

Spirit of Jefferson

Published every Tuesday, by DALGARN & HAINES. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE: For One Year, \$3.00; For Six Months, 1.75; For Three Months, 1.00.

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VOL. 22. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1870. NO. 41.

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Spirit of Jefferson. DALGARN & HAINES, Publishers. CHARLESTOWN, VA. Tuesday Evening, June 14, 1870.

COMMUNICATED. Messrs. Editors:—I see that "One who Knows" in your paper of two weeks ago, has answered my communication.

There are no vacations. The patronage of this Institution is chiefly from the Southern States.

1870. Spring and Summer. NOAH WALKER & CO., WASHINGTON BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Looking Glass and Picture Frames, Steel Line Engravings, Oil Paintings, Chromo- and Orogen Drawings.

Hotels. JAMES FITZGERALD, No. 61 North Gay Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

American Hotel, STAUNTON, VA. F. RAZIER & SONS, (Late of Rockbridge Alum Springs), PROPRIETORS.

REMOVAL. The undersigned, proprietor of the MARBLE HOTEL, in Darksville, has taken charge of THE FAIRVIEW HOUSE.

line before the public, or had they been uttered, when I first commented on the facts disclosed in Mr. Chambers' letter, or at the date of my last communication?

But I will take the statement of "One who Knows" as it stands in your paper of two weeks ago, and several of its members. Why do not the gentlemen referred to by "One who Knows" speak out so that all may see what they prove? Until they do this, I do not know what their explanations are worth.

For the demon fool was creeping. Round the heart that shuddered keeping, Round the heart that now is creeping, Just rewards of woe and pain.

THE PASSING CLOUD. "Do you want me to get anything for you in town?"

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THE REPERTING DEUKARDE'S SOLILOQUY. Now upon this... Little stars that seem to last, Little stars that seem to last, On this bright December night, And the moon is brightly shining, And the moon is brightly shining, And the moon is brightly shining.

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lowed himself, in a moment of irritation, to speak hastily and unkindly. When he entered the car, he took his seat alone in a far corner, and pulled his hat down over his eyes.

A little thing it was, to be sure, but it gave him great pain. A mote is a tiny particle, but it becomes a thing of painful moment when it is lodged in the eye, and the heart that is made tender with a devoted, living love, is as sensitive to notes as is the eye.

As he sat alone in his counting-room, he picked up a paper, and sought to overcome his untidy thoughts by reading. He could not fix his mind upon the thread of a long article, so he read the short paragraphs, and at length his eye caught the following:

How to Carry and Help at the Table. It is considered an accomplishment for a gentleman or lady to know how to carve well at their own table. It is not proper to stand in carving. The carving knife should be sharp and thin.

TOUCAMSH A MASON. Toucamesh, the famous Shawnee orator and warrior, and equally noted for his temperate habits and adherence to truth, was made a Mason while on a visit to Philadelphia; and more than two years, when under trial did he prove himself true to the Brotherhood.

Nearing the Other Shore. When, after the weary voyage that I first made across the ocean, sick and lathargic, I arose one morning and went upon the deck, holding on, crawling, thinking I was but a worm, I smelt in the air some strange smell and I said to the Captain, "What is the odor?"

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RATES OF ADVERTISING. One Square, Three Insertions, \$1.00; Each Continuation, 50c; One Square, One Month, 2.00; One Square, Three Months, 4.00; One Square, Six Months, 6.00; One Square, One Year, 10.00.

A Florida Youth Handles Poisonous Reptiles with Impunity. For the benefit of the outside world we have to put on record the fact that in our island city there lives a youth who in himself is one among the great phenomena of the age.

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CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, June 14, 1870.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The Fifteenth Amendment is really of obligation as a part of the Constitution of the United States. That is to say the forms of its ratification and proclamation have been complied with. If the Congress to-morrow should submit a resolution of amendment to the Constitution to this effect: the constitution of the United States having ceased to exist its functions are hereby abolished; and all powers of government are lodged in the National Legislature; and if in pursuance of the forms of law this amendment was submitted to the States by Congress and its ratification by three-fourths of the States should be proclaimed by the executive, the formal or what we have styled above the legal obsequy of the Federal Government by a Legislative oligarchy would be accomplished, and the liberties of the people and the separate existence of the several States would be wiped off the face of the earth.

Precisely such a result has been accomplished in effect by the Enforcement Act of twenty three sections to carry out the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment, which has just passed both Houses of Congress and been signed by the President. History has been perverted, the records reversed, and the old original contest between the Nationalists and the advocates of a Federative Government in the Convention which framed the Constitution, and which was so signally decided at that day in favor of the latter, has been reopened with shameless and wanton perfidy by the present Congress of the United States. The question of Suffrage carried along with it the very essence of sovereignty, nay, is sovereignty itself (Jefferson). The allegiance of the citizen follows the sovereignty of the State. Yet this enforcement act utterly annihilates every hitherto accepted theory of the Fathers; tears up by the roots the paramount or ultimate sovereignty of the States and transfers our allegiance to the Congress of the United States. Is this a monstrous fable? Some wild dream of a sick man's imagination? The answer will soon be furnished by the army of spies now already whetting their hungry jaws and preparing to avail themselves of the opportunity to rob, perjure and hunt out peaceable citizens in their homes on imaginary, fictitious and wicked charges under this bill of abominations. It is some little satisfaction to know that the bill strikes northward as well as southward, that the great and opulent States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio equally visited with Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, and that the lethargy of the North is likely to be rudely disturbed, and the usurpations of Congress at last to be revealed in the sight of those who are alone powerful to resist it and hurl back the progress of consolidation and coming despotism. Without entering into an argument upon the Fifteenth Amendment, we restrict ourselves to-day to the declaration of the utter invalidity of this Enforcement Act, as transcending the assumed Constitutional authority for its passage. A stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. This act is a willful and deliberate attempt upon the very existence of the Republic and gives the coup-d'etat to the rights of the States—Mr. Lincoln's novel doctrine is about to be enforced and States to be reduced to the level of counties.

On Monday, says the Townsboro (Md.) Union, the Board of Public Works met in Annapolis and elected Hon. James C. Clarke of this county, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. Mr. Clarke is a native of Hagerstown, and entered upon the duties of his new position. One of the daily papers publishes Mr. Clarke's biography, which we reproduce for the benefit of our readers:—Mr. Clarke, the President elect of the Canal Company, was born at Unity, Montgomery county, in 1826, of poor parents, so far as worldly means are concerned, and received a limited education. He went on the canal when quite a boy as a driver of a canal boat, which was sunk by a collision. Finding the canal to show his active energy, he applied for and obtained a situation as fireman on the Baltimore and Ohio Road. From fireman he was soon promoted to be an engineer, then to Assistant Supervisor of Trains between Piedmont and Baltimore. In 1855, when the late lamented Colonel John H. Doney, Governor of Maryland, was elected to the office of Governor, Mr. Clarke was selected as General Superintendent of the Illinois Central, at that time in active process of construction, the only man he asked to be allowed to take with him from the Baltimore and Ohio Company was Mr. Clarke, who was appointed Assistant Superintendent. When Mr. Doney, the Illinois Central. After Mr. Doney's death, in 1856, Mr. Clarke succeeded him as General Superintendent, where his services were so highly appreciated that he was offered large inducements to remain, but he and his family, unwilling to longer remain from Maryland, returned. Mr. Clarke engaged in farming, milling and merchandising in Frederick county, where he owns the farm once owned by ex-Governor Frank Thomas. In 1860 he was induced to take charge as General Superintendent of the Northern Central Railroad, where he remained until December, 1863, when he returned to his farm in Frederick county. In April, 1863, he took charge of the Ashland Iron Works, in Baltimore county, at a large salary, and in the manufacture of iron, in which he had no experience whatever, his success was unparalleled, and he soon became the owner of an interest in this large establishment. When Mr. W. F. Prescott Smith resigned the position of Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Mr. Clarke was offered the position at an increased salary, and declined. In 1866, after a three years' residence in Baltimore county, he was elected a member of the House of Delegates. In 1867 he was elected to the State Senate, of which he is still a member, his term expiring at the next election. A short time since he was elected to the Presidency of the Western Maryland Railroad, at a salary of \$6,000, which position he declined because of his having agreed to return to his farm, the canal, where we predict all honors and successful administration for this self-made man.

EARLY MORN.—Thousands of both sexes, in this country, awake every morning languid, unrefreshed, and devoid of all inclination for breakfast. No matter from what cause these indescribable feelings may proceed, their best and quickest remedy will be found in a dose of PLASTER BITTES. The beneficial effect is immediate. The stomach at once responds to the genial influence of the preparation, and a reserve of latent vitality, which only required the awakening agency of this pleasant invigorant to render it active, is brought into play. Of all appetizers it is the most infallible, and the impulse which it imparts to the digestive functions soon puts dyspepsia to flight. From SEA Moss PILLS may be made Bread Muffins, Light-house Pudding, Long Branch Pudding, Fruits, Cream Cakes, Fruits Pie and Custards, Ice Cream, Soups, Gravies, &c., &c.

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STATE CONSERVATIVE AND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Conservative and Democratic State Convention, pursuant to appointment of the State Executive Committee, met at Charleston, Kanawha, on the 9th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

The Convention was a very full one and embraced among its members gentlemen of the best ability in the State. The body was organized by the appointment of Okey Johnson of Parkersburg, President, and H. B. Howard of Point Pleasant, Secretary. The nominations are as follows:— For Governor—JOHN J. JACOBS, of Hampshire county. For Treasurer—J. S. BURDETT, of Kanawha county. For Auditor—E. A. BRANNON, of Marion county. Secretary of State—JOHN M. PHELPS, of Mason county. For Attorney General—JOSEPH SPRIGG, of Hardy county. For Judge of Court of Appeals—D. P. T. MOORE, of Mason county.

The candidates thus presented are gentlemen of the highest integrity, have been identified, all of them we believe, with the interests of the State from its organization to the present time, and if elected, as we have every reason to hope they will be, will administer the affairs of the State to the satisfaction of the people. Before the election in October next, we expect to have the opportunity of seeing and hearing many, if not all of the candidates nominated by the Charleston convention, and we feel sure, from our knowledge of them, that the closer the contact and the more intimate the intercourse of these gentlemen with the people of the State, the more acceptable they will become, and the greater and more encouraging their prospects of success. Meantime it is our duty to put on our armor for the contest, and enter at once earnestly into the conflict in which are involved principles of the highest concern to the welfare of the State. Let no effort be spared to redeem the State, through the election of those gentlemen, from the intolerance, political bigotry, and gross corruption with which it has been afflicted to its very birth. We have not been able to procure, in full, the proceedings of the convention, and cannot, therefore, lay before our readers to-day the platform which we understand was adopted with great unanimity. We hope to do so next week, with such comments as the admirable matter, which we learn it contains, may suggest.

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From Washington.

From the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette, under date of the 7th inst., we take the following extracts:— The City Hall ring is routed, horse, foot and artillery. The joy manifested in all parts of the city last evening, when it was known that Emory was elected by over three thousand majority, was universal and unbounded. Bells rang at the street corners; rockets ascended with a "whizz," and scattered their fiery stars under the bright blue of the heavens, while an incessant fusillade was kept up with small arms and fire-crackers. People met and congratulated each other heartily that the reign of corruption and bribery was over. Proposals for the City Hall ring were rejected. In fact, every party rejoiced, but Emory and another Pennsylvanian jackal. It is a victory of the "solid pen" of Washington over carpet-baggers, demagogues and thieves. It is a Conservative victory, too, and will have its effect on the country when it is known that the City Hall ring was broken up. Administration, the heads of departments and the dominant faction in Congress. Notwithstanding all this, the Bowen party have met with a Bull Run defeat, and Washington is delivered out of the hands of the Philistines.

Major Emory will find his official position anything but a bed of roses. The city is practically bankrupt. The extent to which it has been run in debt under the Bowen administration is not yet exactly known. The supporting of several thousand negroes for many weeks must alone have cost a pretty penny. The publishing of two dailies and the subsidizing of the country instead of drawing figures in the record of Bowen's train of the city treasury. It will take the entire two years of Emory's term of office to place the dismantled wreck from which Bowen has been driven in a staunch and seaworthy condition. First and foremost, the digging of mud holes in their midst, and the city limits will be put a stop to. The hundreds of negroes who have been employed only to secure their votes will be discharged. But for Bowen, all of those negroes, and many more, might now be in receipt of good wages on Southern plantations and engaged in adding to the wealth of the country instead of draining the City Treasury of Washington. Every inducement was offered these negroes to leave here, but they were deluded by the faithless promises of the Bowen ring, and would not stir. Now they must go or starve. After all, it is such a hardship that they should have to work for nothing on every hand, and it is expected that the white people of this country are to be taxed to support the negro in idleness.

It must be said that much, and often justly abused body, the police, acted yesterday with great coolness, energy and promptness, and displayed an efficiency and pleasing than that of any other body in the city. It is to be regretted that the riots which the City Hall ring endeavored to incite were wholly prevented. Sumner entered a street car to ride to the Capitol this morning just after four o'clock. The car was quite filled, and the Masses of the country were crowded to stand up and support himself by clinging to a strap. Not a darkey stirred. Perhaps they didn't know who Mr. Sumner was; perhaps they did. After all, it is fitting that Sumner should stand up while his ebony idols ride at his ease. The Disability Bill reported to the Senate on Saturday did not contain five thousand names, as has been stated. The correct number is three thousand six hundred and twenty-four. Among the number are R. Snowden Andrews and Chas. Marshall, of Baltimore; Daniel S. Hesse, of Dorchester county, Md.; Edw. Henry S. Foot, of Tennessee, and Hon. Charles J. Banker, of Virginia. The majority of those included in this bill are men not at all prominent before the war or since. When Bowen vacates the Mayor's chair on Monday next, he will be, for the first time in thirty years, without an office. So far as the people of Washington are concerned, he is likely to be thirty years without an office, if he lives that long.

Judge Black on Wilson, the Eulogist of Stanton. Judge Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General, under President Buchanan, and doubtless the ablest member of his Cabinet, opposes with the most energetic and able utter faculty and firmness, the eulogy of Henry Wilson, pronounced upon the patriotism and character of Edwin M. Stanton, late Secretary of War, under the Lincoln Administration. Much that has been involved in mystery concerning certain acts of Stanton and others, at the commencement of the war, is unearthed.

The evacuation of Fort Sumter, which many believed, would have prevented the war, is shown by Judge Black to have been prevented by Lincoln, and not the double dealing of Seward, as supposed. It was known at that time that Mr. Seward promised to evacuate Fort Sumter as a step leading toward reconciliation and a settlement of the difficulties between the sections. Mr. Seward gave the assurance from the unanimity in favor of the measure that existed in the Lincoln Cabinet, being six to one, for, while Lincoln opposed it, and since these facts have been made public, more to blame for the war than any other man, than all the public men at that time. In regard to this matter, the South has always attached the blame to Seward, and charged him to trickery and deception, but it seems he not only advised Lincoln to evacuate, but supported it in Cabinet. Montgomery Blair, it seems, was the only member who sustained Lincoln. Judge Black shows Stanton to have been a most violent secessionist up to late in 1861, and never changed positions until he was offered a seat in the Cabinet. Wilson says Stanton entered Buchanan's Cabinet with the sole purpose to aid in the prosecution of the war, and applauds his conduct. Judge Black says that Wilson would sink the man he professes to hold up to the American people as a model, as the basest of hypocrites, by showing to them his treachery, venality and deception, that his character was such, that while professing friendship, he would stab his benefactors in the heart. Judge Black defends the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and demolishes the flimsy accusations of Wilson so completely that one actually feels for the spiritual and insignificant creature.

STORER COLLEGE.—The Normal Department of this Institution, will hold its Third Anniversary at Howard Hall, Harper's Ferry, June 15th and 16th. The Trustees' meeting will be held on the 15th; the Prize Declamations will commence on the 16th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Committee to award the prizes are Charles D. Vostburg, Esq., of Martinsburg, and Messrs. Davies, Esq., and Rev. Daniel Ames of Harper's Ferry. Dinner will be served by Messrs. Burritt & Brown, of Martinsburg, at 8 o'clock, P. M., after which addresses will be delivered by Hon. S. P. Morrell, M. C., J. N. Wisner, Esq., Rev. Geo. H. Ball, D. D., and others. Excursion tickets from Martinsburg.

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Memorial Services at Winchester.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., a grand and impressive service was held at Winchester, Va., in honor of the brave soldiers of the late Confederate army. The ceremony of decoration of the graves of the Confederate soldiers took place at this point, says the Winchester Times, at 10 o'clock on Saturday the 4th. The large number of persons who had assembled from all parts of the country under the most adverse circumstances proved that the memories of the past were still cherished by our people and that no obstacles were formidable enough to prevent them from paying their beautiful tributes to those who had sealed with their blood their devotion to their country.

THE RAIN. During the preceding day, a continuous rain had given fires of an inclement day, and on Friday it was determined to postpone, but Saturday morning proved that the rain could not dampen the ardor of those who loved the Lost Cause and heroes who died defending it. At an early hour a procession of men, women, and children, filled with persons of every age, sex and condition, commenced to pour into the town, and accordingly it was determined to proceed with the programme. THE PROCESSION. At 10 o'clock the excellent drum corps of the Friendship Fire company, beat the long roll summoning all those who had "worn the gray" to the Court House Square, under the excellent leadership of Col. L. T. Moore of the 4th Va. regiment, and of the gallant Capt. Kurtz, the line was formed in the following order: First, the surviving members of the "Stone Wall Brigade," second, Ashby's cavalry, third, the Newtown Artillery, and behind them a large number of Confederate soldiers representing every corps and branch of the army.

To the sound of the inspiring air of "Dixie" the line moved down Main street headed by Col. Moore on horseback. Proceeding up Piccadilly to the Valley Female Seminary they were joined by the young ladies of the School bearing banners, wreaths, flowers, etc. By continuing the men the Colonel, who had evidently not forgotten his tactics, placed the young ladies in front, and the procession once more moved on. On Market street the numbers were largely increased by the accession of the ladies who had charge of the Georgia band headed by Mrs. Johnson, who bore a beautiful banner, and the teachers and young ladies of the Rev. Mr. Billings' school. As the long and beautiful procession moved up Water street and entered Mr. Hebron, it presented an imposing and touching appearance. There in martial line were the old fellows of Ashby, Stuart, Jackson and Lee, men who had seen the smoke of war in every battle; but who marched to day in citizen's dress, without banners or arms and side by side the ladies and little children. But there was something in the looks of those men, which indicated that their object was not merely to do honor to their old comrades, but to prove to the world that they were in no way ashamed of the part they had borne in the war.

AT THE CEMETERY. The beautiful "Stone Wall Cemetery" where nearly 4,000 Confederate soldiers. "Sleep side by side once they stood Amidst the roar and rattle of battle." Was, thanks to the energetic Executive Committee, in excellent order.

THE GRAVE OF THE BOY CAPTAIN. When the procession reached the grave of the "Boy Captain" it was a most impressive sight. A solemn dirge, after which Sergt. Robert Kurtz paid a beautiful tribute to the young hero's memory, who was only eighteen when he fell. A shield was erected at the head of his grave bearing the inscription:—"The Boy Captain of the Stone Wall Brigade," "Young as the youngest who donned the gray. True as the truest that wore it." Sergt. Kurtz was by his side when he fell, and spoke most touchingly of the heroism with which he met his death. THE PRAYER. After the ceremonies at the grave of the gallant "Boy Captain" a most impressive scene of people gathered around the mound of the unknown dead, where the Rev. Mr. Armstrong offered up a beautiful and appropriate prayer. He prayed that God might sanctify the solemn occasion which had gathered so many together, and that grace might be given to all present to do right in all things, and to live by the principles which were contained in the graves around them. We cannot pretend to report fully this beautiful prayer—but we were much struck by its appropriateness. It was no mere eulogy of the dead, no political oration, but an earnest, solemn prayer to the God of the living and the dead.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT. At the conclusion of the prayer the sound of music again heard and a procession of thirteen little girls representing the different States entered the Cemetery. These were under the charge of Miss Lizzie Sherrard; every child bore a mourning banner fringed with gold and inscribed with the names of the different States. The children, the youngest of whom, little Lydia Cartmell, seemed scarcely old enough to walk, were dressed in white, and mourning ashes—on arriving at the monument to the unknown dead, they sang, and with remarkable sweetness the beautiful song of Thomas Moore. "Forget not the field where they perished." THE DEORATION. After this beautiful and touching tribute, the dirge ceased and proceeded to their work of love, the decoration of the graves of our fallen heroes. [A description is here given of the different lots, but we have only room for that of Virginia.] VIRGINIA. This lot in which so many whom we knew personally are to be found, was of course well cared for. Some of our town ladies assisted by many friends from the country, decorated each grave, and the shaft wreathed by a mistle green rope, looked better than on any previous occasion. The grave of Captain Fletcher mentioned above, was covered with flowers, as was that of the Ashby Brothers. The relatives and friends of Major Jones and Capt. Thompson and Col. Marshall had made the resting places of those gallant officers resplendent with the rarest flowers. There were two banners, the first: "The cross and the crown." Second: "Virginia forgets not."

—Wm. Chapman, a colored man originally from Lynchburg, was shot and, it is believed, mortally wounded in Harrisonburg, on Friday afternoon week about half past three o'clock. It seems he had a difficulty with another colored man by the name of George Lewis.

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