will be large, and our own section will no doubt furnish its full proportion. The railroad company issue return tickets, good for five days from date.

SUPERVISORS.—These are by far the most important officers of the county, under the present regime of things, and we learn that the following were selected by the local sovereigns on Thursday last:—From Charlestown Township, J. H. Haines; Harper's Ferry, Jas. T. Reid; Bolivar, R. N. Duke; Shepherdstown, John D. Staley; Chapline, Wm. G. Butler; Averell, Dr. James Logie; and Osborn, Geo. W. Turner.

FIRE.—The ladies of the Presbyterian congregation of this town, held a meeting yesterday evening, to organize the preliminary arrangements for a proposed Fair, to aid in the greatly needed renovation and improvement of their church. It will not be held until after the luxuriant cereal now, almost ready for the sickle has been garnered, when it is hoped the abundance of our people will justify a liberal return to the good ladies, for efforts in an object so commendable.

MAY FESTIVAL.—The young ladies of Mrs. FOREST'S Female Seminary of this town, will hold a Floral Festival on Friday evening next, to which many of the young ladies and gentlemen, friends and patrons of the school, have been invited. The sweet smile of beauty, and the fragrant incense of flowers, will rule the hour.

THE MEETING OF THE LADIES OF OUR TOWN, expected to convene on Saturday last, to arrange for a Floral testimonial to our Confederate hero, was prevented by the inclemency of the weather. We have been requested to renew the notice, for a meeting at the same place as heretofore specified, at 4 o'clock, P. M., Saturday next. A general attendance will be expected, as we are sure our fair women, whose noble devotion was tested while the conflict lasted, and who with cheering words and kind acts, did all God-speed in what they believed their country's cause, will permit its brave defenders to sleep unhonored and unwept. Be up and doing.

WHIT-SUNDAY.—We have frequently heard the prediction, since Easter made its advent in a huff, that we should have no settled weather until after Whit-Sunday. Such unfortunately has been the case, but as Sunday next is the promised omen of clear skies and genial sunshine, its annual return will be cordially greeted.

COURT.—The spring term of the Circuit Court of this county, will commence its term on the 2d Monday in June, and unfortunate litigants should be in readiness, for in many instances that we have learned, judgments come fast and thick.

TELEGRAPHING.—The office in this town is now regularly opened for the transmission of messages to any part of the country, and those desiring to send or receive tidings from any part, can do so with lightning speed.

ROBBERY.—We understand that Mr. KING, a brother of the proprietor of the Hotel at Harper's Ferry, was robbed on Saturday night last of \$75, by a negro who had been employed at the hotel. By the aid of the electric wire, he was caught on a stock train between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore, and we trust he will receive his just deserts.

ACCEPTABLE.—Though the temperature has not been oppressive, yet we must confess that the rascality of radicalism, as exhibited in scratching the poll-books preparatory to the elections last week, kept our blood to fever heat. Fortunately, with its ebbing sands, came our next door neighbor, Henry Dumm, with a choice supply of ice cream and its appendages, to cool our temperament, steady our nerves, and harmonize our feelings. Those similarly ailing, will find sure relief at his saloon, where everything desirable may be found in season.

HOG DISEASE.—We regret to learn that disease is again prevalent in our county, and several farmers have lost the largest and best of their growing stock. A citizen of the town lost one or more last week, of fine size, and in good condition. Cannot a remedy be suggested?

SUPERVISOR'S COURT met in Shepherdstown on the 20th inst., and among other proceedings adopted the following:—

The report of the Overseers of the Poor was submitted to the Board. On motion it was adopted and ordered to be filed.

Ordered, that the county tax on \$600 be deducted from the assessment of Amos Janney, for the years 1866-66.

Ordered, that Thos. Rutherford the superintendent of the Charlestown and Berryville turnpike be and is hereby authorized to sell a parcel of land belonging to the county and lying on said road.

Ordered, that Patrick O'Brien be granted license to sell spirituous liquors at Harper's Ferry, license to date from the 20th of April.

Ordered, by the Board, that the Jail committee be required to proceed forthwith to finish the county Jail, and that two of the cells of the same be completed by the 10th day of June, 1867, and that they report at the next meeting of the Board.

Ordered, that the order made by the Board, April 25, 1866, in regard to the assessment of Humphrey Keyes, be re-affirmed.

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Letter from Mr. Botts.

A letter from Mr. Botts to a Washington friend, relative to his becoming bail for Mr. Davis, has been published. It is in his peculiar style,—quarreling with both friends and foes. He opens by asking of the former:—"Will I never see the day that I can exercise independent judgment, or sound discretion, without being called to an account and asked for explanations by my friends?"

And he concludes by giving them the following parting salute:—"I hope I may live long enough to let all my friends understand that it is my habit to do whatever my conscience and judgment may approve in my individual capacity, without turning to the right hand or to the left to inquire what may be the opinions of others, satisfied that time will vindicate all things that in themselves are right."

The following sentences refer to his contact with Mr. Davis:—"It is not true that I congratulated Mr. Davis, or that I approached him for that or any other purpose. During the progress of the case I authorized a friend of Mr. Davis to say to Mr. O'Conor that if the name of one known everywhere and to all men as one of the most prominent and determined opponents of the rebellion, the Southern Confederacy, and of Mr. Davis's whole course of policy, was desirable as one of his securities, they were all accepted—not because it was needed, but no doubt from the same generous impulses that had led me to make the offer."

I did not approach Mr. Davis, nor did I intend to do so; because it was from public, and not personal considerations, that led me to occupy this position; but when I approached the clerk's desk to collect my signature to the bond, Mr. Davis, as was both natural and becoming, approached me to express his acknowledgments for the generosity I had exhibited. I told him that among the considerations that had controlled me was the sacred regard in which I held the liberty to all citizens; that I believed he was entitled to a trial; that the government had the most abundant time to prepare for one, and after two years' imprisonment; they were still unprepared, I thought he was entitled to his liberation on bail, and I was happy to give this public expression of my opinion on that subject. He replied, "It was a noble sentiment, worthy of a Virginia gentleman, as he had always known me to be, and was thankful for it." We separated and did not come in contact again.

I am not only satisfied with, but am proud of what I have done, and would do it over again and AGAIN and AGAIN under the same circumstances, while I entertain every opinion of Mr. Davis's offence against the Constitution and laws of the country that I have expressed from the beginning of the rebellion to its close.

The National Bank System—Its Inside Workings.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Mail, in noticing the late National bank fraud, at Selma, in that State, thus shows how peculiarly liable to frauds this whole system is. There was never greater facility of opportunity for rascality, even by the old "wild cat" system. The Mail says:—"Here is a National Bank which commences operations on a fictitious capital. \$100,000 worth of bonds are borrowed by A from B, and deposited by A with the Treasury Department as security for the bank. Thereupon the Treasurer issues to A \$300,000 of currency, which A pays back to B for his bond. It is thus that a National bank is started up on a capital of \$10,000 or \$20,000, not enough to give credit to a respectable third class shaving-shop. What follows? The bank becomes a National, loyal concern. The officers are cheek by jowl with United States officials. They step about with the grandeur of the American Empire. Yast sums are deposited with them by the tax collectors, and the Government allows the bank to use the deposits without charge. Besides this kindness towards loyal subjects, the Government is good enough, in addition, to pay the bank interest upon the \$100,000 worth of bonds which the banker A borrowed from his friend B, and for which B has already been paid by the Government. It has already been seen that the bank costs A only \$10,000, for which the Government pays him \$7,300 per annum as interest upon his borrowed capital, and gives him free grab into hundreds of thousands of deposited funds. Could the Government offer greater inducements for swindling? Yet we are asked to endorse the party of Congress which is establishing such demoralizing agencies throughout the land."

Chicago, Ill., on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. SWING, Mr. GARDNER, of Bucksport, Me., and Miss KANE, of Gallatin, of New Mexico, daughter of Mr. Sidney S. Gallaher, formerly of Charlestown.

In Gettysburg, Pa., on Wednesday evening, 23rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. PHILIP R. ROAG, of Alexandria, to Miss J. M. TILLEY THOMPSON, of Berryville.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. S. Hough, Mr. THOMAS WEST, of Jefferson county, and Miss ELIZABETH BRISCOE, of Winchester.

On Tuesday morning last, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. CHARLES HESER, of Martinsburg, to Miss SALLY V. BILNER, of Shepherdstown.

In Martinsburg, on the 20th inst., by Rev. J. S. HENRY, WILLIAM HENRICKS, to Miss MARY V. GLASSFORD, both of that place.

On the same day, by the same, J. H. GARDNER, to MARY A. JOY, all of Martinsburg.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. GEORGE EXARP, to Miss MALLA SHANKS, both of Martinsburg.

At Chelsea, Massachusetts, May 24, ANNIE S. H., wife of Capt. A. L. Gould, and daughter of the late John L. Langbehn, of Harper's Ferry, Va., aged 26 years and 7 months.

In Martinsburg, on Friday night, the 17th inst., CHARLES J. MATHEWS, in the 35th year of his age.

TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE ASHBY (LAUREL) BRIGADE.

YOU are requested to meet at the school room of the Dumfries Female Seminary, Winchester, Va., at 10 o'clock, 6th of June next, the day of the Floral offering to the Confederate Dead in the Stonewall Cemetery.

A. W. BAYLOR, President. Ashby Memorial Association. JAMES B. AVERTT, Secy. and Treasr. May 28, 1867. Free Press please copy.

HORSE FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale, on reasonable terms, a good WOOD HORSE, about 7 years old, age of face, size, and ride well. Apply to SOLOMON FLEMING, Walnut Farm, May 29, 1867-34.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the open ground near the old Jail in Charlestown, on SATURDAY, 8th day of JUNE, 1867, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY:—43 yds. Brussels Carpeting, 23 yds. Ingrain do., 1 Clock, 1 Bedstead, 1 Bedstead, 1 Bedstead, (Wheeler & Wilson) quite new and very valuable; a large and valuable miscellaneous Library. A credit of six months will be given for \$10 and over—less Cash. Sale at 11 o'clock. KATE D. BARBOUR, May 25, 1867—1st. ESTD. of M. J. Barber.

FOR SALE.

A FINE NEW YORK PHAETON, COST in Gold \$800—made by Wood Tomlinson & Co. in perfect order, and in fine working order. Will hold for less than half cost. Perfect article. Refer to M. J. HAWKS, May 28, 1867-31. [Free Press.]

Virginia—The Advantages she offers for the Investment of Capital.

We are glad to know that increased attention is directed by Northern capitalists to Virginia, as furnishing a most eligible point for investments. Northern men may be led to variety, extent and richness of our mineral deposits, however fertile, well watered, and low priced our lands may be, these things avail us little without the aid of foreign capital. We may be fully apprized of the fact, that millions of untold wealth are locked up in the bosom of our hills and mountains, but destitute of capital, we are not in possession of that magic key which can alone unlock these hidden treasures, and dispense among our suffering people the benefits and blessings which flow from these prolific sources. Fully conscious of these facts, we have not ceased to urge through our columns the important duty of directing public attention to the advantages offered by this section of our State, and are gratified at indications of the increasing interest felt in the matter by those who have the ability to aid in the work. The receipt visit to Virginia of a number of the most enterprising, intelligent and influential capitalists of Pennsylvania, furnishes abundant evidence that this interest is beginning to exhibit itself in action. The "Cambria Company," one of the largest and most wealthy of all the Pennsylvania Iron Manufacturers, have already purchased a large amount of mineral lands in Patrick county, and are now engaged in investigations, preliminary to still more extended operations. The gentlemen referred to are all well known in business circles, and as thorough business men; no speculators, nor mere excursionists in search of pleasure, but practical men, seeking to make judicious investments of their ample means. En passant, we have heard it stated on good authority, that twenty millions of dollars would not be a large estimate of the amount of capital represented by this party of gentlemen.

We hazard nothing then in saying that this trip, flying though it may be, means business, and it would be equally safe to assume, that men, such as these, many of whom are advanced in life, would not have encountered the fatigues of such a trip, unless they had good reason to believe it could be made to pay. We need not include in any description of the benefits and blessings which would accrue to the citizen of Virginia from the expenditure of a moiety of their money within her borders. It would furnish remunerative employment to many now unable to procure it, give a fresh impetus to trade, develop rapidly many untried talents, and unite the people of the South and of the North by such strong bands of mutual interest as would prove by far the most efficient agencies for effecting that "reconstruction" so ardently desired.—Fifty millions of Northern capital spent in the South now, would in a few years, add \$200,000,000 to the national wealth, and do more towards breaking down all hostile and vindictive feelings between the people of the two sections, than five hundred military reconstruction bills.— Lynchburg News.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday morning last, by Rev. T. B. Shepherd, Mr. ALBERT D. BARR, Printer, formerly of Hollidaytown, Pa., to Miss CHARLES S. SPOFFORD, daughter of Mr. George W. Spotts, of this town.

May their summer be gay as the roses That hang on the bushes in June; Their autumn made up of repose As calm as the leaves of a maple

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. TURNER, Dentist. HAS located permanently at KEARNEYVILLE, W. VA. All operations performed skillfully. TRY IT before you are deceived. [May 14, 1867-4]

DR. WM. A. MCCORMICK, Dentist. WILL visit Charlottesville, professionally, the second Monday, and remain in the city until the 10th of July. [April 23, 1867-4]

DR. J. V. SIMMONS, Dentist. HAVING permanently located here, tenders his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of this city and adjoining counties in all operations pertaining to DENTAL SURGERY. [April 23, 1867-4]

PROFESSIONAL CARD. DR. CHARLES W. GOLDSBOROUGH, offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of the vicinity of Summit Point, Jefferson County, Va. [May 7, 1867-4]

PUBLIC SALE. HAVING sold my farm, I will sell, at Public Sale, 2 miles East of Leetown, on TUESDAY, 11th day of JUNE, 1867, the following property: Seven head of valuable Work Horses. [May 7, 1867-4]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EVERY BODY SHOULD USE ROEBER'S EXPECTORANT. Wild Cherry Tonic, For Diseases of the Throat, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Jaundice, Catarrh, Cholera, General Debility, &c., and all other ailments. [May 14, 1867-4]

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser has been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection. [May 14, 1867-4]

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youth, is now restored to health. [May 14, 1867-4]

Know Thy Destiny. MADAM E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologer, Clairvoyant, and Psychometrist, who has established the scientific basis of the Old World. [May 14, 1867-4]

Wonderful but True. MADAM REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologer and Somnambulist Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, discovers the very features of the person you desire to know. [May 14, 1867-4]

TERMS OF SALE. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over \$10, bond and approved security required before the delivery of the property. [May 14, 1867-4]

The Ball Opened! CLEAR THE TRACK! NOW is the time to buy your goods from the one designed, who has just received at his New Store in Rippon, Va., a well selected stock of Groceries. [May 14, 1867-4]

TO THE PUBLIC. I TENDER my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage I received during the last two years, while doing business for the firm of G. W. Leisenring & Co. [May 14, 1867-4]

NOTICE. ALL persons having accounts with us will please call and settle. We would especially call attention to those made prior to the 9th of March, as the balance of the same will be due on that date. [May 14, 1867-4]

FREE TO EVERYBODY. A large 6pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest invention to the young of both sexes, and which will save the young man from the despaired respect, and the forsaken love. [May 14, 1867-4]

WHAT IS IT? Nothing more or less than a place where. BOOTHS AND SHOES. Good and reliable may be obtained such as GAITERS, FINE BOOTS, COARSE WORK, and work of all descriptions. [May 14, 1867-4]

I HAVE FOUND SOMETHING AT HALLTOWN! BOOTHS AND SHOES. Good and reliable may be obtained such as GAITERS, FINE BOOTS, COARSE WORK, and work of all descriptions. [May 14, 1867-4]

TO THE AGENTS OF STONEBRAKER'S MEDICINES. HAVING observed in the "Hagerstown Mail," as well as other newspapers, a notice of the WORTHY & CO. of Baltimore, a Wholesale Drug House, who have published a Card to the Agents of these popular Medicines. [May 14, 1867-4]

NEW GOODS AT ELK BRACK. I HAVE now in store a full and complete stock of SPRING GOODS, which I invite the public to call and examine. [May 14, 1867-4]

SPECIAL NOTICE. PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the firm of E. W. & Co., will please make payment. We think we have been quite liberal in extending credit, and hope they will be prompt in making payment. [May 14, 1867-4]

NEW STORE AND NEW STOCK.

"OLD VALLEY BANK," CHARLESTOWN. The subscriber has just opened at the well-known store-room opposite the old "Valley Bank," a new and carefully selected stock of GOODS. [May 14, 1867-4]

AGENTS WANTED FOR A NEW WORK, entitled "THE GLODY OF THE IMMORTAL LIFE;" for Ladies, Clergymen and others. [May 14, 1867-4]

HOUSE-KEEPING FURNITURE. The want of it is constantly increasing, and those in need would do well to give their orders before going elsewhere. [May 14, 1867-4]

NOTICE. THIS is to give notice that I have appointed JNO. F. SMITH, as my Agent, with Power of Attorney to settle up the accounts of the estate of Henry S. Wainwright, deceased. [May 14, 1867-4]

NOTICE. THE undersigned has had letters of administration on the estate of HAYES FURGUSON, deceased. [May 14, 1867-4]

FOR SALE. A valuable SOHREL STALLION, 7 years old, belonging to the late estate of CHARLESTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. [May 14, 1867-4]

FOR SALE. I HAVE for sale, FOUR FRESH MILCH COWS. Also a DOSEY, which I will sell low. [May 14, 1867-4]

LOOK AT THIS! AT the old and well established STOVE AND TINWARE HOUSE of MILLER & SMITH, in Charlestown, the public will find a superb assortment of STOVE and TINWARE. [May 14, 1867-4]

DAILY ARRIVALS! OF Baltimore City Made SHOES, of all qualities and sizes. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine. [May 14, 1867-4]

WOOD'S SELF-RAKE. Reaper & Mower. either single or combined. This is a two horse machine, and the only one of the kind. [May 14, 1867-4]

A NEW ENTERPRISE. SHOE-FINDING AND LEATHER, BANTZ & WACHTER. HAVE opened, in connection with their Tannery, a LEATHER & SHOE-FINDING STORE. [May 14, 1867-4]

ADVERTISING AGENTS. GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., 40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK. We have facilities for the management of the business of a General Advertising Agency. [May 14, 1867-4]

SPECIAL NOTICE. OUR accounts to the 1st of May are ready; all persons indebted to us will please come forward and settle. [May 14, 1867-4]

NEW GOODS! I HAVE received my stock of SPRING GOODS, and respectfully solicit an inspection by the public. [May 14, 1867-4]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI," FROM THE GREAT RIVER TO THE GREAT OCEAN. Over 20,000 Copies sold in One Month. [May 14, 1867-4]

AGENTS WANTED FOR A NEW WORK, entitled "THE GLODY OF THE IMMORTAL LIFE;" for Ladies, Clergymen and others. [May 14, 1867-4]

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PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

OF EDWARD LUCAS, DECD. In Jefferson County, West Va. In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, West Virginia, pronounced in its April term 1867, in a suit in chancery there pending, in which Robert Lucas and others are Plaintiffs, and Robert Lucas, Administrator of Edward Lucas, deceased, is Defendant, the undersigned, special commissioners therein appointed, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House, Harper's Ferry, at 10 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 11th day of JUNE, 1867, a Valuable Tract of LAND, containing about 269 1/4 Acres. [May 14, 1867-4]

STILL ANOTHER CHANCE. I HAVE all the NEGATIVES I made in Charlestown, and will furnish PHOTOGRAPHS from them at VERY LOW PRICES. [May 14, 1867-4]

TERMS OF SALE. One-third Cash. The residue in two equal annual payments, purchaser giving bonds, bearing 6 per cent interest, with approved personal security. [May 14, 1867-4]

MECHANICAL. DAVID H. COCKRILL, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., VA. [May 14, 1867-4]

HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER. I INFORM the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick and Berkeley Counties, that he has opened a CARPENTER AND JOINING SHOP. [May 14, 1867-4]

"KING OF THE WEST." CHARLESTOWN, VA. [May 14, 1867-4]

INSURANCE AGENCIES. FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF WHEELING. CAPITAL, \$150,000. [May 14, 1867-4]

CAMPBELL & MASON, Apothecaries and Druggists, CHARLESTOWN, VA. [May 14, 1867-4]

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS. I HAVE just received a large supply of CARRIAGES!! [May 14, 1867-4]

WANTED TO BUY. TONS of old Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, which will be paid in CASH. [May 14, 1867-4]

MASONIC TEXT BOOK. I HAVE just received the 3d Edition of the Virginia Text Book, and am prepared to furnish the same at very low prices. [May 14, 1867-4]

DECLINE IN PRICES! We are now in receipt of our Spring Supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, &c., brought since the decline in prices, to which we invite the attention of the public. [May 14, 1867-4]

JUST arrived, a fine lot of Steel Frame Spectacles, for sale very low. [May 14, 1867-4]

NOTICES.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA. TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF ALFRED M. BARROUR. YOU are hereby notified that at the request of Mrs. Kate D. Barbour Executrix of Alfred M. Barbour, I have appointed the 23d day of May 1867, at my office in Shepherdstown, for receiving proof of debts or demands against the said decedent's estate, which time and place you are requested to attend. [May 14, 1867-4]

STILL ANOTHER CHANCE. I HAVE all the NEGATIVES I made in Charlestown, and will furnish PHOTOGRAPHS from them at VERY LOW PRICES. [May 14, 1867-4]

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TRUSSELL & CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW STAND! Rare Goods and Great Bargains. TRUSSELL & CO. HAVING removed to the spacious store room recently occupied by Hanson & Duke, immediately opposite Campbell & Mason's Drug Store, take pleasure in notifying their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening an entire new stock of GOODS. [May 14, 1867-4]

QUEENS AND GLASSWARE. We invite special attention as we have a very large and choice selection of the very latest styles in fine and quality, of the very latest styles in fine and quality, of the very latest styles in fine and quality. [May 14, 1867-4]

FRESH AND CHEAP GROCERIES. We have a stock so ample, that we must decline to give a personal examination to its quality and prices as we are sure that our stock of Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Flour, &c., is of the best quality. [May 14, 1867-4]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. JAMES A. L. McCLEURE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. [May 14, 1867-4]

WILCOX & GIBBS' NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. THE BEST IN USE, AND PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. [May 14, 1867-4]

FORWARDING MERCHANTS. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., VA. HAVING in store and for sale, a large and complete stock of Groceries, Flour, &c. [May 14, 1867-4]

PEAS AND BEANS. TOM THOMPSON'S Peas, Marrowfat Peas, Dwarf Peas, &c. [May 14, 1867-4]

SCROFULA. Important to Persons Afflicted with Scrofulous Diseases. [May 14, 1867-4]

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER. A new discovery in medicine, being Pure Iodine in Pure Water. [May 14, 1867-4]

SAMUEL H. WOODY. On Main Street, near the Carter House. HAS had a stock of which the people of this community are invited, and he feels satisfied that those who have liberally patronized him in the past, he is able to give a guarantee that nothing will be sold from his shop, that is not strictly warranted to be of the best quality. [May 14, 1867-4]

PERFECT MATERIAL. ASH TO EMPLOY WORKERS. thoroughly skilled in their business, can promise BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. [May 14, 1867-4]

BEAUTIFUL HATS. I HAVE just received a large supply of CARRIAGES!! [May 14, 1867-4]

NEW ARRIVAL AT THE LADIES' STORE. We tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage given us. We offer our customers the most complete assortment of MILLINERY AND STAY GOODS. [May 14, 1867-4]

FRENCH PATTERN HATS. I HAVE just received a large supply of CARRIAGES!! [May 14, 1867-4]

JUST arrived, a fine lot of Steel Frame Spectacles, for sale very low. [May 14, 1867-4]

