



**Spirit of Jefferson.**  
BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.  
CHARLESTOWN, VA.  
Tuesday Morning, August 4, 1868.  
**NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
HON. HORATIO REYMOUR,  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
HON. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,  
OF MISSOURI.  
ELECTORS AT LARGE.  
FRANK HERFORD, of Monroe.  
BENJAMIN WILSON, of Harrison.  
DISTRICT ELECTORS.  
1st District—OKEY JOHNSON,  
2d do.—JOHN W. KENNEDY,  
3d do.—E. B. KNIGHT.  
**CONSERVATIVE STATE TICKET.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
HON. J. N. CAMPDEN, of Wood county,  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
SOL. V. YANTIS, of Jefferson county.  
FOR AUDITOR,  
DANIEL MAYER, of Kanawha county.  
FOR TREASURER,  
GEORGE J. WALKER, of Jackson county.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
W. P. WILLEY, of Monongalia county.  
JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS,  
JEROME M. EDMISTON, of Lewis county.  
FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.  
HON. WM. G. BROWN, of Preston county.  
**NO QUARTER NOW!**  
Every day the power of radicalism in this country is becoming weaker, and a few months hence it will be able to boast only a few detached followers, such as Joe. Chapline, Anthony Turner, and one or two others of the same kind. The load of corruption which the craft has been freighted, is about to sink it, and as rats desert the sinking ship, so the honest men who have been deluded by the false professions of radicalism about to quit the rotten crew. There a few whose necessities will compel them to cling to it, and they will have to sink beyond the hope of re-arrangement. They are unfit for connection with any decent party, and consequently must share in the disastrous overthrow of the corrupt faction with which they have identified themselves. We have no pity to express at their *fortuna* condition, because we feel none. Rather will we rejoice, and laugh at their calamity and mock when their fear cometh. Among the most gratifying results of this anticipated change will be the discomfiture of those whose intelligence and social connections should have placed them in more elevated situations, where they could have exercised an influence for good, and have done much to heal the gaping wounds which the war left open. We name in this connection, such men as Dr. James Logie, John E. Schley, Wm. G. Butler, and Warner Johnston. They have been the worst men in the radical party, for they knew that they were doing wrong in ostracizing their neighbors, and they have acted in the face of that knowledge. And they are still acting with the radical party—supporting its national, State and county tickets. Do these men deserve any consideration at the hands of the great mass of the people of this country? Do they deserve social recognition, and the kindly amenities which should exist among the members of the same community? What have they done? Let us see. If you had a son in the Confederate army, and sympathized with him in his sufferings, and furnished him with means to alleviate those sufferings, you have done that which is a crime in the eyes of these men, and for which they have sought to punish you, by voting that you shall never exercise the right of franchise in West Virginia. They have made themselves the political and business associates, advisers and confederates of Joe. Chapline and Anthony Turner, and as such, have been parties to the frauds and oppressions that have been visited upon you. They have preferred to support these men for office, to honest and capable men, who advocated your rights, and sought to have them restored to you. Nearly all of them have accepted positions from the party, and in some sense have been its representative men. With honeyed lips and oily tongue they have told you that they did not approve of the measures of the radical party, and the very next day their ballots have been cast for men who are pledged to carry out those measures of outrage and oppression.  
"Can these things be,  
And overcome us like a summer cloud."  
Is it not time that the self-respect of every conservative man in the community should spur him to frown down these half-and-half pretenses, who have done, and are still doing more to injure you, than all the Chaplines and Turners, and Stubbes, and Smiths of the county. They are the very men at whose doors should be laid the responsibility of the wrongs you have sustained, and from which you are yet suffering, and will continue to suffer so long as they have the power to inflict. And yet, if social ostracism is suggested, they hold up their hands in holy horror, and plead that political disagreements should not lead to social distinctions. Oh, no! They are fond of Joe. Chapline, Anthony Turner & Co., politically, but socially they would like to look a little higher, and be found in the society of those who have a little better reputation for honesty. In their intercourse with you they will damn Joe. Chapline for attempting to defraud Jenehan & Kirwan with a false check, but they will go into a county convention or town meeting, and help to nominate the same Chapline for any office that he wants; and then, as the nominee, they will sustain him at the polls, and make him your representative, to do as he pleases, and to pile on your taxes as high as the Maryland heights. Marvellous proper men they would like to be considered, but when you probe the surface their true characters are revealed. Let them sink with the rotten ship, and the waves of an indignant people's obprobrium close over them.

**DEMOCRATIC RALLY!**  
We have it from a reliable source, that a Barbecue is to be held by the citizens of the "old untrifled precinct of Smithfield," and that distinguished speakers are expected to be present, among them our nominees for Governor and Congress.  
Now, we highly approve of this measure as being one in the right direction, and are fully disposed to accord to the Democracy of Averill, the credit of this move, yet would suggest as it is one in which all our people are deeply interested, that it be made a county affair. Besides, we feel assured that the people of the entire county will take pleasure in contributing to this, or any other measure that will advance the interests of the Democracy party. We are all bound together by one common tie—all have the same great end in view, and the paramount object of every one should be the defeat and the utter annihilation of the Radical party of the county. We know of no better way of accomplishing this, than by bringing the masses together, and showing the direction and current of the popular sentiment, and by opening up a free and full discussion of the great and vital issues involved in the coming contest. We earnestly hope then, that our suggestion may be adopted, and that a suitable locality may be selected convenient to railroad communication, giving strangers and persons from a distance an opportunity of participating with us. If this suggestion be concurred in, we would recommend that the County Executive Committee confer with the Township Committees, and that suitable arrangements be made to carry out the proposed object as early a day as may be found convenient.

**THE GUILLOTINE.**  
The scallawag Legislature of West Virginia, that has been holding an extra session for the professed purpose of revising the Code, has found it necessary to make some changes in the Registry Law, and has whittled that instrument of torture to a keener edge. The *Wheeling Register*, in reviewing these changes says, "we have so often commented on its leading features, that it is hardly necessary at this time to refer to their infamies. The amendments to sections six and twelve, passed July 23d, 1868, are nevertheless worthy of grave consideration."  
The object of the registration law, as stated by its advocates, is to carry into effect the Constitutional Amendment excluding rebels from voting. The amendments alluded to give the law a wider scope, and provide for a strong still more outrageous than anything heretofore attempted.  
The sixth section directs each township registrar to prepare by the third Monday of September a list of the voters in his township, "containing, also, the names of such persons as are *bona fide residents therein*."  
"But no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State; or of any county or township thereof, by reason of his being stationed thereon, nor shall any person in the employ of any incorporated company be deemed a resident of any county or township by reason of his being employed therein."  
The registrars, as is well known, are in effect relieved of all responsibility to the Courts. Their decisions touching the "loyalty" of applicants were long ago made, by the law, final. From their action there was no appeal. They could disfranchise as they chose for disloyalty, and no remedy was provided by the law. Having heretofore been invested with this absolute power over the votes of persons whose "loyalty" was questioned, they are now given the additional power to determine the question of residence in a manner different from that contemplated by the Constitution. That instrument provides that if a man has resided in the State one year and in his county thirty days, he shall, unless otherwise disqualified, be entitled to vote. This new law allows the registrar to determine, not whether the applicant is a resident within the meaning of the Constitution, but a resident in the opinion of the registrar. If a laboring man has resided twelve months, within the State and thirty days in the county the registrar may declare that he is still not a *bona fide* resident, because his occupation is such that he is liable to remove at any time from the county or township in which he offers to vote. If he does not own the house in which he resides, the registrar may declare that he is not permanently located, and therefore not a *bona fide* resident. If the applicant be a clerk, whose employer may discharge him and compel him to look elsewhere for work, the transient nature of his employment may be held by the registrar as incompatible with a *bona fide* residence. Every man who holds his home, his business or his employment at the pleasure of another and whom an every day event may send to another township to seek a livelihood is liable under this law to be refused registration for want of a *bona fide* residence.  
In short, the law places it within the power of the registrar to demand a property qualification for suffrage, and to reject any applicant who does not own the house in which he lives, or carry on a permanent business at some fixed point.  
It may very easily be stated that such an interpretation of the law would be contrary to the Constitution and therefore the registrars will not so construe it. The premise is correct, but the conclusion does not follow. The law gives the registrars power to determine the question of residence, and makes their decision final. No matter how unjustly they may use the discretion given them, there is no appeal from their decisions. The law places wholesale disfranchisement within their power, and our observation has not induced us to conclude that they will abstain from any step necessary to further the interests of the party for which they act.  
This law provides that "no person in the employ of any incorporated company shall be deemed a resident of any county or township by reason of his being employed therein," and unless he has declared his intention to

change his residence, he shall be deemed a resident of the place which he left to enter the service of the company. This provision allows the registrars to disfranchise the employees of incorporated companies.  
They are, as we have said, superior to all Courts, and their decisions cannot be questioned. I suppose the registrars of Ohio county decide that the employees of our rolling mills are here simply because they are employed here, and are therefore to be deemed non-residents in the meaning of the law, which is the remedy for the injustice of this decision? Suppose the registrars declare that the men who work upon our railroads, being in the service of incorporated companies, are not residents in the meaning of the law, where shall the injured parties seek redress?  
The purpose of this law evidently is to register just such men of the classes indicated as will vote the Radical ticket. Whether the registrars will dare enforce it, is another question. It is a question that the voters interested are to decide. If the thousands of Democrats in this State, who work upon public improvements and in manufacturing establishments, are willing to accept disfranchisement, they will be disfranchised. On the other hand, if they determine to submit to no such wrong, they will be registered. Corrupt men are always cowardly, and if the men whose rights are thus put at hazard, determine that, while obeying the laws themselves, a gang of corruptionists shall not in violation of law rob them of their liberties, they have nothing to fear. We call upon laboring men everywhere to guard against this outrage upon their manhood, threatened by the reckless and usurping demagogues now in power in West Virginia.

**REFUNDING.**  
The Auditor of West Virginia has transferred to Joe. Chapline—who was appointed by Boreman a commissioner for the purpose—the amount returned by the general government, to refund to the citizens of Jefferson and Berkeley, which was paid by them under an erroneous assessment, as direct taxes for 1861. The amount of this fund is a little over \$27,000, which we hope will find its way back to the oppressed tax-payers, but as Joe. Chapline has the handling of it we advise them to call early, and if need be, call often. Those interested should take their tax receipts with them, and hang around the county seat until they get their money. It is in the hands of a man who has great facility for disposing of other people's funds.—If Nancy Dowers is shrewd, she will recover her board bill out of his commissions.

**RECESSING.**  
Our readers, and the country generally have great cause for gratification, that the Rump Congress has taken a recess, at least until after the termination of the dog days. If a majority of its members would determine to hold themselves during the recess, there would be still greater cause for gratification here on earth, but a big fuss would be kicked up somewhere else, and probably the devil would lose his vocation, and sinners be subjected to a more respectable master. It may be best that we suffer with them here.

**Letter from General Hancock.**  
He Endorses the Democratic Nominations.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—The following important correspondence will be published in the *Louisville Courier* to-morrow morning.  
St. Louis, July 13, 1868.  
Major General Hancock,  
I deem it proper to direct your attention to a statement made by the Radical press to the effect that you are greatly dissatisfied with the results of the National Democratic Convention. The object of the statement is to create an impression that you do not acquiesce in the judgment of the Convention; that your friends do not, and a consequence Seymour and Blair will not have their cordial support. I wish you to know, General, I have taken the liberty to pronounce these statements false, and to assure those who have spoken with me on the subject that nothing could cause you more regret than to find your friends, or any of them, less earnest in supporting the ticket which has been nominated than they would have been the place of Seymour's.  
[Signed] S. T. GLOVER.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**PUBLIC SALE**  
OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.  
The undersigned having concluded to change their business, will dispose of a Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 18th of AUGUST, 1868, the following Personal Property:  
**EIGHT HEAD OF HORSES,**  
Two of which are BROOD MARES, and all young and suitable for farm use.  
**Forty-two Head of Cattle,**  
of which twelve are Fat, ten Cows, and the balance Young Cattle; Thirty head of Stock Hogs, One Four-horse Wagon, One Buggy, One Two-horse Spring Wagon, One Sleigh, One Below-Cornish Reaper, One Wood's Mower,  
**ONE GUM SPRING DRILL,**  
One Corn Sheller, One Cutting Box, Three Two-horse Ploughs, Two Three-horse do., Two Harrows, Double and Single-Shovel Corn Cutters, Cradles, Mowing Scythes, and many other implements and tools necessary on a farm, most of which are parts of sets of BLACKSMITH, SHOEMAKER, and CARPENTER'S TOOLS—all comparatively new and in good condition.  
Also, two sets of Light Draft Harness, a number of complete sets of Wagon and Plough do., and FIVE STANDS OF BARN YARDS.  
**HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,**  
Embracing two Walnut Bureaus and Washstands, BEDDING AND BEDSTEADS,  
Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Toilet Sets, besides a SET OF PARLOR FURNITURE, full set of Table and Dining Ware, and many other household articles. One large and complete  
**Cooking Stove,**  
and FOUR OTHER STOVES, together with a lot of FINE FURNITURE,  
used at a party, with Desks and Benches used in the school-room.  
At the same time they will offer for sale about  
**1400 Bushels of Wheat**  
ready for market, and  
**95 ACRES OF GROWING CORN,**  
equal to say in the market, and small lot of OATS, and a small quantity of Sugar Cured Bacon.  
**TERMS OF SALE.**  
The Cattle and Wheat will be sold for Cash.—The Mower and Reaper on Fifteen Months time; all other property upon a credit of Eight Months, the purchaser giving a negotiable note with approval of security, except the balance of \$1000 under, when the Cash will be required.  
Cool Spring Farm, near the below-Cornish's Ferry, on the Shenandoah.  
Berrville, August 4, 1868.

**POLITICAL BREVITIES.**  
—The new "Reconstruction" bill, which actually passed the House of Representatives last Friday, and by which the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas were to be handed over to the bogus Constitutional Conventions which have been lately in session, contained this section:  
"Sec. 5. That if in any one of said States, any person shall during the year 1868 vote for any candidate for elector of President or Vice President of the United States, or shall act as an officer at any election for such candidate, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be liable to indictment and conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall on conviction be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year."  
It is proper to state that this bill was laid over in the Senate, because it was supposed there would not be time for its discussion previous to adjournment. It consequently failed to become a law.  
—Secretary Schöfield, says the Washington Star, by direction of the President, will shortly issue an order re-organizing the five military Districts in the Southern States; relieving a number of officers now on duty in those districts. Civil governments have been established in all those States except Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and the affairs turned over to the civil authorities by the military commanders, hence the military will be withdrawn from all except the three States above named. General Reynolds is in command of Texas, General Gillem of Mississippi, and General Stoneman of Virginia. General Buchanan, in command of the Fifth District, General Canby, of the Second, and General Meade of the third, will be relieved and ordered to duty elsewhere. Some changes will also be made in the Freedmen's Bureau officers in those States.  
—The New York Times, discussing the Democratic platform, refers to its position on the bond question in the following terms:  
"On the financial question the platform is positive enough. There is no ambiguity in the brief and ringing sentences which promise to re-pay the money of bonds not expressly made payable in gold, which affirm the universal application of the legal tender currency, and call for the taxation of bonds in common with all other property.—The principles of which Pendleton is the acknowledged apostle could not be more fully stated."  
—A change of 50,000 votes in 1864 would have elected General McClellan President. This change was required in the States of Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, New York, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, or an average of four thousand votes in a State. Since that time the States of Connecticut, Maryland, Oregon, Pennsylvania and New York have become Democratic, and Indiana and Nevada will be at the next election. The Democrats have therefore the game in their own hands. They go into the contest to win and will win in spite of all opposition.  
—On Saturday the President sent to the Senate the following veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill:  
"To the Senate of the United States:  
Believing that a bill entitled "An act relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, and providing for its discontinuance," interferes with the appointing power conferred by the Constitution on the Executive, and for other reasons which at this late period of the session, time will not permit me to state, I herewith return it to the Senate, in which House it originated, without my approval."  
ANDREW JOHNSON.  
The Senate and House both passed the bill over the veto. The people will have to take this matter in hand at the coming elections. Unless they defeat Grant they will be heavily taxed for an indefinite period to keep multitudes of negroes in idleness.  
—The Paymaster General estimates that, in addition to the enormous amounts already expended, the sum of \$412,000 will be necessary to execute the reconstruction acts for the year ending June 30, 1869. This is of course exclusive of the vast sums squandered in paying the troops, furnishing supplies, &c., all of which the people have to pay to establish negro supremacy and perpetuate Radical misrule.  
—How can the radical party expect Grant to manage the affairs of a great nation, when, as is well known, he was never able to manage his own? His education should have fitted him to do well in life, and yet he failed as a real-estate broker and as a farmer, and at the beginning of the war we find him dwindling down to a clerkship in a small leather-store at a salary of four hundred dollars a year.  
IS THIS GOD'S JUDGMENT?—Mrs. Surratt was hung for being an accomplice in the murder of Lincoln. The testimony on which she was convicted was that of four men, Baker, Montgomery, Cleaver and Conover, precious soundrels. Baker is now dead—Montgomery is now in prison for embezzlement—Cleaver has been convicted of an infamous offence, while Conover is serving out a term in the penitentiary. Preston King, who prevented Mrs. Surratt's daughter from seeing the President in behalf of her mother, committed suicide by drowning in the North river; while Lane who supported King in his conduct towards Mrs. Surratt, shot himself in St. Louis; and now Stanton, who kept all the records of that trial from the President, at the late sneaks out of the War Office like a misable hound that has been detected in stealing sheep. God's judgments are sometimes slow, but they are very sure. The Radical party that upheld this infamous crowd in its rashness, has yet its judgment to receive.—That will be done in November next.

**THE RECENT FLOOD IN MARYLAND.**  
Our exchanges come to us filled with accounts of the recent disastrous flood in Maryland. From the Baltimore Gazette of the 28th, we copy the anecdotal graphic description of the devastation at Ellicott City:  
The calamity at Ellicott City is described by Miss H. C. Adams, of this city, with great clearness. Miss Adams was sitting with a child in the house of Mr. Gibbons, and looking up the river, called the attention of the child to the water, which was coming down in a wild manner, but which she supposed was not unusual in a shower, although no rain had then fallen at Ellicott City, except a few pattering drops, since day-break. Within ten minutes of her first notice of the coming water the houses on the tongue of made land between the race and the river were cut off from all communication on either side.—Trees, logs, debris of every kind, and the bridge above, swept down the river on one side and through the race on the other with fearful velocity, cutting off all communication with the main land. Dr. Owings, whose house was on the tongue of land, had but a few minutes before left his family, much against the remonstrance of his wife, who had become alarmed at the threatening aspect of the sky; and only a few messages were sent to him to return to it no more. He had barely reached the bridge on his return when, looking forward, he saw the flood coming down, and all the houses on the small breadth of land between the roadway and the river not only surrounded with water, but that the flood had already driven them into a second story. Dr. Owings took refuge in the house of Mr. Gibbons, not a hundred feet from his own dwelling, and called to his wife, advising her how to act for the safety of herself and the six children by her side. Speedily the water drove her and the children to the roof where, clinging to the chimney, they seemed somewhat secure, but the rocking of the house, a three-story frame, soon caused the chimney to fall. Meanwhile, Mrs. Marchese, being in the house above, reached up to Mrs. Owings a baby but three weeks old, supposing it would be safer there than in her own normal arms. Mrs. Owings was seen to hold it as long as she lived.  
Dr. Owings, calling across the race, as his house floated from its foundation and lodged against the next below, directed that the walls of the adjoining houses should be cut through. This was done by Mr. Fountain, and thus, as one house after another fell, working most heroically, this noble man cut through the walls of seven houses, until they were left in the last in the row. This house was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Partridge, who had sold it very recently, and were to leave it on the following day for a new home in Virginia.  
In this house all the occupants of the six houses above were assembled. All the other houses had fallen and drifted away, but this, for a time, stood firm against the torrent, and was a slight hope that it might be saved. Suddenly it was seen to waver, and in a moment more, with all its precious burden of children, women and men—men powerless against that flood, although within a hundred feet of solid ground—it fell with a terrific crash, and not one soul was saved.  
**BODIES RECOVERED.**  
Throughout yesterday a great crowd of persons were congregated in the vicinity of the Long Bridge, foot of Light street, searching for property and hunting for bodies of the victims of the disaster. The two bodies found on Saturday were recognized as those of Mrs. Duvall and W. Partridge. Those found yesterday were Geo. Byden and P. Hawk, drowned on Winans farm; Mrs. Dr. Owings, and child fifteen months old; Mrs. Carolina Reese and daughter, Mrs. Patterson. After holding inquests upon the bodies found on Saturday, Dr. R. W. Carr, Coroner, determined that the cause of death was so apparent that it was unnecessary to hold further inquests, and as the bodies were recovered secured their removal to the dead house, removed from the public gaze, and awaited recognition by the bodies of their friends. Delighted to be thus interrogated the gentleman responded, on the spot, that they had not one single solitary pocket pistol.  
Mr. Brooks, of New York, clapped his hands in applause of this carpet-bagger's speech. The Democrats enjoyed the affair in a high degree. He asserted their opinions just as they designed them to be, when, however, he was asked by Mr. Koss whether the Radicals could carry the elections if they were not supplied with arms, another Radical interposed and prevented the reply, which might otherwise have been drawn from him.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**  
**TO VOTERS.**  
I HEREBY respectfully announce myself an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSESSORSHIP OF Jefferson County, and pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office, if elected.  
J. D. POTTERFIELD,  
July 1, 1868.

**CLAYTON BOARDING SCHOOL.**  
The next session of this school will open on the 1st of SEPTEMBER, 1868. Pupils are prepared for college, or active business. Location—Three miles from Charlestown.  
**TERMS.**  
For Boarders.....\$30 00  
For Day Scholars, (tuition in English, Reading, and Ancient Languages),..... 60 00  
Each Semi-Annually in Advance.  
**FEES—RENCES.**  
R. B. WASHINGTON, E. G. Col. W. B. BAYLOR, JOHN A. THOMSON—MAN. M. BUCKLEY, ED. REV. C. V. ANDREWS.  
For Circulars, send three cents underaged, August 4, 1868—410—A. J. BLACKBURN, Principal.

**PUBLIC SALE**  
OF FARM STOCK & IMPLEMENTS.  
I WILL offer at Public Sale, at my residence in Clarke county, Va., six miles Northeast from Berryville, and one mile from Winkfield Church, FRIDAY, the 1st day of AUGUST, 1868, (if fair, 1st day of the next fair day.)  
**All my Farm Stock & Implements,**  
Consisting, in part, of the following, to-wit:—  
Twelve head of YORK HORSES and BROOD MARES—One of them a fine Milk Cow.  
Fifty head of CATTLE—fine Milk Cows, Two-year-old Heifers, and Yearlings;  
Fifty head of HOGS;  
**100 Head of Sheep,**  
Four Farm Wagons;  
Three Two-horse Barreter Ploughs;  
Nine Double-Shovel Ploughs;  
Six Single-Shovel Ploughs;  
Three Horse Hoes;  
One Gum-Spring Wheel Drill;  
One Wheat Reaper;  
Complete Wagon for Twelve Horses;  
Nine sets of Plough Gears, Treble-Trees, Double-Trees, Single-Trees,  
And other implements required on a first class farm of large size.  
The Stock Offered Above are all Good, and the implements mostly new, and worthy of the attention of any one desiring to purchase.  
**TERMS OF SALE.**  
The Cattle and a portion of the Hogs will be sold for Cash. For the other property, a credit of six Months will be given on purchases of \$20 and up, and approved security, with interest given bond and approved security, with interest paid at maturity. For some under \$20, the Cash will be required.  
No property will be allowed to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
August 4, 1868. WM. D. SMITH,  
July 28, 1868. SMITH, WALTON & CRAIGBILL.

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For Circulars, send three cents underaged, August 4, 1868—410—A. J. BLACKBURN, Principal.

**PUBLIC SALE**  
OF VALUABLE STOCK, Farming Utensils, AND Household & Kitchen Furniture OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
HAVING determined to quit farming, I will sell at Public Sale, at my residence, one and a half miles West of Shepherds town, on MONDAY, the 17th of AUGUST, 1868, all my Stock, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting, in part, as follows:  
**SIX HEAD OF NO 1 MILK,**  
Young and in fine condition;  
**1 SADDLE HORSE, 1 FAMILY HORSE,**  
One Fine Good-milk Old Colt,  
**FIV & HEAD OF THREE-MILK COWS,**  
ONE ALDERNY BULL, AND A NUMBER OF SPRING CALVES;  
**25 Head of Fine Sheep,**  
IMPROVED BREED, AND A COTSWOLD BUCK;  
**THIRTY HEAD OF YOUNG HOGS**  
AND BROOD SOWS.  
**FARMING IMPLEMENTS.**  
One Champion Wheat Reaper,  
One Clanton Mower, (new),  
One Improved Horse-drawn Wheel Fan;  
One Wood Drill, one Hay Fork and Fixtures;  
One Corn Sheller, one below-Cornish Reap;  
One Road Wagon and Bed, one Cart;  
Plow, Harrow, and Farming Implements of every description.  
Agricultural Kettle and Pipe,  
Wheat-stalks, Fish and Log Chains;  
**AND A NUMBER OF PATENT BEEHIVES.**  
Nearby new, for one or two houses;  
One Spring Wagon, one Sulky,  
Ten sets of Wagon Harness, four Harness;  
Carriage and Cart Harness;  
Two sets Artillery Harness;  
Wagon, Saddle and Riding Bridles and Saddles.  
— ALSO, FIVE STANDS OF BARN YARDS,  
And a number of Patent Bee Hives.  
**HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,**  
Lounges, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads & Bedding, Looking Glasses, Wardrobes, Carpeting, &c.  
**One Extra Piano,**  
(Gable's make);  
**ONE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,**  
China and Glass Ware, Table Ware;  
Jars, Crocks and Dairy Furniture;  
One large Cook Stove and Fixtures,  
One Parlor Stove, one Coal Stove;  
Two Ten-plate Stoves;  
Two Copper Kettles—medium and largest size;  
A number of Tight Barrels and Kegs, Also,  
One Barreter Plough, one Harrow, one Mower,  
**2,000 feet of Oak and Poplar Lumber,**  
A Chest of well assorted Mechanic's Tools, in good order, one Work Bench;  
One Grindstone, one Sheep Rack;  
Four Tons of Coal, Fairbanks's Scales—new;  
Patent Dry House for Fruit,  
1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN,  
**200 BUSHELS OF OLD CORN,**  
20 ACRES OF GROWING CORN,  
500 BUSHELS OF OATS,  
5 BUSHELS OF TIMOTHY SEED,  
**200 Bushels of Prime Mediterranean Seed Wheat.**  
of recent importation, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.  
**TERMS OF SALE.**  
A credit of Six Months will be given on all sums of \$20 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, on all sums under \$20, the Cash will be required.  
The Seed Wheat, Old Corn, Lumber and Oats, will be sold for Cash. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with, and a deposit of \$1000 in cash.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
G. D. McGINLEY, Auctioneer.  
August 4, 1868—21.  
Spirit of Jefferson copy 2w and send bill to the office.—Register.

**FARMERS OF JEFFERSON & CLARKE**  
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!  
IF YOU WANT THE BEST GUM SPRING DRILL, or the Best Material, call at the Shops of Messrs. Winkfield & Weller, where you will find the **KELLER GUM SPRING DRILL**, built in Martinsburg by Samuel Pitt, whose reputation for good work is known all over this country. For the truth of the above statement we refer you to the purchase of the same, which was purchased and used this Fall last season, by their entire satisfaction. John Burton, H. E. Thompson, Wm. Schaeffer, C. J. Manning, Henry Rober, Dr. Williams, Samuel Ridgely, Sec'd to the order, as the supply is limited. **WINKFIELD & WELLER**, Charlestown, August 4, 1868. Agent for Samuel Pitt.  
**IF YOU WANT REAL ESTATE OF ANY DESCRIPTION,**  
Call on  
SMITH, WALTON & CRAIGBILL,  
July 28, 1868.  
**WANTED.**  
A SITUATION as Governess, by a Young Lady, who has had much experience in teaching—she will begin the school term in September, or later, as desired. Will give instruction in English, French and Music. Good references given. Inquire at address—Miss B., Fort Royal, Caroline County, Va.  
July 28, 1868—41.  
**SEE the "National Cutting-Box" before you buy any other for sale. D. HUMPHREYS & CO.**  
**FRUIT JARS.**—The best article of Glass Fruit Jars made by  
July 28, 1868. KEARSELY & SHEPHERD.

**NEWSPAPER, R. I., July 17, 1868.**  
S. T. Glover, St. Louis.  
My Dear Sir—I am greatly obliged for your favor of the 13th inst. Those who suppose that I do not acquiesce in the work of the National Democratic Convention, or that I do not sincerely desire the election of its nominees, know very little of my character. Believing, as I really do, that the preservation of constitutional government eminently depends on the success of the Democratic party in the coming election, were I to hesitate in its candid support, I feel I should not only falsify my own record, but commit a crime against my country. I never aspired to the Presidency on account of myself. I never sought its doubtful honors and certain labors and responsibilities merely for the position. My own wish was to promote it if I could do good of the country, and to rebuke the spirit of revolution which had invaded every sacred precinct of liberty. When, therefore, you pronounced the statements in question false, you did exactly right. Principles and not men is the motto for the rugged crisis in which we are now struggling. Had I been made Presidential nominee I should have considered it a tribute not to me, but to the principles which I had proclaimed and practiced. But shall I cease to revere those principles because by mutual political friends another has been appointed to put them into execution? Never! These, sir, are my sentiments, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, and I desire that all may know and understand. I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the faithful friends who, hailing from every section of the Union, preferred me by their votes and other expressions of confidence both in and out of the Convention, and shall do them the justice to believe that they were governed by patriotic motives; that they did not propose simply to aggrandize my personal fortune, but to save their country, through me, and that they will not suffer anything like personal preference or jealousy to stand between them and their manifest duty.  
I have the honor to be, my dear sir, very respectfully, yours,  
[Signed] WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

**THE GRANITE COTTON MILLS.**  
The Granite cotton mill, belonging to Benj. Deford, of Baltimore, an immense structure, erected in the most substantial manner, at a cost of \$50,000, was among the most valuable buildings destroyed, especially when taken into consideration the fact that the machinery contained therein was placed there at a cost of \$120,000. The building situated at the head of the Baltimore county side of the bend, and just above where the Frederick turnpike bridge formerly stood, resisted the force of a white, but finally even its solid foundation began to crumble, and the structure came down with its contents, in all valued at about \$20,000. It was also washed away, making Mr. Deford's total loss, including his stock of cotton, &c., on hand, amount to about \$225,000. All the employees in the factory escaped except Malibus McCauley, an old man employed as a cloth packer, who perished with the building.  
**THE PATASPO FLOUR MILLS.**  
Next in point of loss was that sustained by the Pataspoo flour mills. As heretofore stated, A. Gambrell's long flour mill was actively swept away, there being scarcely a vestige left to mark where it stood. A large lot of flour and grain perished with it. Wm. Stiel and Wm. Snyder were in the mill at the time, and with its rains were carried down the stream. Stiel was subsequently rescued at the Relay House, six miles below. His body was had out and landed by coming in contact with the floating debris. The upper mill was also materially damaged, the northwest corner being washed out, and all the machinery on the lower floor, together with a large quantity of flour, etc., carried away. The bridge belonging to the mills, across the Pataspoo, connecting with the B. & O. R. R., was entirely swept away. The buildings were owned by Mr. John Lee Carroll, whose loss is estimated at about \$60,000. Messrs. Gambrell & Co.'s loss will probably reach \$38,000.  
In Baltimore city the loss of life was comparatively slight—only some five or six

**ELECTIONS TO COME OFF.**—Prior to the Presidential election, State elections will be held in eleven of the States, as follows:—In Kentucky on the 3d of August, in Tennessee on the 6th, in Vermont on the 1st of September, in California on the 2d, in Maine on the 14th, in Nebraska on the 6th of October, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, on the 13th and in West Virginia on the 22d. The third of November, the day of the Presidential election, is also the day for holding State elections in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nevada.

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**  
**TO VOTERS.**  
I HEREBY respectfully announce myself an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSESSORSHIP OF Jefferson County, and pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office, if elected.  
J. D. POTTERFIELD,  
July 1, 1868.

**CLAYTON BOARDING SCHOOL.**  
The next session of this school will open on the 1st of SEPTEMBER, 1868. Pupils are prepared for college, or active business. Location—Three miles from Charlestown.  
**TERMS.**  
For Boarders.....\$30 00  
For Day Scholars, (tuition in English, Reading, and Ancient Languages),..... 60 00  
Each Semi-Annually in Advance.  
**FEES—RENCES.**  
R. B. WASHINGTON, E. G. Col. W. B. BAYLOR, JOHN A. THOMSON—MAN. M. BUCKLEY, ED. REV. C. V. ANDREWS.  
For Circulars, send three cents underaged, August 4, 1868—410—A. J. BLACKBURN, Principal.

**PUBLIC SALE**  
OF VALUABLE STOCK, Farming Utensils, AND Household & Kitchen Furniture OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
HAVING determined to quit farming, I will sell at Public Sale, at my residence, one and a half miles West of Shepherds town, on MONDAY, the 17th of AUGUST, 1868, all my Stock, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting, in part, as follows:  
**SIX HEAD OF NO 1 MILK,**  
Young and in fine condition;  
**1 SADDLE HORSE, 1 FAMILY HORSE,**  
One Fine Good-milk Old Colt,  
**FIV & HEAD OF THREE-MILK COWS,**  
ONE ALDERNY BULL, AND A NUMBER OF SPRING CALVES;  
**25 Head of Fine Sheep,**  
IMPROVED BREED, AND A COTSWOLD BUCK;  
**THIRTY HEAD OF YOUNG HOGS**  
AND BROOD SOWS.  
**FARMING IMPLEMENTS.**  
One Champion Wheat Reaper,  
One Clanton Mower, (new),  
One Improved Horse-drawn Wheel Fan;  
One Wood Drill, one Hay Fork and Fixtures;  
One Corn Sheller, one below-Cornish Reap;  
One Road Wagon and Bed, one Cart;  
Plow, Harrow, and Farming Implements of every description.  
Agricultural Kettle and Pipe,  
Wheat-stalks, Fish and Log Chains;  
**AND A NUMBER OF PATENT BEEHIVES.**  
Nearby new, for one or two houses;  
One Spring Wagon, one Sulky,  
Ten sets of Wagon Harness, four Harness;  
Carriage and Cart Harness;  
Two sets Artillery Harness;  
Wagon, Saddle and Riding Bridles and Saddles.  
— ALSO, FIVE STANDS OF BARN YARDS,  
And a number of Patent Bee Hives.  
**HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,**  
Lounges, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads & Bedding, Looking Glasses, Wardrobes, Carpeting, &c.  
**One Extra Piano,**  
(Gable's make);  
**ONE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,**  
China and Glass Ware, Table Ware;  
Jars, Crocks and Dairy Furniture;  
One large Cook Stove and Fixtures,  
One Parlor Stove, one Coal Stove;  
Two Ten-plate Stoves;  
Two Copper Kettles—medium and largest size;  
A number of Tight Barrels and Kegs, Also,  
One Barreter Plough, one Harrow, one Mower,  
**2,000 feet of Oak and Poplar Lumber,**  
A Chest of well assorted Mechanic's Tools, in good order, one Work Bench;  
One Grindstone, one Sheep Rack;  
Four Tons of Coal, Fairbanks's Scales—new;  
Patent Dry House for Fruit,  
1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN,  
**200 BUSHELS OF OLD CORN,**  
20 ACRES OF GROWING CORN,  
500 BUSHELS OF OATS,  
5 BUSHELS OF TIMOTHY SEED,  
**200 Bushels of Prime Mediterranean Seed Wheat.**  
of recent importation, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.  
**TERMS OF SALE.**  
A credit of Six



