

Spirit of Jefferson

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. S. WHITE, (JOSEPH TRAPP, JR.) WHITE & TRAPP, Attorneys at Law, Charlestown, W. Va.

WILLIAMS & CO. Attorneys at Law, Charlestown, W. Va.

G. M. BELTZHOVER, Attorney at Law, SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA.

EDWARD C. FREEL, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, W. Va.

W. M. TRAVERS, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia.

K. SHANNON TAYLOR, Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Virginia.

Dental Notice. DR. J. F. HARTGROVE, Mechanical and Operative Dentist.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. M. COOPER, Professional, will visit Charlestown, West Virginia, on the second Monday of April.

DR. J. V. SIMMONS, Professional services in Charlestown, W. Va.

DR. WARE & BICK, PRACTISING PHYSICIANS, LEWISBURG, VIRGINIA.

DR. C. T. RICHARDSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CHARLESTOWN.

PROFESSIONAL CARD. DR. JAS. G. WILSHIRE, Offers his services as Physician and Surgeon.

Foreign & Domestic Hardware. NO. 8 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

DUVALL & IGLEHART, GENERAL Commission Merchants, Flour, Grain, Tobacco, Seeds & Provisions.

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WALTER CROOK, JR., 220 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE.

Window Curtains, Upholstery Goods, Tenting Blinds, and WINDOW SHADES.

MATRESSES & BEDDING, Furnished at Short Notice.

DOUGLAS & CO., Wine, Liquor & Cigar Merchants, No. 57 Exchange Place, BALTIMORE, MD.

REPAIRING of all kinds pertaining to my line, and a great many things not in my line.

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VOL. 21. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869. NO. 47.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

GOLD MEDAL FOR 1867. Has just been awarded to CHARLES M. STIEFF.

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the AGRAPPE TREBLE, Ivory Frame, and the Improved French Action.

Office and Warehouse No. 7 North Liberty St., near Baltimore street, BALTIMORE, MD.

GREAT SALE! GREAT SALE OF CLOTHING.

5,000 PAIR OF PANTS from \$2 to \$6. 3,000 PAIR OF PANTS from \$2 to \$6.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK AT PANIC PRICES. Our Immense Stock of Clothing.

AT REDUCED PRICES. Remember the Goods must be Sold.

AT MARBLE HALL. MARBLE HALL CLOTHING HOUSE.

1,000 BEST WHITE SHIRTS from \$2 to \$2.50. 1,000 BEST WHITE SHIRTS from \$2 to \$2.50.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING. CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

MARBLE HALL. 35 and 40 West Baltimore street, January 5, 1869-1y.

1869. SPRING & SUMMER, 1869. LARGE AND PERMPTORY SALE OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

WE have stocked our retail department with a full line of mens' boys', and children's clothing.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT: CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

NOAH WALKER & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Howarth House, Nos. 6 & 7 North Howard Street, BALTIMORE.

THIS Hotel has recently been enlarged, thoroughly renovated and completely furnished.

DR. JAS. G. WILSHIRE, Offers his services as Physician and Surgeon.

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BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA. Tuesday Morning, July 27, 1869.

An Extraordinary Romance. Marriage of a Deprived Cyprian to One Who Loved Her in Her Parity.

The following incident is related in the St. Louis Democrat of the 16th instant:

Of all the utterly abandoned women of Almond street, Annie Johnson is one of the worst, the most reckless and depraved.

She was betrayed, and went forth from her happy home a ruined and despoiled outcast.

When he got there he again tried to induce her not to inform her husband, but she would not listen to anything and had started towards the house of Mr. Ormsby.

She then commenced to plead for life, promising him to keep the whole affair secret if he would desert, but he proceeded to inflict several other stabs in her side and back.

After she was nearly lifeless, he threw her backwards and cut her throat.

He then started home, but stopped at the creek and washed his hands and knife, and then went and informed his wife that Mrs. Johnson was murdered.

On Tuesday, July 26th, a wedding party arrived at the Delavan House, from Lake George.

The bride and groom were accompanied by the sister of the bride and some other acquaintances, and all seemed happy enough.

It so happened that the door of the sitting-room, in which the General and Lavinia were seated, opened into the hall just at the side of the stairs.

Now, it happened that a couple of mischievous ladies were visiting at my house, one of whom was to sleep with Lavinia.

Lavinia carelessly replied that she was accustomed to late hours, and she would wait for the Commodore.

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An Illinois Horror.

Confession of a Woman Murderer—Terrible Affair.

A Greenville (Ill.) correspondent of the St. Louis Times, gives the confession of Moore, whose murder of Mrs. McAdams, has created a great sensation in that country.

He stated that about three o'clock on Monday afternoon he went to look at the condition of the wheat he had cut on the previous day.

He took hold of her while they were on the porch, when a scuffle ensued, during which he got her into the house, when he threw her down on the floor but failed to accomplish his purpose.

He told his wife this for the sole purpose of getting her away from the house so that he could get his clothes.

When he got there he again tried to induce her not to inform her husband, but she would not listen to anything and had started towards the house of Mr. Ormsby.

She then commenced to plead for life, promising him to keep the whole affair secret if he would desert, but he proceeded to inflict several other stabs in her side and back.

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PORTICAL.

THE TOMB OF AARON.

In the unbroken rest Of dreamless death, he sleeps, Upon the mountain side,

In misty distance lies The vale of Arabia, Beyond the mountain side;

From climes, where dying day Sinks in the western wave, The traveler comes to pay

Respects to the dead ashes; Joyless and drear, as on the day When Earth's resounding voice sent back the tread

Of Israel's tribes, each led By valiant warriors, strong in faith and sword, With their respective brands,

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, Three Insertions, \$1.50; Each Continuance, .50; One Square, One Month, 3.00; One Square, Three Months, 5.00; One Square, Six Months, 8.00; One Square, One Year, 15.00.

Ten Lines or less, constitute a Square. Yearly Advertisements by Special Contract.

A Narrowing Scene—Mrs. Crane Pleads for Yergar's Life.

Through the kindness of a friend we are permitted to make the following extracts from a lady's private letter to a lady in this city:

I wish to say that Mrs. Crane is a most interesting individual, and that she is a most interesting individual.

"I have visited most of the crowded heads," remarked the General, with an evident feeling of self congratulation.

"Do you think so?" said the General, moving his chair still closer to Lavinia's.

"Of course," replied Lavinia, coolly, "for I, being a stranger to all the habits and customs of the people, as well as to the country, it would be pleasant to have some person along that could answer all my foolish questions."

"I should like to first rate," said the General, "I thought you remarked the other day that you had money enough, and was tired of traveling."

"I would, perhaps Mr. Barnum would engage you if you should wish," said Lavinia.

"I am not joking at all," said the General, earnestly, "it is quite too serious a matter for that."

"I wonder why the Commodore don't come," said Lavinia.

"I hope you are not anxious for his arrival, for I am sure I am not," responded the General, "and what is more, I do hope you will say 'yes' before he comes at all."

"Really, Mr. Stratton," said Lavinia, with dignity, "if you are in earnest in your strange proposal, I must say I am surprised."

"Well, I hope you are not offended," replied the General, "for I was never more in earnest in my life, and I hope you will consent. The first moment I saw you I felt you were created to be my wife."

"But this is so sudden," said Lavinia, "that I am not prepared to consent to it."

"Not at all," said the General, "I have found you very agreeable, in fact I like you very much as a friend, but I have not thought of marrying you."

"And what?" said the General, giving her a kiss. "Now I beg of you, don't have any 'but's' or 'and's' about it. You say you like me as a friend, and why will you not like me as a husband? You ought to get married; I love you dearly, and want you for a wife. Now, deary, the Commodore will be here in a few minutes—I must not have a chance to see you again alone—do say that we will be married, and I will get Mr. Barnum to give up your engagement."

Lavinia hesitated, and finally said: "I think I love you well enough to consent, but I have always said I would never marry without my mother's consent."

"Oh! I'll ask your mother—may I call on your mother? Come, say yes to that, and I will go and see her next week. May I do that, pet?"

Then there was a sound of something very much like the popping of several corks from many beer bottles.

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BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, July 21, 1868.

CAN HE SERVE?

By the appointment of the Governor of West Virginia, Van Underdonk is a member of the Board of Registration of this country. By appointment of the Grant administration the same individual holds the position of Post Master of Shepherdstown. Can he fill both positions? If we are not greatly mistaken there is a wise provision which prevents Post Master from holding any other office, either under the State or Federal Government. To this provision we would direct Mr. Underdonk's attention. We want the next registration of this county to be legal and just, and hence we are anxious that Van should leave the Board of which he has no right to be a member. If he should resign his position as Post Master, then we will withdraw our objections to his acting as President of the Board of Registration, although we regard him as utterly unfit for the place, and so does every other liberal minded man in the county.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The number of States which have passed the Fifteenth Amendment is twenty-one, and of these, four cannot be regarded as having legally ratified it. The St. Louis Republican (Democratic) accuses the Radical party of publishing incorrect lists of the States which have either ratified or assumed to ratify the Amendment. It is well to bear in mind that Iowa, Tennessee, Minnesota, and many other States claimed by the Radicals have not acted upon it, the following States only having done so:—

- Alabama, said to have ratified.
Arkansas, ratified March 13.
Connecticut, ratified May 13.
Delaware, rejected.
Florida, ratified in June.
Georgia, rejected.
Illinois, ratified March 5.
Indiana, assumed to ratify May 14. No quorum present.
Kansas, assumed to ratify February 27.—The second section was imperfect.
Louisiana, ratified March 1.
Maine, ratified March 3.
Massachusetts, ratified March 12.
Michigan, ratified March 5.
Missouri, assumed to ratify March 1. Did not act upon the second section.
Nebraska, assumed to ratify. Certificate on file at the State Department is informal and insufficient.
Nevada, ratified March 1.
New Hampshire, ratified July 1.
New York, ratified April 14.
North Carolina, ratified March 5.
Pennsylvania, ratified March 26.
Rhode Island, the Senate ratified May 27. The amendment will probably be rejected, because the Rhode Island Radicals believe that under it they can no longer disfranchise their Irish Catholic laborers.
South Carolina, ratified March 10.
Virginia, ratified March 3.
Wisconsin, ratified March 3.

This makes only twenty-one States that can possibly be claimed for the amendment thus far, and of these only seventeen have legally ratified it. Now, we have a strong conviction that the abomination will be knocked in the head by the result of the fall elections in the Northern States. The indications are certainly most favorable to a Democratic triumph in California, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, and we need not despair of even Maine and New Hampshire, under the ground-swell of popular disgust which the Grant administration is exciting throughout the country.—With the four first named States under Democratic control, the amendment would certainly go under—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE GENIUS OF 1870.

The New England journals are indulging in gloomy forebodings as to the effect that the census of 1870 will have upon the representation of the several States in Congress. It is believed that the unparalleled growth of the Western States in population will reduce the number of Congressmen from the old States, and therefore a system of representation compounded of two elements, population and wealth, has been openly advocated. The Providence Press, in commenting upon the subject says, "The West is superior in financial strength, the East is far superior in numerical importance. This fact will necessitate the consideration of the just basis of apportionment, that the section which contributes of its capital to promote the material growth of the country, may not be compelled to be satisfied with a small minority in the House of Representatives, while the West, dependent, at least in the early part of its history, upon the favor and patronage of the East, may not have a controlling voice in Congress, and so distribute the capital which they do not own as to enhance itself at the expense of the rest of the country." As the constitution provides that Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers of persons, no change can be effected without an amendment to that instrument.

"WHAT IS A DOLLAR?"

A Radical exchange, with little or no concern asks "What is a dollar?" There are several kinds of dollars; which does he mean? The bondholder's dollar, or the laboring man's dollar—that which the working man earns by the sweat of his face, and which he is compelled to pay out for his daily bread. A bondholder's dollar means one hundred cents, but the laboring man's dollar, say sixty-five cents. The bondholder's dollar is untaxed and draws a gold interest—the laboring man's dollar is taxed to pay it. Never forget, when you talk about dollars, to say whose dollar you mean. It will prevent confusion of language and ideas.

TENNESSEE CANDIDATES.

The rival candidates for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee are as different in their personal appearance as can well be imagined. A correspondent thus describes them: "The contrast between the two is very marked.—Senter is young, between thirty-five and six, a little above medium height, broad and rather inclined to be portly, black hair and beard, and full and florid face, which tells of a love for the good things of the world. No anchorite evidently. Though comparatively a young man, he has had much political experience, having been in public life almost constantly since he was twenty-one years of age. Stokes, on the contrary, is thin and spare, slight figure, a little stooped, bald crown, smooth and colorless face, black-like nose, and general countenance both of face and figure which at times seems decidedly birdlike, and recalls forcibly the familiar southerner (the 'half eagle of the mountains') by which he has been so widely known in this country." There appears to be no doubt of the election of Senter. The financial condition of the State has sunk so low that it must be redeemed from Radical rule, or fall into hopeless bankruptcy.

GOING BACK TO THE DISTRICT.—

The Alexandria correspondent of the Washington Express says: There is some talk here of a plan to reestablish the District of Columbia in its old limits by Congress, on the reconstruction of Virginia, resuming control of the whole ten miles square, including the town of Alexandria. It is said that President Grant favors the project. Of course this is without foundation, and we suppose the whole subject is mere talk.

Not a person or a paper says a word for poor Borie, and he is the most disconsolate individual extant.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' DISSATISFIED.

Ever since the war the head of Wendell Phillips has been the grand reservoir that has supplied brain for the radical party, and he has ever been from six to twelve months in advance, cutting out and stitching up work for his party. He is by no means pleased with the result of the late election in Virginia, and takes advantage of it to administer a few words of wholesome advice to our embattled President. He is willing, he says, to try Grant for six months, having accorded to Johnson an equal opportunity to redeem himself. He is determined, however, not to keep silent, and warns Ulysses that if he expects favor at his hands he must change his course. Here is the style in which he lectures the President:

We gave Johnson six months trial, and are willing to wait as long for Grant. We mean, therefore, to express now only our serious fears, not our settled distrust. When Grant, so absurdly and without consultation, flung an administration at the country, we trembled at such proof of his fitness for the great place. And every hour's experience with that administration has increased our fears. What we demand of the timid and thoughtless men who made a mere camp captain our President, is that they save us from the consequences of their mistake by surrounding him with men who comprehend the hour and are brave enough to meet it. Grant has all the physical courage that the Virginia campaign of 1862 demanded. He has shown himself too weak and irresolute to conduct the Virginia campaign of '68. A soldier's courage is one thing. General Grant has it. A statesman's courage is a totally distinct quality.—Hisbert Grant has given no evidence of possessing it. In the camp one of his chief merits was that he knew how to choose his agents admirably. In civil affairs he has blundered in his choice like a child.

Until Georgia admits colored men to their Legislative seats, fill every other office in the State with blacks, to make the rebels understand the government and keep the balance even. Throw the whole weight of the National Government into the scale in Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas which will give loyal men the only—loyal men sustained by education, political rights and by business—secured and protected that it will remodel the State. The nation proper and fields round for a government—and grasp only Mr. President, if you cannot draw your sword, at least show your hand. Rebellion is doing great things illegally. Your administration is doing nothing, strictly according to law.

The pilot who sleeps at his helm is as guilty as he who deliberately runs the ship upon Gibraltar. The blood of the murdered loyalists of Georgia is on the skirts of the administration. I would rather be Lee at Appomattox—no, not Lee, the executioner and assassin of Libby prison—be any knave rather than Lee.

The Metropolitan Record thinks it is very evident that Wendell is seriously alarmed for the perpetuity of his party. Although he has given Grant six months' grace, he knows in his heart that he will never lose his mark, and that despite all that may be done the South will, by force of circumstances, in the very order of things, be free from Radical rule and tyranny. The material progress of the country, the rapid recuperation of the Southern States, the fast-fading influence and power of New England, and the wonderful growth of the West, promising in the near future to give to that section the preponderance of political power—all these great agencies are at work in the emancipation of the still subject States. Phillips may scold and rant and fume, but he has 'bowed to deal with the inevitable and his power for evil is at an end. In other words Radicalism is played out, and the nomination of Grant was an absolute necessity to postpone the day of dissolution of a doomed party. Of what use is it to talk of Grant's physical courage in face of the fact that the man is, as Andrew Johnson said, both morally and intellectually a coward. He has already swamped his party in Pennsylvania and New York, and Ohio in the coming fall elections will pronounce decisively against his administration by again returning to the Democratic fold. The advice given by Phillips as to Georgia, will only hasten the catastrophe. The great majority of the Northern people are sick of the negro, and his proposal to hand over every other office in the State, will have its full effect on public opinion in that section. It won't do, Wendell. Yourself and your party have the last reached the end of your tether, and all your fine-spun theories, all your abstrusely arranged plans will come to naught. "Rebellion," you say, "is doing great things illegally."—We are glad to hear it, and on such good authority, but there is much more to be done before the old spirit of "treason," which wrested the colonies from the mother country, again triumphs. Instead of putting black niggers into power, we have to drive white niggers from office. We have to undo much of the devilish work of the last eight years.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Union says a most frightful, gloomy and unexpected discovery was recently made by a fisherman while plying his avocation on the river, a short distance below the mouth of Richmond Creek, near the farm of Mr. Bass, eight miles from Nashville. On nearing the bank of the river in his canoe, he was horrified at beholding a spectacle which once made his blood run cold. The object which met his vision was the remains of what was once apparently a beautiful woman, lying in death, with her head partially out of the water. She was perfectly nude. Fish swarmed around her body by hundreds, and buzzards perched upon the exposed head. The birds had tramped the ground for twenty feet around the corpse. They had picked out the eyes, eaten the cheeks until the ghastly jaw bones of a once fair animated face were left in bold relief. The ears and an arm were gone, and only a few tresses of a luxuriant growth of hair had been left upon her head. After the buzzards had been satiated with flesh, the fish nibbled her neck to the bone, and had carried away the pieces of flesh which the ravenous birds had dropped into the water. Having tied her body around the breast and covered it over as best he could, he hurried to Nashville for Coroner Geo. W. Norvell.—That officer, after a post-mortem examination, frequently deplored Mr. Charles M. Stewart in his stead. Mr. Stewart and a jury left in a conveyance early yesterday morning to hold an inquest over the remains.

It was discovered that, notwithstanding the fisherman's precautions to cover the unfortunate woman's face, the buzzards had struck and torn away what little flesh remained on her head. She was taken out of the water and examined. It was found that she had been brutally outraged, her clothing stripped from her body by some violent hands, her shoulder deeply wounded with some sharp instrument, and her breasts had been torn and lacerated till they presented a horrible spectacle. Her form had evidently been one of great beauty and symmetry. From her wisdom teeth, which had just grown even with her gums, and other indications, the jury was of the belief that she was a woman of between twenty years. The bones of her face and her generally indicated a regular feature. She was about five feet in height. It is supposed that she had been in the river for about two weeks. So much had the body decomposed that the jury was compelled to bury her near where she was found in a bed of leaves and earth. The jury rendered a verdict that she had been murdered, and that she came to her death through violence, from the hands of some person unknown, and that she had been cast into the river by the murderer to prevent detection. Though this deep mystery of the Cumberland may never be revealed, nevertheless the old adage that "murder will out" may yet be verified by the final discovery of the murderer and his speedy punishment.

SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—

The Buckhannon News of the 7th inst., has been furnished by Mr. E. J. Burr with an account of the following terrible accident: On the night of the 2d instant, in Washington township, near the mouth of Truby's run, on the east bank of the Buckhannon river, Upland county, a small building, called Berlin property was destroyed by fire, and six persons burned to death—Mrs. Quick and her three children, and two girls of Mr. Kimball, the eldest about thirteen years, and the other ten. Mr. John Quick, the husband and father, had gone to Huttonsville, carrying the trunk and trunk cover, and was afraid to stay alone, Mr. Kimball's children were called in to stay a night. How the house caught fire is not known, but is supposed to be accidental. They were all lying in a back room in the lower part of the house—three in a bed. I arrived at the place about six o'clock A. M. and found the bodies of the six bodies burning; three lying side by side, and the others in the same way at another place, apparently just as they were lying in bed.—My first conclusion was that all suffocated before the fire reached them. Mr. Kimball, the father of the oldest child, had got there a few minutes before. The poor man was almost frantic with grief and sorrow.

GREAT FIRE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—

A terrible conflagration has been raging for the last two weeks in All-Saints Parish, Henry county, South Carolina, and in the neighborhood of Hobbs' glass house. Caldwell and Boggs' runs were booming full, and the bottom between Richietown and Benwood is all under water. The 11 o'clock mail train did not leave last night because of the great mass of earth and stones washed down on the track near the stock yards. The mail and passenger cars were stopped in the neighborhood of Hobbs' glass house. Caldwell and Boggs' runs were booming full, and the bottom between Richietown and Benwood is all under water. The 11 o'clock mail train did not leave last night because of the great mass of earth and stones washed down on the track near the stock yards. The mail and passenger cars were stopped in the neighborhood of Hobbs' glass house. Caldwell and Boggs' runs were booming full, and the bottom between Richietown and Benwood is all under water. The 11 o'clock mail train did not leave last night because of the great mass of earth and stones washed down on the track near the stock yards. The mail and passenger cars were stopped in the neighborhood of Hobbs' glass house.

TERRIFIC STORM ON THE POTOMAC.—

On Sunday evening we had the promise of a heavy rain, and many hearts rejoiced, till they saw the threatening hue of the dark and angry cloud. We may all rejoice that it did not visit us, as its fury broke on the upper Potomac with great fierceness, and hail stones are said to have fallen large as hen's eggs.—The storm did not break on our trip up the river, the storm, and when rounding Sandy Point, she was struck by the gale, the guys of her smokstack snapped like threads, and the stack and whistle of the steamer carried away. Her outer sheathing was also torn away, and she sustained other severe injuries. With great difficulty she was brought to harbor in Washington city, where she lies in a badly damaged condition.

Proposed National Jubilee.

The Philadelphia Age contains the following: It was not until the success of the Boston jubilee had been recorded that a musical jubilee was thought to be the most fitting of all demonstrations for the celebration of the first centennial anniversary of our country.—This plan for the expression of our joy in song all seems to regard as the best, and the "National Feast of Music" is regarded and awarded by all as a coming event. This city is looked upon as the only proper place for its celebration. Already steps are taken to carry out this cherished scheme, and in this connection the following letter will be read with interest:

PHILADELPHIA, July, 1868.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States.

Honored Sir,—The Declaration of Independence having been signed in the city of Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, this city has undertaken to celebrate, on July 4, 1876, the centennial anniversary within its limits on a scale of magnificence and splendor befitting such a great event.

As a feature of this celebration it is proposed by the undersigned (a primary committee) to erect a building in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for the purpose of holding a grand national building to afford accommodation for one hundred thousand persons, while the performers shall number twelve thousand. The audience, as well as the stage, is expected to comprise the greatest of the great, who will be impelled by the grandeur of the occasion to grandeur of their own. All that science and ingenuity, art and nature, patriotism and integrational courtesy, can devise will be contributed and co-operate in this the nation's jubilee.

For such cause we would ask an expression of your kind approval, and for its success the best wishes of your patriotic heart.

L. RICHARD MUCKEL.

Ingenuous Invention by a Virginian.

One of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism has been completed and patented by Mr. B. W. Ogburn, of Mecklenburg, Va. The invention consists of a "calculating" scale, which for the simplicity of its operations and the ingenuity displayed in its construction, cannot easily be excelled, and from the many advantages it possesses it is well worthy the attention of persons in all branches of trade requiring the use of such an article.—The inventor obtained a patent for the scale about a year since, but has been unable to place it before the public until the present time. The improvements over scales now in use are that it will, by adjusting a movable pointer, be adapted to any scale of measurement, and that it will, by the use of a simple piece of paper, show at a glance the value of whatever is placed upon it, by the number at which the pointer stands on the scale balance. It will also give the value of any amount of goods sold by weight at any price per pound by simply placing the pointer at the price per pound, and the pointer at the number of pounds the amount desired to be invested. The weight of the amount to be ascertained as readily as with other scales, and any fractional part of a pound can be obtained by two easy adjustments of the weights. Through its use the inconvenience of making calculations can be entirely dispensed with, thus rendering it invaluable to persons whose business requires the operator to be frequently calculating the amount and price of goods, which can be obtained at a glance at this scale. The first of the kind that has thus far been manufactured was seen in operation at the hardware store, 411 North Second St., Baltimore, Md., and Co., No. 4 Light street.—Baltimore Gazette.

HEAVY RAINS.—PORTIONS OF WHEELING FLOODED.—

Wheeling was visited on Friday evening/week with the severest rain storm of the season. The rain poured incessantly from 6 until 10 o'clock. The Register of Saturday says: "The gutters not being of sufficient capacity to carry off the water, it flowed over the sidewalks into the cellars. It was reported last night that Richietown was under water. There was four inches of water on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track in the neighborhood of Hobbs' glass house. Caldwell and Boggs' runs were booming full, and the bottom between Richietown and Benwood is all under water. The 11 o'clock mail train did not leave last night because of the great mass of earth and stones washed down on the track near the stock yards. The mail and passenger cars were stopped in the neighborhood of Hobbs' glass house. Caldwell and Boggs' runs were booming full, and the bottom between Richietown and Benwood is all under water. The 11 o'clock mail train did not leave last night because of the great mass of earth and stones washed down on the track near the stock yards. The mail and passenger cars were stopped in the neighborhood of Hobbs' glass house.

TAKEN CHARGE.—

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of the St. Louis and Newark Railroad, which will hereafter be known as the Lake Erie Division, W. G. Quincy, Esq., is Assistant Master of Transportation of that and the Central Ohio Division; David Lee is General Supervisor of Road; George H. Brown, Supervisor of Bridges, and Wm. H. Cawley, Cashier, with offices at Zanesville: The constitution of this road must be adapted to the business of the Baltimore and Ohio. We hear that arrangements have been or soon will be made with the Sandusky and Toledo, and the Michigan Southern, so that there will be no break in the line from Chicago to Baltimore. When that is accomplished this will be one of the favorite routes, both for passenger and freight, between the Northwest and the seaboard.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

MEMORIES OF THE WAR.—

A book by General Lee will awaken special interest, that we are glad to call attention to. The University Publishing Company of No. 4 Bond street, New York, announces that they have now in press, and will issue in a few weeks, "Memories of the War," by General Henry Lee, thoroughly revised and corrected by General R. E. Lee, who has added, also, an entirely new biography of his father, prepared by him from private and personal materials never before used.

DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.—

On Thursday evening last during a thunder-storm, the barn of Mr. Elias Gooch, near Manassas, Va., was struck by lightning and burned, with its contents, consisting of the entire wheat crop of this year, thirty bushels of last year's crop, a farm wagon, all the hay of this year's crop, a threshing machine and a valuable lot of agricultural implements, all the harness; besides a valuable buggy and harness belonging to Mr. John Rude, who was visiting Mr. Gooch's family at the time. Mr. Gooch estimates his loss at at least \$8,000. No insurance.

THE GOING TOTAL ECLIPSE.—

On the 8th of August the most imposing celestial phenomenon, a total eclipse of the sun, will be witnessed throughout a large part of this country, upon a path including North Carolina and the southern part of Virginia, and running north-west; through Kentucky and Iowa to Oregon. The most favorable positions for observing this eclipse are as far as possible from the Atlantic seaboard. Near our coast it will take place shortly before sunset, and so must be observed when the sun is not far above the horizon. In Baltimore and Washington the eclipse will take place about sunset.

GOING BACK TO THE DISTRICT.—

The Alexandria correspondent of the Washington Express says: There is some talk here of a plan to reestablish the District of Columbia in its old limits by Congress, on the reconstruction of Virginia, resuming control of the whole ten miles square, including the town of Alexandria. It is said that President Grant favors the project. Of course this is without foundation, and we suppose the whole subject is mere talk.

NOT A PERSON OR A PAPER SAYS A WORD FOR POOR BORIE, AND HE IS THE MOST DISCONSOLATE INDIVIDUAL EXTANT.

Not a person or a paper says a word for poor Borie, and he is the most disconsolate individual extant.

From our Valley exchanges we copy the following items:—

—There was a considerable snow-storm at Stony Man, Page Co., Va., on the Blue Ridge mountain, on the 9th day of July.

—A new Post-Office called Linville, has been established at Linville Depot, on the O. & M. R. R., and Isaac Wenger appointed Postmaster.

—It is expected that the Winchester and Strasburg Railroad will be in running order by the first of November. The work is now being pushed vigorously all along the line.

—The Mayor of Winchester has issued a proclamation ordering the muzzling of all dogs running at large, the failure to do which imposes a fine of \$1 on the owner, and the killing of the dog.

—At the last meeting of the Directory of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad, it was determined to make no change for the present in the running time of the trains of the Manassas branch.

—It is said that Gen. Meem will make on his Mount Airy estate in Shenandoah county, Va., from ten to twelve thousand bushels of wheat. A few days ago he had five acres sown, followed by fifty hands.

—A new Baptist congregation was organized at Naked Creek, Rockingham county, on the 17th inst., by Elders Paul Yates and F. M. Perry. Elder Charles L. Yates has accepted the pastoral charge of this congregation.

—The barn of Peter Waterman, at Bowman's Crossing, near Edinburg, was struck by lightning on the 9th inst., and with its contents, including some fine hogs, was entirely consumed. Loss about \$400. Not insured.

—J. Baldwin Hay, Jr., son of the late John Hay, of Clarke county, Va., has been appointed vice consul at the port of Jaffa, (ancient Joppa) Ash Minor. He is a young man of 23 years of age, and has been a resident of Athens, Greece, for several years.

—On Wednesday last, Miss John A. Harman of Augusta county, was threshing his wheat with steam power, a spark from the engine set fire to a stack and the flames were not extinguished until five large stacks of wheat were consumed, estimated to be about 1200 bushels.

—About ten days since, a boy about twelve years of age, named Henry Mayberry, was severely burned in the street in Winchester. He was firing off Chinese crackers, and having a quantity of powder in his pockets, it in some manner was ignited. His body was horribly burned, and for a time his life was despaired of. He was carried to Dr. Love's office, where the necessary medical assistance was rendered.—He is slowly recovering.

—A Mrs. Coffin, of Sausville, in Shenandoah county, absented herself from home on the evening of the 3d inst., and when found on the next morning, either from over exertion or over dose of improper tea which she prepared to make, was in the last agonies of death, died in a few hours after receiving a quantity of water, which she gave signs of wanting. She was but recently married a second time. Probable cause, mental weakness.

—The new house of worship recently erected by the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Millwood, Clarke county, was dedicated on the 18th inst., the exercises attracting a large congregation.—The Rev. Alpheus W. Wilson, preached with great acceptance of the morning, after which Rev. W. A. Eggleston made an appeal for the sum of \$400, the amount needed to wipe out the balance of indebtedness on the church. The congregation responded with much liberality, contributing in a few minutes over \$450.

—Two negroes calling themselves John Adams and Tom Henry, were arrested by three colored men, James Stewart, Lewis Hunter and Madison Brown, at Deerfield on Tuesday last, on the charge of rape and murder made against them by another colored man, named Jim McDowell, and brought here on Tuesday night. They had a hearing before Justice J. E. Manigault, who committed them to jail to await a further examination Wednesday morning and instructed the jailor and Chief of Police informing them that they were suspected as the jailor, John W. Graham's men, on Tuesday night, 18th inst., from the Lexington jail, they acknowledged the fact, and that their names were Lee Morrison, Wm. Alexander and Jim McDowell and were confined in jail on the charges respectively, of way-laying and attempting to kill young Dever; of burglary and attempted rape on a female.—They have been returned to the Lexington jail.—Staunton Visitor.

—A SCHOOL FOR BOYS. I PROPOSE to open in Charlottesville, on the SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, A SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Besides the usual English branches, Latin, Greek and French will be taught. No fee will be charged for the session of ten months.—For English scholars, \$20; for Latin and Greek, \$30. For classical scholars, \$40. Payment will be expected at the beginning of each half session.

—Persons wishing to send boys to me will please notify me at an early day. C. E. ANBLER, July 21, 1868—1813.

CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY.

THIS SCHOOL will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 27th, 1868, and close on the LAST DAY OF JUNE, 1870. The course of instruction will embrace Latin, Greek, French, Natural Philosophy, Book-Keeping, the usual course of Mathematics preparatory for Colleges, while strict attention will be given to all the English branches. C. MOORE, H. HUNTER, July 21, 1868—20.

POULTRY POWDERS, OR CHICKEN CHOLERA MEDICINE.

A preparation of our own manufacture, which has been thoroughly tested by many of the most reliable and practical citizens of Jefferson county and is pronounced A CURE FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA. We would not offer it to the public until it was proved to be a most valuable preparation, and we WARRANT IT TO CURE. We are prepared to furnish it on liberal terms to dealers by the gross or dozen, and offer it to consumers on short notice. Twenty Five Cents per package. LIPPITT & ANNAN, Druggists, Berryville, Va., July 21, 1868—11.

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OLD JESSE.—

The number and variety of stories which are told of old Jesse Grant, the individual to whom we are indebted for our present stable Government, are past computation. Here is the last one:—

A young man over in Covington the other day met and accosted old Jesse, although ignorant as to who he was, and requested him to furnish him change for a five dollar bill. He acceded, and while making the necessary transfer, being loath to lose an opportunity for making himself known, he took occasion to say, "Young man, do you know that you are talking to the father of the greatest man in this country?" He was immediately informed by the party addressed that he was not aware that he stood in the presence of one who had that proud distinction. "Yes," resumed the garrulous Jesse, handing over the desired change, "I am the father of the most illustrious hero this country ever produced." The young man looked at him for a moment with an expression of grave astonishment on his face, and then exclaimed, "What, you don't tell me you are the father of Stonewall Jackson?" The paternal order of our President turned upon his heel and walked away supremely disgusted.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

—Ex-Senator Wade, of Ohio, formerly President of the United States Senate, expressed himself, at Knoxville last Thursday, as being in favor of Senator for Governor of Tennessee, and his policy of white enfranchisement and reconstruction. Liberal sentiments seem to be gaining ground rapidly.

—At the Memphis Immigration Convention, a Chinaman declared that the staple crops of China are so similar to those of the Southern States that the Chinese will be seen to prove good laborers amongst us, having, in fact, very little to learn in agriculture.

—LAND SALE.—Messrs. Ruggles & Tallentire, real estate brokers, have sold Mr. J. H. Ficklin's farm of one hundred and forty acres, in Stafford county, near Nora Church, (with-out improvements,) for \$10 per acre, cash.

—Since the prohibitory law began to operate in Boston, the Coliseum is used for storing seized liquors.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Samuel Phillips, Mr. JAMES I. ROBERTS to Miss SARAH E. KRATZ both of this county.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Kieffer, Mr. WEN. DELLS, MYERS, of Berkeley Co., and Miss MARY A. RUSH of Jefferson Co., Va.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Lower, Mr. JOHN T. HARRISON to Miss SUSAN M. BURKE both of Marlinton.

In Annapolis, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. Pinkney Hammond, General LUTHER GIDDINGS and MARY WALLER, second daughter of the Hon. George Waller of that city.

DIED.

On Monday, the 12th inst., at the residence of his sister in Baltimore, Mr. E. M. BOSLEY, late of this county, aged about 38 years.

On the 12th inst., in Belleville, Coconino county, Arizona, of Typhoid Fever, contracted while traveling South some months ago, Mr. JOHN W. CRANE, formerly of this county, (brother of Col. Joseph Crane) in the 51st year of his age. His remains were taken to St. John, Mo., and interred.

In Charlottesville, on Thursday, 23d inst., PERRY LYLE, infant son of H. A. and Mary V. West.

On Friday, July 23d, HARRIS ROSS, son of Richard W. and Jennie S. Welsh, aged 9 months and 11 days.

Paul his suffering, past his pain, Cease to weep, no tears are vain; From the summit of our high life, For your young darling is at rest.

On Tuesday evening, July 20th, JAMES P. COPP, infant son of Wm. H. and Jennie S. Welsh, of Shepherdstown, aged 5 months and 11 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRUIT PRESERVING JARS and Tin Cans, of the most approved quality and best pattern, for sale by W. EBY.

