## Spirit of Jefferson.

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April 17, 1866—17

VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1867. VOL. 19. CHARLESTOWN.

December Term, A. D. 1866.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Argument of Mr B. R. Curtis, for the Com-

monwealth of Virginia.

The claim of the Commonwealth of Vir-

ginia to jurisdiction over the two counties of

Jefferson and Berkeley rests upon a few ad-

mitted facts and upon the application to those facts of settled rules of law. Concerning the

application of these settled rules of law to

these admitted facts there is controversy, and

this is the field of debate in the cause. But

as to the facts themselves, and as to the rules

of law which we assert are applicable to them,

far no controversy has been attempted.

there is no room for controversy, and thus

To clear the way for argument upon what

is a legitimate subject of argument, and to

assist the Court to fix upon the questions to

be decided, I desire first to state the admitted

facts and the settled principles on which the

claim of the complainants rests, and then to

ask the Court to follow me in an inquiry

whether the respondent's counsel have shown

these settled principles to be inapplicable to

On the twenty first day of January, 1863,

the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Vir-

giftia passed an act expressing the willingness

of the Commonwealth that the county of

Berkelev should be ceded to, and become a

On the fourth day of February, 1863, the

same legislature passed a similar act express-

ing a like willingness respecting the county

Each of these acts contained conditions

precedent, which are clearly expressed and

in their nature are fundamental conditions.

They are: that at the appointed time and in

accordance with the legally established usages

their votes, the qualified voters of each of

these counties should have a safe and fair op-

portunity to give their votes upon the ques-

tion of the proposed annexation; that there

should be a full and free expression of their

opinion thereon; and that the consent of Vir-

dependent on the result of that full and free

expression of the opinion of the qualified vo-

ters of each of these counties, given upon

It is impossible to read the acts referred to

without admitting that they contain these re-

quirements as precedent to the consent of the

Legislature of Virginia to the transfer of

The bill alleges, and the respondents by their de-murrer admit, "that, at the time fixed by the said

acts for opening the said polls, the state of the coun-

try in the aforesaid counties of Berkeley and Jefferson rendered it impracticable to open the polls at all

the places, or any considerable part of the places of voting in the last named county, or in either

OR ANY CONSIDERABLE PART THEREOF, OPENED OR HELD, NOR WAS IT PRACTICABLE FOR THE VOTERS OF

THE SAID C. UNTIES, OR EITHER OF THEM, OR ANY

So that thus far the facts are plain. The

Legislature of Virginia was willing to con-

sent that either of these counties should be

transferred from the Commonwealth of Vir-

ginia to the State of West Virginia, provi-

on no other terms, and under no other condi-

tions was the willingness of Virginia to make

the proposed transfer expressed. Upon the

admitted facts these fundamental conditions

were not complied with. Not that there was

some formal defect in the proceedings. Not

that there was an omission to open some one

polling place, or that some voters were impro-

perly admitted or excluded; but that from

the controlling necessities of the civil war,

then actively waged upon the soil of these

counties, it was not practicable then and there

to open and conduct any voting; that no con-

siderable part of the voters in either of the

counties could or did have notice of the pro-

posed polling, or could or did attend the same;

in short, that the fundamental conditions on

which the Commonwealth of Virginia had

expressed its consent to the proposed trans-

The day appointed for the expression by the

qualified voters of these counties of their

wish as to the proposed annexation was the fourth Thursday of May, 1863.

On the thirteenth day of February, 1864,

a convention assembled at Alexandria, under

monwealth of Virginia which will presently

be shown to have been recognized by Con-

gress as the lawful government of the State,

and which these respondents are not in a condition to deny, and do not deny, was then its

lawful government; and that convention

adopted and promulgated an amended consti-

having wholly failed, and the fundamen-

tal condition of the proposed annexation not

pressly included the counties of Jefferson

and Berkeley as parts of the Commonwealth

of Virginia and extends to them the political

At this time the civil war still existed and

was actively waged and carried on. It is a

matter of history of which the Court will

take notice, and it is brought directly to ju-

day of May, 1865, to which full reference will be made hereafter, that it continued till

and judicial organization of the State.

the authority of that government of the Com-

fer, utterly and totally failed.

such legal, safe and fair opportunity.

either of these counties.

part of, the State of West Virginia.

these admitted facts.

These are the facts:

May it please your Honors:

tions on which the Commonwealth of Vir-

JEFFERSON AND BERKELEY. ginia was willing to assent to the proposed Supreme Court of the United States. transfer of these counties had wholly failed, and that no agreement had been entered into, with the assent of Congress, and formally withdrawing, by express repeal, all previous

proposals on the subject. On the tenth day of March, 1866, more than three months after Virginia formally withdrew from the proposed compact, a Congress, in which West Virginia was represented, and Virginia not represented, expressed by a resolve its assent to the transfer of these

These are the facts: The rules of law on which we rely are as incontrovertible as these matters of fact. The first of them is in the Constitution of the United States:

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or a foreign power." The second is, that a transfer by one State of a part of its territory and jurisdiction to another State, can be made only by a compact or agreement between them.

It would be difficult to adduce arguments in proof of this proposition. No proof can be more evident than the proposition itself. It is not conceivable how one State 'can voluntarily proffer a transfer of a part of its territory to another State, and how the latter can accept the proffered transfer without a compact or agreement between them. A compact or agreement is the reciprocal and concurrent consent of two or more parties to a change of rights or interests. That such a compact or agreement was not only necessary to effect this proposed transfer, but is pro vided for in terms by Virginia, is beyond question. In the act concerning the transfer of the county of Jefferson is this language: "And the consent of this General Assembly is hereby given for the annexation to the said State of West Virginia of such of the said districts, or either of them, as a majority of the votes posted in each district may determine; provided that the Legislature of the State of West Virginia shall also

nsent and agree to the said annexation " The act respecting Berkeley is the same in substance. But we are relieved from all necessity of argument on so plain a proposition by the uniform, repeated and explicit declara- | Constitution, would have had the same cations of this Court.

R. 725, this Court said: "It is most manifest. that by universal consent and action, the words' agreement,' and 'compact,' are construed to include those which relate to boundary, yet that word boundary is not used .-No one has ever imagined that compacts of ginia to the proposed annexation was made boundary were excluded because not expressly named; on the contrary, they are held by the States, Congress and this Court, to be included by necessary implication; the evident conse quence resulting from their known object, subject matter, the context, and historical reference to the state of the times and country. No such exception has been thought of, as it would render the clause a perfect nullity for all practical purposes; especially the one evidently intended by the constitution in giving to Congress the power of dissenting to such compacts. Not to prevent the States from settling their own boundaries, so far as merely affected their relations to each other, but to guard against the derangement of their federal relations with the other States of the Union, and the federal government; which might be injuriously affected if the contracting States might act upon their boundaries at

AND DID NOT AND COULD NOT ATTEND THE SAME BY their pleasure." REASON OF THE LIVIL WAR THEN AND THERE BEING In Poole vs. Fleeger, 11 Pet. R. 209, REASON OF THE CIVIL WAR THEN AND THERE BEING WAGED AND ACTIVELY CARRIED ON; and, by reason thereof, there could not be, and, in point of fact, was not a full and free expression, or any expression, or any opportunity for any expression of the opinion of the people of the last-mentioned counties, or cither of them, concerning such proposed annexation; and, in point of fact, a very great majority of the voters of each of the said counties then were and now are opposed to such annexation? speaking of the power of State to make conventional lines of boundary, this Court declares the right still exists under the Constitution, "guarded in its exercise by the single limitation or restriction, requiring the assent

In Florida vs. Georgia, 17 How. 494, it was declared, "By the 10th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, no State can enter into any agreement or compact with another State without the consent of Congress. Now, a question of boundary between States is, in ded: that the qualified voters of either of its nature, a political question, to be settled the counties should, after a legal, safe and | by compact made by the political departments fair opportunity, fully and freely express by a of the Government. And if Florida and majority their desire for such annexation. Up Georgia had, by negotiation and agreement, proceeded to adjust this boundary, any compact between them would have been null and evident purpose of the Constitution in revoid, without the assent of Congress. This provision is obviously intended to guard the rights and interests of the other States, and to prevent any compact or agreement between the interest of the others. And the right and the dnty to protect these interests is vest-

ed in the General Government." The recent case of Massachusetts vs. Rhode Island is instructive, because it involved the action of Congress as well as of this Court. The case is not reported, no action adverse to either of the parties being had by the

The suit was originally an adverse suit brought by Massachusetts against Rhode restore to Massachusetts jurisdiction over the

territory in dispute. After the auswer of Rhode Island had been filed contesting the pretensions of Massa ehusetts, the two States, through their authorized commissioners, whose acts were approved by the Legislature of each State. made a conventional line of boundary, the exchange. The two States united in requesting Congress to sanction their proposed compact and in requesting this Court to establish by its decree the proposed conventional line. By an act passed February 9, 1859, (11 Stats. at Large, 382,) Congress empowattempt to ascertain the will of the qualified TOBACCO; GRAIN AND OTHER COUNTRY voters of the counties of Jefferson and Berke- ered the Attorney General to intervene in ent for the United States "to the conventional line to be agreed on by given, this Court passed the decree establishing the proposed line.

Some attempt is made in the printed arginia to show that in several instances there consent of Congress. But these precedents dicial knowledge by a proclamation of the President of the United States of the ninth will not be found to have any tendency to prove that it was understood by the States concerned in them that one State could cede territory to another State without the consent the spring of 1865. So that the first legis-lature of that government of Virginia which was recognized by Congress as the lawful government of that State, which assembled of Congress. Doubtless, the parties have as complete power to find and mark a disputed boundary, and to establish it by their several and solemn admissions of its correctness, as

pretend to establish a merely conventional the grounds assumed by the counsel for West | exist, not only that district, but any of the line, but to ascertain and mark an existing Virginia. line. Such action rests on the existing rights of the parties, and not on a compact by which

new rights are created. It is asserted in the printed argument of the counsel for West Virginia-and the assertion has been repeated here at the bar-that States may legislate concurrently upon a variety of subjects; such as lines of railroads, bridges, ferries and the like, without the consent of Congress. This is not denied.

But whether concurrent legislation of two States requires the consent of Congress depends on the object of the concurrent legislation and upon what is requisite to effect that

If the only purpose is severally to exert the legislative power of each State in a particular way, so that some object, in which each has its own interest, can be better accomplished, and each State retains its own unrestricted powers, and no relation whatever arises, or is to arise between themselves, such legislative action does not require the assent of Congress, for the plain reason that no compact is contemplated or necessary to effect all that is proposed. But, if the object of the concurrent legislation is a cession of territory by one State to another State, inasmuch as this can only be effectually done by the reciprocal and united consent of each State, given so as to be binding on both, that is, by a compact or agreement, then, by the express terms of the Constitution, the consent of

Congress is necessary. I respectfully submit to the Court that we have advanced as far as this upon firm ground; that a transfer of the territory and jurisdiction of these two counties from the Commonwealth of Virginia to the State of West Virginia could be made only by a compact or agreement, which the two States were prohibited from entering into without the con-

sent of Congress. It is most material to observe how the Con stitution has left this power of the States to contract with each other. As was stated by this Court in Poole vs. Fleeger, in 11 Peters' R. 209, the States, if not restrained by the pacity to make compacts concerning their power. Different modes of restraint were practicable. One was to leave the States free to make compacts with each other, which should become finally binding only when ratified by Congress. This would have placed the States, in respect to their capacity to make compacts with each other, on the same footing as independent nations, contracting through agents having full powers, except that the power of ratification would have been in a third party. If the Constitution had been thus framed, States might have entered into compacts, and been so far bound by them, before ratification, as independent nations are now understood to be bound by a compact made by their respective representatives, having full powers. And it may be remarked in passing that in that case, before ratification, either may withdraw its consent, if it shall appear that from mutual mistake and without any deception, conditions known to both parties to be essential, have not been complied with.

Lawrence's Wheaton, 452, and Note. But in point of fact the constitutional restraint on the power of the States goes much further than this.

" No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any compactor agreement with another

It is not the requirement of some act to be done by a third party to give complete validity and effectual operation to a compact, leav

ing the parties free to make one. It is a prohibition to contract. It is a disability to enter into the relation of parties to a compact. They may negotiate; they may ascertain and express a mutual willingness to agree to the same thing, but this is all; they can "enter into no compact or agreement It is said Congress may assent after the States have framed and settled the terms of their compact. Not only is this true, but it ! may be correctly said that, considering the quiring this assent. Congress should never give it until the terms of the proposed compact have been fully framed and settled. is that, until its consent is given, no compact or agreement has been entered into by the

does not exist; the obligation of a contract The effect of this provision of the Constitution is to render the consent of three parties absolutely necessary to the formation of a compact or agreement between two States. And it is a principle of universal application in all systems of law, whether public or mu-Island to determine and fix a part of the nicipal, that, to form an effective compact or | For though the second section of the first arboundary line between the two States, and to agreement, there must be a reciprocal and concurrent consent of all the parties whose consent is necessary. Not that the consent of all must be signified at the same time.— One may express its consent to-day, another to-morrow, the third the next day. But the consent of each must be an existing fact down to the moment when, by the consent of the

States; the relation of contracting parties

third necessary party, there is brought into establishment of which would operate to existence a union of the three minds. And make mutual cessions of territory by way of | if, before any compact is entered into by such reciprocal and concurrent consent of the three parties, one of them withdraws its assent and refuses to proceed further, there can be no can be made clearer by reasoning than it is. upon a mere statement of propositions so plain, let us inquire at what point of time ginia to the Union with certain described ter-Virginia is supposed to have entered into the ritory which excluded the district now in that it will be completely untenable as soon into which two States then desired to another. compact necessary to cede a part of its terrihaving been satisfied, this constitution ex- the parties;" and upon such consent being tory. Certainly not before the assent of Congress was given. The constitutional disability to enter into any compact or agreement fixes that, and the only remaining supposition gument filed by the counsel for West Vir- is that Virginia entered into a compact to cede these counties at the time when the asreferred to, occurring before 1820, States had sent of Congress was given, although before adjusted disputed boundaries without the that time the Legislature of Virginia had, for ample and sufficient reasons, repealed all encession should be made.

> to refer more particularly to the sufficiency of those reasons, and to the nature and extent of tion held out to the inhabitants of this disthe power of Congress in reference to compacts trict an opportunity to become a part of the

The first position is, that, if this cession of territory by Virginia to West Virginia could | ia; and that such cession might be made. be made only by a compact or agreement, the consent of Congress thereto was not required by the reason or spirit of the Constitution, because only the States of Virginia and West Virginia can have any interest in its sub- ties of Jefferson, Berkeley, and Frederick ject matter, and they adduce reasons why this | should vote in favor of the proposed Consticession of territory can affect neither the United States, nor any other of the several of some one or more of these counties, sev-

States of the Union. These reasons may or may not be sufficient. Whether sufficient or otherwise is purely a political question, which this Court has neither the means nor the authority to determine. It depends on no system of law which this Court can administer. It is too clear for argument, that Congress alone has authority to decide it. The Constitution does not say the States may enter into such compact as this Court may consider concern only the par- | that State when it presented i self to Conties to the compacts; but no State shall enter into any compact with another State without | these words:

the consent of Congress. But it is insisted that Congress did give its consent to the cession of those two counties by Virginia to West Virginia when Congress admitted West Virginia to the Union. This assertion is rested on two provisions,

existing in the Constitution of West Virginia, when that State was admitted into the Union by Congress.

The second section of the first article of the Constitution of West Virginia offered to the people of the proposed State for their adopion, contained a clause, that if a majority of the people of a district, composed of the counties of Pendleton. Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan, should vote in favor of adopting that Constitution, that district should be included in West Virginia; and if a majority of the people of another district, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley and Frederick, should also vote in favor of the adoption of that Constitution, and the first district should be included, this last mentioned district should also be included in West Vir-

A majority of the people of the district the legislative, executive or judicial branches first named did vote in favor of the adoption | of their government, so long as such powers of that Constitution; and, when the assent | are in harmony with a republican form of of the Legislature of Virginia was given to government, and can have no prejudicial the formation and erection of a new State effect on the interest of the Union, is a matter within the jurisdiction of Virginia, the dis- for the people of the State alone to determine. trict first named, composed of the counties of | And when Congress admitted the State Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan, of West Virginia into the Union, it must be nominatim, is included within the limits of cousidered that Congress did not find it inthe proposed new State, to the erection and formation of which, Virginia, by its Legisla-

But a majority of the people of the other district, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley and Frederick, did not vote in favor of the proposed Constitution; and the last-named district was excluded from the limits of the proposed new State by the act of the Legislature of Virginia assenting to the formation and erection of a new State within the jurisdiction of Virginia.

And when the new State was admitted to the Union, the act of Congress (12 Sts. at Large, 633), reciting the consent of the Legislature of Virginia to the formation within the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia of a new State, consisting of certain enumerated counties, and including Pendleton, Hardy, | new State might wage war, and acquire ad-Hampshire and Morgan, but excluding Jefferson, Berkeley and Frederick, thereupon admits that new State into the Union.

These are the facts; and the argument is that Congress, by admitting the new State, gave its assent to that provision of its constitution which looked to the acquisition of the three counties of Jefferson, Berkeley and Frederick, and that, if the people of two of those counties have since voted to become part of the State of West Virginia, this action is within the consent of Congress. But this argument is founded on a total disregard of the substantial facts. This second section of the first article of the Constitution of West Virginia was merely a proposal addressed to the people of two distinct districts, on which they were invited to act. The people of one district accepted the proposal. The people of the other district did not accept it. The first district became a part of the new State so far as the constitution of West Virginia could make it a part thereof, and the Legislature of Virginia in-But the time when Congress may give its | cluded it in its assent, and Congress included consent is not material. The essential fact | it in its admission to the Union. The people of the other district did not accept the proposal; and therefore neither the Constitution of West Virginia, nor the assent of the Legislature of Virginia, nor the consent of Congress, had any application whatever to this second district. It was no more a part or even a proposed part of West Virginia, by reason of anything in the Constitution of West Virginia, than by reason of the assent of the Legislature of Virginia or the consent of Congress, each of which excluded it .tiele of the Constitution had proposed to include it, the proposal was accompanied with conditions which were not complied with; and when that Constitution was presented to Congress the proposal had already been rejected, and had no significance or effect what-

And the only argument left to the counsel s this: that because the proposed new State had once offered to include this district on certain conditions, which offer had been declined, so that it came to naught before the State applied for admission; yet Congress, when it admitted the new State, consented that this district might be included in it. It is plain that Congress assented to the admission of the new State of West Viredge of a proposal in the Constitution of the seen. tion, whether the territory now in question should be allowed to belong to the new State. It did not belong to the new State. It did not belong to the State, and therefore Conactments looking to such a compact, and had gress could not have passed on the question clearly and expressly declared that no such whether it should or should not be a part of it Indeed, the learned counsel cannot and do

In another connection I shall have occasion not so contend. What they say is that beafter the close of the civil war, met on the fourth day of December, 1865; and on the second day of its session it passed the act reciting the facts that the fundamental condi-

NO. 43.

several counties of which it was composed,

might be ceded by Virginia to West Virgin-

not on the terms held out by the second sec-

tion of the first article of the Constitution of

of the district composed of the three coun-

West Virginia, that a majority of the voters

tution, but only if a majority of the voters

erally, should vote in favor of annexation to

How Congress can be supposed to have as-

sented to something which, so far as appears,

had not then been conceived of, and which

is greatly and substantially different from

anything which had then been conceived of,

The counsel for West Virginia also rely

on another clause found in the constitution of

gress for admission to the Union, which is in

"Additional territory may be admitted into and become part of this State with the consent of the

When a new State formed and erected

within the jurisdiction of an existing State

presents itself to Congress for admission to

the Union, that body has four things, and

four things only, to consider. The first is, whether the legislature of the State within

whose jurisdiction the new State has been

formed, has given the consent required by

the Constitution. The second is, whether

its constitution is a republican form of govern-

ment. The third is, whether that form of government has been freely, fairly and delib-

erately adopted by its people. And, lastly,

whether the interests of the United States

require the admission of the new State to the

Particular provisions of the Constitution

of the new State, having no connection with

either of these four subjects, are wholly aside from the consideration of Congress. They

concern exclusively the people of that State.

What powers they may choose to confer on

consistent with the general interests of the

United States, or with a republican form of

government, that the people of West Virginia

should grant to the legislative branch of their

government the power to consent that addi-

ional territory should become a part of tha

It must be conceded that the admission of

the State to the Union did express the con-

bound by the Constitution to have before it

some particular compact for its assent or dis-

sent; and a general license to a particular

State to make any and all compacts with any

other State for the acquisition of territory.

without the consent of Congress would be fu-

And it would be something which there is

intended to do in this case. The act admitting

West Virginia to the Union expressly de-

clares, as all such acts do, that it is admitted

"on an equal footing with the other States in

all respects whatever." What ground is

there for the assertion that, instead of being

on an equal footing with the other States in

all respects whatever, it came in with an un-

limited license to make compacts to acquire

tablish that the the resolve of Congress, giv-

10. 1866, more than three months after Vir-

ginia had withdrawn from the proposed com-

pact, was effectual to complete the transfer.

The first position is that this resolve, ex-

pressing the consent of Congress to the ces-

sion of these two counties is a curative law,

which relates back to the moment of time

when the two States had agreed on the ces-

sion of this territory, and makes the compact.

then in fact existing, valid and complete from

territory and jurisdiction as belong to inde-

pendent nations, subject only to the restriction

placed on such compacts by the Constitution.

ing its assent to their cession, passed March

We have now arrived at a distinct train of

territory without the consent of Congress?

Congress to that compact.

I leave the learned counsel to show.

West Virginia.

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This is not only apparent on the face of the Constitution itself, but has been so declared by this Court, in Green vs. Biddle, 8 Wheaton and Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts, 12 Peters.

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Congress, then, has no general legislative power over the subject of State compacts.

In the language of this Court (12 Peters, 726,) the power of Congress "is limited in express terms to assent or dissent when a compact or agreement is proposed to them by

With the exception of this power to assent or dissent to a compact otherwise complete, Congress has no more control over anything necessary to the formation of a valid compact between two of the States of the Union, than it has to control the formation of a compact between two foreign and inde-

The States alone have the control over whatever is necessary to the formation of a compact save the assent of Congress; they alone have power, each acting for itself, to "enter into" a compact. Neither can exert this power without the consent of Congress. But whether exerted, or not exerted, must depend solely on the will of each State .-Whether so exerted as to amount to a concluded agreement, must depend solely on the will of each; and if what has been done byone of them, before the power to enter into an agreement or compact springs into exist-ence by the consent of Congress, is not sufficient to amount to a concluded agreement on its part, Congress can no more make it sufficient than it can make the supposed compact. Indeed, if it could, against the will of one of the States, make that a compact which that State then expressly and distinctly dissented from, then it would exert a power not to consent that the two States might enter into that compact, but to-make a compact for one of them against its will.

The fallacy of the argument comes to the surface with the terms used in stating it .-The position of the learned counsel for West Virginia is this: "The effect of the resolution" (of Congress) "is to legalize the transfer from the time it was completed by the action of the States. It relates back to the time of the transaction which it ratified, and has the same legal effect as if it had been passed on the day the State of West Virginia

accepted the transfer." This assumes there was a "transfer completed by the action of the States." How could there be a transfer of territory from one State to another State completed by the action of the States at a point of time when the Constitution prohibited these States from "entering into any compact or agreement." At the time when it is falsely assumed the

two States were agreed to make and accept the transfer, they were incapable of doing so. There was no agreement between them. Virginia was willing to agree to the cession, provided certain conditions should be complied

sent of Congress, that the people of the State Even in the distressing and overruling of West Virginia might properly confer on necessities of the civil war, by which the people their Legislature all the power they could of the State were oppressed, the legislature confer to acquire additional territory. But was not unmindful of the duty of every surely it is a groundless asssumption that Concivilized State to preserve its territory and gress thereby gave its assent that the new protect its people; and not to alienate them State might acquire additional territory in a by cession save under the pressure of some manner prohibited by the Constitution of the necessity, or for their own advantage with United States. Did Congress assent that the their own consent. This consent was made a ditional territory by conquest? This will not then thought sufficient, Virginia was then condition. With it, ascertained by means be pretended, for each State is prohibited by willing to consent to the cession. But when the Constitution from waging war. But not it became known that this fundamental condimore expressly than from acquiring new tertion had not been complied with; that the ritory by a compact, without the consent of means provided by the legislature to ascertain its performance, had through fraud and decep-Congress consented that the people of the tion proved wholly inadequate; and that the State might confer on their legislature all the cession if made, would be against the will of power to acquire additional territory which the people of those counties, then with as that people had, but not all the power Conmuch clearness as language is capable of, Virgress had to assent or dissent when the case ginia dissented, and wholly withdrew from should be formed so as to be intelligently the proposed compact. What completed acted on. Congress had no ability to make agreement then existed for Congress to assent such a grant of power. It is imperatively

to? Manifestly none. It remains to advert briefly to the last position on which the counsel for West Virginia rely, to show that the necessary compact existed between the two States. It is that the resolve of Congress, passed

March 10, 1866, is conclusive evidence that at its date the two States were agreed upon the cession of the territory and jurisdiction no plausible reason to contend that Congress of these two counties. As some reliance is placed on the particu-

lar terms of this resolve it is necessary to see "That Congress hereby recognizes the transfer of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson from the State of Virginia to West Virginia; and consents

The argumint is, first, that this resolve was manifestly designated to have a retrospective operation and to overreach any attempt which might have been made to invalidate it." argument, which, while it admits that the and secondly, that as Congress can only conterritory and jurisdiction of these two coun- sent to an existing compact between two ties could be ceded and acquired only by States, this resolve concludes all inquiry here compact, and that the consent of Congress to by this Court upon the question whether such compact was necessary, endeavors to estable there was a compact then existing between the two States. The first branch of this argument has been

partly answered. It has been shown that the only power of Congress is a power to assent or dissent when a compact is proposed by two States.

If this resolve was, either manifestly or covertly, designed to have any other opera-tion than this; if, as is asserted, it was designed to overreach any party, or to accom-plish anything, except a simple assent to a compact actually and freely proposed by two States for the assent of Congress, then it was It is respectfully submitted that this position rests only on a misconception of the respective powers and functions of the States | its language, the only power of Congress was question: that if Congress had any knowl- as those powers and functions are clearly The power to overreach one of the States; the power to control its action; the power to new State to include other territory, it knew It is the obvious meaning of that clause of disregard its dissent, and to convert it into it was a rejected proposal-and therefore that the Constitution which relates to compacts its assent, did not exist, and it would not be it was in no way called on to consider, and, between the States, and so it has been repeat- so respectful to Congress as this Court cerin fact, could not have considered the ques- edly declared, by this Court, that the States | tainly will be, to attribute to it an intention retained the same powers to make compacts to attempt to do what surely it ought not to with each other concerning their respective have desired to do, and had no power to do, even if it had so desired.

If the two States desired the consent of That restriction is a positive prohibition to pact or agreement" when this resolve was enter into any compact or agreement without the consent of Congress.

On the one hand two States cannot, by pact or agreement when this resolve was a subject matter on which the resolve could constitutionally operate If, at that time the two States were not fully their own will, form a compact. On the oth-er hand Congress can neither make a com-by force of it, they might thereafter "enter between States. Here it is enough to say, new State, which opportunity they did not pact for two States, nor in any particular into" the compact or agreement it contem-

compact or agreement between them. which belong to the subject. The contract- consent to the formation of a new State within ing parties are the two States. Though they cannot become contracting parties without the consent of Congress, though they cannot "enter into" any compact or agreement without that assent, they alone can frame the compact; and, if they do not mutually and concurrently agree, at a time when they have capacity to enter into an agreement, there can be no agreement. And, under the Constitution, Congress has no more power to supply the want of the consent of one, or by its will to treat the dissent of one as its assent, than it has to supply the consent of both or treat their joint dissent as their joint assent.

But the learned counsel insist that the resolve is conclusive evidence that a compact or agreement of cession was in point of fact proposed to Congress for its assent, and was before that body for its assent, at the time the resolve in question was passed; and that this Court cannot inquire and judicially ascertain whether the two States were then

agreed on the proposed cession. The substance of this argument is, that because Congress has given its assent to the transfer of the territory and jurisdiction of these two counties by the one State to the other State, there can be no inquiry here whether the two States, or either of them

Let it be remembered that this technical objection to preclude inquiry is made in a ease in which it has been already shown, upon admitted facts, that there was no compact or agreement entered into by the two States to transfer this territory.

It must also be remembered that whether, upon admitted facts, a compact or agreement was concluded between the two States, is in this case, and under the powers possessed by this Court, purely a judicial question. It depends exclusively on the public law which governs compacts of independent States, modified only by the Constitution of the United

Upon this judicial question, it is expected this Court will decide that because of this resolve of Congress, there was a concluded compact between two States, when it knows there was not such a concluded compact.

The first and most obvious practical objection to this assumption is, that, in effect, it confers on Congress the power to make compacts between States, which this Court is bound judicially to declare the existence of, and to engage the executive power to carry into execution.

It is not possible to stop short of this. If Virginia in this case cannot call on this Court to decide upon admitted facts and principles of law known to the Court, whether a concluded compact existed, because Congress has given its assent to such a compact, neither could West Virginia make a similar requirement. If one party is estopped either or both are estopped, in this and all other cases in which the existence of a concluded compact comes in question; and in no case can this Court inquire into the existence of a compact between two States, if Congress has given its consent to a compact.

And the necessary result is, that in place of the powers of States to make compacts with each other, which this Court has declared were preserved by the Constitution, subject only to the consent or dissent of Congress, we have the power of Congress to declare that compacts exist, and then to consent to them, and so to end the matter. It is respectfully but confidently submitted

that no such estoppel binds the States or the action of this Court upon their compacts. Whether a binding compact has been made between two States is purely a judicial question. The consent of Congress is necessary It may be given before, or it may be given after the two States have finally assented .-The order in which the three necessary parties may finally severally consent, is not fixed either by the Constitution, or by the nature of the transaction. Each of the three parties

must concurrently consent. And the consent of each at such time and under such circumstances as the law requires, is a mere matter of fact, which, when shown, is to have its just and proper legal operation. But the consent of one of the necessary parties can have no just or proper legal operation without the consent of the other necessary parties; and this is equally true of each of them. The consent of Congress can no more dispense with or stand legally in the place of the consent of either of the States, than the consent of the States can stand legally in the place of the consent of Congress, and no technical rule of estoppel can supply the want of one any better than it can supply the want.

With these principles there is nothing in the resolve of Congress which necessarily

"Congress hereby recognizes the transfer of the counties of Berkeley and Jesseron from the State of Wirginia to the State of West Virginia, and contends thereto." Having in mind that the only power of Congress was to assent to a compact of transfer proposed by the two States, and that Congress could neither make a transfer nor assent to one unless the two States were consenting thereto, the only interpretation of this resolve respectful to Congress is, that it gave its assent to the transfer, provided the action of the two States had been, at the date of the resolve, or should be after its date, such as to effect the transfer with the' assent of Congress. To assume that it meant to assent to a transfer though there was not then existing, and though there should not afterwards be any concluded agreement between the two States, is to attribute to Congres the intention to assert power it did not possess and the only other alternative is equally objectionable. It is that because the Constitution had conferred on Congress power to assent to or dissent from the compacts of States. this Congress arrogated to itself the judicial power to determine; conclusively, that there was a concluded agreement between two branch separately assents, and which is either States, awaiting only its consent to be made

legally binding on the parties. It is submitted that neither of these assumptions is admissible. Congress did not concluded agreement, nor to enact that an ef-

transfer. fence to this bill, which we certainly had not elected. anticipated would be assumed by West Virginia, but which we have no reluctance to submit to the judgment of this Court.

The first of these is, that the Legislature the proposed cession of these counties, and finally withdrawing from the proposed compact,

en sent july to take pareter to

Virginia to the Union, recites: "Whereas | Many different motives and reasons may be | the Legislature of Virginia by an act passed Let us not lose sight of the essential ideas on the 13th day of May, 1862, did give its the jurisdiction of the said State of Virginia." From this act the following are inevitable

> 1st. That on the 31st day of December, 1862, there was a "State of Virginia."
>
> 2d. That the new State was to be formed "within the jurisdiction of the said State of Virginia—out of that portion of Virginia known as West Virginia known 3d. That there was a "Legislature of Virginia"

capable of exercising one of the highest functions of legislative power, by assenting to the erection of a new State within the jurisdiction of the State of It is admitted on the brief of the defendants' counsel, that Virginia had a government which was recognized by Congress until the close of the 37th Congress, and a part if not

all the 38th, Congress; but it is asserted that the Legislature which met on the first Monday of December, 1865, Congress has steadily refused to recognize. It is plain that when Congress has once

recognized a government as lawfully estab-

lished in a State, no further recognition is necessary for any judicial purpose so long as that same government is perpetuated, according to the forms and by the means provided in its Constitution. Under all American Constitutions those representatives of the people who personally exercise legislative power, cease to hold their offices at fixed times, and are either re-elected or others chosen in their stead. But these changes of the natural persons who represent the people in legislation are not changes of the established government. They are changes in conformity with the organic law of the government and which that organic law must provide for to be republi can in form. The government of the United States is the same government as went into operation in 1789, though there have been

forty different Congresses assembled under it. It is manifest therefore that a recognition by Congress, in 1862, of the Legislature of Virginia as then the legislative power of a lawfully established government of that State in the Union, is a recognition not of a particular body of natural persons, but a recognition of a lawfully established Constitution of government, republican in form, and capable of perpetuating itself through elections by the people, and so long as that same government, without any essential change in its organic law, has perpetuated itself through regular election made in conformity with its organic law, so long the effect of the recognition necessarily continues. For notwithstanding the changes in the natural persons who exercise its powers, the government which was recognized continues unchanged-the same in 1865

That the government of Virginia, recognized in 1862 has perpetuated itself by regular elections, made in conformity with its organic law down to December 5, 1865, when the act withdrawing the consent of Virginia was passed by its legislature, is not capable of

I do not suppose this involves any matter of fact of which the Court will not take judicial notice. If it does, all such matters of fact are confessed by the demurrer to the bill, which alleges that this act was passed by "the Legislature of the State of Virginia.

But I suppose the Court will take judicial notice and make judicial presumptions concerning all facts and laws necessary to cover this question whether the same government recognized in 1862 had been regularly perpetuated down to December 5, 1865. The case is this: In 1862, by the recogni-

tion of Congress, there was a lawfully established government of Virginia, republican in form, having as one of its branches a legisla-

That government was organized under a written constitution, of the existence and contents of which this Court has judicial knowledge. That constitution provided for elections by the people of senators and representatives at stated times. And when it appears, as it does by the allegations of this bill, that by the Legislature of Virginia, on the 5th of December, 1865, the act now in question was passed, the presumption, omnia rite esse acta covers the whole ground. This legislature must be taken to have been duly elected, assembled and organized so as to pass this law, as clearly as the Legislature of Massachusetts was presumed to have been duly elected, assembled and organized to pass the prohibitory liquor laws, on which this Court has re-

cently acted. Indeed no question is made on this subject by the defendants' counsel. What they rely on is not that the same government, recognized by Congress in 1862, as the lawfully established government of Virginia, was not continued in existence without any change whatever down to December, 1865, but that Congress withdrew its recognition of that gov-

Their argument is, that Congress passed a concurrent resolution" on the second day of March, 1866, declaring that no senator or representative should be admitted into either branch of Congress from the State of Vir-

The first answer to this is, that if this were a mortal blow, it was not struck until more than three months after the act in question was passed by the Legislature of Virginia. The date of that act was December 5, 1865; that of the concurrent resolution" was March 2, 1866.

Certainly it is incumbent on defendants to show not only that the recognition of this existing government of the State of Virginia by Congress was at some time, and to some extent, or for some purposes withdrawn, but that it was at such a time, to such an extent, and for such purposes withdrawn, that this Court cannot recognize the act of December 5, 1865, as a valid law.

The defendants rely on the refusal of each branch of Congress to admit representatives from Virginia. But each branch of Congress is not the legislative power of the United States. Congress can manifest the legislative will of the people of the United States only by a law or resolution to which each signed by the President, or passed by the constitutional majority without his signature.

But not to dwell on this, exclusion of representatives by the one house and senators intend to adjudicate upon the existence of a by the other house of Congress has no necessary connection with the lawfulness of the fectual transfer of territory might be made, State government from whence they come .against the will of either of the States, whose | Their admission necessarily carries with it an concurrent consent was necessary to that assumption that there is a lawfully established State government under whose imme-I have now to consider some grounds of de- diate authority they have been regularly

But their exclusion does not necessarily imply that there is not a lawfully established government capable of legislating for the State concerning its own internal affairs .of Virginia which passed the act of December Such exclusion may be rested by the majori-5, 1865, repealing all former laws relating to ty which sanctions it upon considerations of policy and expediency which have no refer-

supposed to act on different minds to induce

But what necessary connection is there between this result, or the motives or reasons inducing it, and the abrogation of the lawful government of a great State, leaving its people without law? For it must be remembered that if through the action of Congress the legislative power was gone, the executive and judicial powers went with it; and there

was no more any law within its borders. The government recognized by Congress in 1862, was in December, 1865, the only government of Virginia. If that was not the lawfully established government, capable of making, applying and executing the laws, then it had no lawful government, and the supposition is, that because each branch of Congress declined to receive representatives from Virginia, for reasons which this Court cannot know, therefore it was the collective legislative will of the people of the United. States, that the people of Virginia should have no lawful government at all.

So monstrous a conclusion cannot be reached from the narrow premises afforded by this concurrent resolution of Congress, which has no necessary connection with the existence of a lawful State government, and is fully satisfied if confined to the single and temporary

I have thus far been attempting, I trust successfully, to answer the position that the Legislature of Virginia, which passed the act of December 5, 1865, withdrawing the consent of the State to the proposed cession of these two counties, was not a body which this Court can recognize as capable of passing a law. I respectfully submit the position wholly

First. Because that action of Congress which is relied on was not had until after the passage of

SECOND. Because this action of Congress is con sistent with the continuance of the same lawful government of the State, including, of course, its legislature, as was recognized by Congress and the President as the existing lawful government of the State at the time West Virginia was admitted to

But there is a question raised by the argument of the defendants' counsel, of a character much more grave, though I believe it will be found not more difficult of judicial solution than that last discussed.

Their position is, that, though Virgin was a
State in December 1862, when Longress admitted
West Virginia into the Union, yet, by force of the
recent legislation of Congress, Virginia is not now a State and, therefore, not capable of prosecuting a suit in this Court under the grant by the Constitution, of original jurisdiction to this Court, which

enables States to sue here.

The legislation referred to consists of the two acts of March 2, 1867, and March 23, 1867, commonly called the reconstruction acts, and the argument is that by force of these acts, Virginia ceased to be State, and so this suit must fai I am not unacquainted with the theories upon

which the powers of Congress to pass these acts are rested. They are as I understand them, that a limrested. They are as I understand them, that a limited government, possessing only the powers granted to it by a written constitution, may, by putting down a rebellion against its authority, acquire the absolute and unlimited powers of a conquerer over a great part of its own territory and people. That it may subdue a part of its people, not to obedience to itself nor to its limited authority, but to submission to a government completely absolute. That it may acquire by arms that unlimited authority over a large part of its territory and its people. which is whollyand necessarily inconsistent with its own nature and character, and with the fundamental principles of its own existence. And that it may hold and exercise this absolute power so long and in such ways and to such extent as may suit it own sovereign and uncontrollable will. And that his unlimited power and this uncontrollable will are vested in and to be exercised by that Congress of the United States which the Constitution created and whose powers it defines. This is the theory of constitutional law put forth here, as well as elsewhere, in support of this legislation.

For reasons which will presently appear, I do not intend to enter into any discussion of this general subject. These reasons will show that this case calls for no such discussion. And strong as is my conviction that the entire theory is radically false, and serious as is my apprehension that the action of Congress upon it must hereafter be attended with consequences deeply injurious to the preservation of constitutional government in our country, ye my duty here is to argue no question which this Court is not required to pass upon to arrive at a de-

rision of this cause.

To render clear what the Court is to pass upon under this branch of the case, it is necessary to bring into view some things already shown, and to condo so, expressed by one of them, was manifestly It has already been shown that in December 1869 to a part of its people required it to prescribe, and which it plainly and clearly did prescribe. The

after the civil war had been more than cighteen months in active progress, and after numerous bat tles had been fought upon its soil, and while a large part of its territory was in the possession of armies hostile to the United States, Virginia was still a State of the Union, having a lawfully organized government recognized by Congress and the executive as in harmony with the Union. This is too clear for controversy, and has not been controverstead. d. West Virginia exists only by reason of its It has been shown that the lawfully organized

government of this State of Virginia, recognized by Congress and the executive as the government of a State in harmony with the Union, was continued and perpetuated in accordance with itsorganic law until after all forces hostile to that government and to the United States had been subdued.
On the ninth day of May, 1865, (13 Sts. at Large, 777), the President of the United States, in discharge of his constitutional duty to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed, issued is proclamation relating solely to the State of Vir ginia, ordering the Secretaries of State, of the Trea-sury and the Interior, and the Postmaster General o put in force all the laws of the United States con nected with their several departments; and that the District Judge of the United States proceed to hold Courts within the said State in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress; and, finally, it is ordered, "That, to carry into effect the guarantee by the Federal Constitution of a republican form of State Government, and afford the advantage of security and domestic laws, as well as to complete the re-establishment of the authority and laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of peace within the limits aforesaid, Francis H Pierpont, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures he may take for the extension and administration of the State Government throughout the geographical limits of the said State."

On the 22d day of May, 1866, Congress passed an act requiring the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, to be held in the city of Richmond on the first Monday of May and the fourth Monday in November in each year; and that the current term of that Court holden at Nor-folk might be adjourned to Richmond and be there

And this Court has judicial knowledge that since the above mentioned proclamation of the President the Courts of the United States have been regular y open in the State of Virginia; and, since the last-mentioned act of Congress, have been opened and held in the City of Richmond in pursuance o

Nothing can be more clear, than the facts that down to a period after the civil war had wholly ceased, and after the laws and authority of the United States were completely restored there, a government of the State of Virginia, recognized by Congress and the executive as in harmony with the Union, and at all times at peace with the United States, had a lawful existence in and over that State, and long before the dates of this recent legis lation of Congress, this government of the State was in the peaceable and full exercise of all its just powers, throughout the entire territory of the State. So that what our opponents have to maintain is, that in time of peace, Congress has power to destroy the lawful government of a State which destroy the lawful government of a State, which government has at all times been in harmony with the Union and at peace with the United States, and has been constantly recognized by Congress and

the Union and at peace with the United States, and has been constantly recognized by Congress and the executive, as being so.

Now, as well as I can understand it, what is glibly called the "war power" has no defined limits in the views of its advocates; but I have not supposed it was understood by any one to extend so far as to enable Congress, in time of peace, to make war by legislation on a friendly State government, and destroy it, and expel from the Union, the State over which it had during the warbeen established dejure, and since the peace, defacto. When is this power supposed to be exerted? In March, 1867, when every function of the government of the United States, and of the government of the State of Virginia was as regularly and completely performed within the limits of that State, as at any period of its history. According to the long-established rule, this Court holds that to be time of peace, when the Courts of justice are open, and can peaceably execute their judgments and decrees. But not only was there peace in Virginia by this standard, but by any and every standard of law or common sense, in March 1867.

the proposed cession of these counties, and finally withdrawing from the proposed compact, was not the lawful legislative power of the State of Virginia, and this act cannot be treated by this Court as a law.

By the 3d section of the 4th article of the Constitution "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, without the consent of the Legislature of the State concerned, as well as of the congress."

The act of congress (Dec. 31, 1863, 12 Sts. at Large, G33), for the admission of West in the proposed compact, was not the question whether the people of a State shall bave complied with have no reference to the question whether the people of a State shall continue to live under a lawfully established government, already recognized by Congress and the executive in December, 1862, as in harmony with the Union and the Constitution of the United States, and so continuing till the close of the war. A government which the President of the United States by his proclamation of May 9, 1865, declared was to be upheld and maintained by the power of the United States. A government which the President of the United States. A government which the President of the United States. A government which the President of the United States. A government which the President of the United States. A government which the President of the United States. A government which the President of the United States. A government which the President of the United States. A government which the President of the United States. A government which the President of the United States. A government which the President of the United States by the power of the United States. A government which the President of the United States and so continuing till the close of the war. A government which the President of the United States and so continuing till the close of the war. A government which the President of the United States, and so continuing till the close of the war. A government which the President of the United States

State from the Union? The only possible reason is, that during the rebellion, this lawful, recognized and friendly government of Virginia, existing de jure over the entire territory of the State, did not actually control the whole of its people and territory, so that much the larger part set at naught its authority, and were in arms against it, as well as against the government of the United States. But whose fault was that? Were not the United States bound by the Constitution to maintain and uphold, and make effectual throughout the entire geographical territory of Virginia the authority of the lawful government of that State—the authority of that government of the State which the United States recognized as in harmony with itself—a govern-Spirit of Jefferson.

government of the State which the United States recognized as in harmony with itself—a government entitled by the express words of the Constitution, at all times to be protected from invasion and insurrection? And having failed in the performance of this clear duty, can the United States attribute it as a fault to the lawful government of Virginia, that this duty was not performed, and attach to its own failure of performance the penalties of destruction of that lawful government, and the expulsion of the State from the Union.

Upon the plainest principles, when the United States suppressed the rebellion in Virginia, it suppressed it in the performance of its constitutional obligation, as well to the lawful government of that State, as to the government of the United States. If the word conquest can have any objection of the word conquest can have any objection.

States. If the word conquest can have any ob'i-gation, it was a conquest of territory to restore the lawful government of the State to the actual possession of its constitutional powers, as well as to restore the government of the United States to the

actual possession of their constitutional powers.— And the assertion by the United States of an abso-

fute and uncontrollable authority by conquest over the territory and people of that State and over the lawful government of that State which the United States was bound to restore and maintain,

is as inconsistent with good faith and with the pub-lic law of the world, as it is with the Constitution

bsolutely neccesary.

Because Congress has undertaken, without con-

They speak throughout of the States to which they relate, as existing States; they refer to their respective governments as competent to execute their appropriate functions, and though they in terms empower military force in some things to control the action of the State authorities, they not be action of the State authorities, they not be action of the State authorities, they not be action of the State authorities.

where attempt to authorize the military power to

destroy a State or its government or to be superior to the action of those tribunals of the United States, which can lawfully exist and act only within the

limits of States of the Union.

The learned counsel for West Virginia refers to

the hearned counsel for West Virginia reliefs to the impracticability of reconciling military interference with the legitimate powers of the States.—

Not unto us is this task committed.

We are not concerned with the consequences of

We are not concerned with the consequences of the continued existence of the State of Virginia, but only with the fact of its continued existence.— That we respectfully submit, has been demonstra-ted. Its consequences will remain to be considered by this Court, in cases and controversies wherein

they may be drawn in question. In this case they

are not drawn in question.

I must now turn to another branch of the argu-

ment, to which I am to reply. It is, in substance, that inasmuch as the State of Virginia committed

to its Governor the power to certify the results of the election in these counties of Jefferson and

Berkeley, and inasmuch as the Governor was of

opinion that the elections were held, and a majority of votes of the people of each county given in fa-

the Commonwealth of Virginia is estopped to assert the facts stated in this bill, that the voting was a sham, and the certificates obtained by fraud.

But the counsel for West Virginia has misappre-

hended the purpose for which these facts are charged

in the bill, and do not appreciate their just relation

This bill is not founded on fraud. It does not ask

that a concluded agreement should be set aside by a

court of equity, because one of the parties was in-

It is founded on the want of any concluded agree-

ment, because one of the contracting parties sea-

sonably withdrew from the treaty before any com-

pact, capable of changing any rights, had been

The subject of inquiry is a compact between two

States, concerning their respective territory and ju-

risdiction; a subject as to which they had the same

rights, and were governed by the same principles

of public law as two independent nations, when

enabled to enter into a compact by the consent of

Congress. And, upon the question whether these

two States did effectually make such a compact, it

is most material to consider that the willingness to

based upon a condition precedent, which its duty

same duty which required its prescription, required that its performance should be insisted on. And

when Virginia ascertained that it had not been

performed, that the consent of the people of these counties have not been given, for that cause ascertained for itself, and admitted by the demurrer to

this bill to have been correctly ascertained, it with-

drew its consent to the cession before any compact

regard to the opinions of this high tribunal to jus-

ify its withdrawal from the proposed compact, it

puts forward these true and sufficient reasons:— That its original consent was conditional; that the

condition was expressly coupled with its consent;

that it was a condition prescribed by its own duty

that it was manifestly and clearly fundamental-

that it had not been complied with-and that the

means devise I for ascertaining its performance had

proved to be ineffectual through fraud and decep-

ion: therefore, and not from any want of good

A few words more on one other topic and I shall

faith on its own part, the State withdrew from the

which will ensue if these two counties should be re-

stored to the parent State. Taxes have been col-

lected, courts held, judgments and decrees pro-

nounced, and criminals punished on the territory

West Virginia is the de facto government of these

counties. As between the inhabitants of these

counties and that State its acts of taxation and of

administration generally, are and will remain lawful.

The question raised by this bill is not of the past

or present jurisdiction over the people and territory

of these counties, but of the future jurisdiction over

them, when the decrees of this Court shall take

effect and change that jurisdiction. And such a

change can have a retroactive effect in this case no

more than in any other of the cases which have

drawn into question before this Court the boundary of States. It the objection now taken be sufficient

to prevent the Court from granting the relief prayed for in this case, it must wholly defeat its settled ju-

risdiction and control over the controversies re-

specting boundaries of States-for it applies to all

cases and controls all, if it applies to and controls

Loudoun County.

last has the following:

who can will register.

are rapidly learning to perfection.

The Leesburg Washingtonian of Friday

- Registration for the Leesburg District

has been in progress since Tuesday last. Up to Thursday at noon 320 had registered, 171

whites and 149 colored. It will close Satur-

day evening, and we hope all who have not

registered up to this time, will come in and

promptly do so to-day and to-morrow. We

of this precinct, which they will do, unless all

-The Rev. Geo. W. Harris, an able and

- The Martinsburg New Ere says work

has been commenced, and is now progressing, on the foundation of the new Southern Meth-

cease to task the patience of the Court.

to their former condition.

are all imaginary.

To this there are two auswers.

or agreement had been entered into.

duced by deception to enter into the agreement.

to this cause and its parties.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, June 25, 1867.

See the RED MARK. It means your time is up, and you are liable to have your paper stopped at any time. Do not subject ourselves to such a calamity.

JUDGE CURTIS' ARGUMENT. To the exclusion of our usual variety, we this week present in full, the admirable and conclusive argument of Judge CURTIS, before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Virginia vs. West Virginia involving the question of jurisdiction aver the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley. The interest which our people feel in this question will induce a careful reading of this paper, and we are sure will furnish ample apology for the space which it occupies in our

I deny the power of Congress thus to destroy the State of Virginia; and if it shall be found that this recent legislation of Congress has that extent, I re-spectfully insist and submit to this Court that Con-In the array of facts, the conclusions arrived at, and the force and pungency with which they are presented, this argument is gress exceeded its power.

It does not seem absolutely necessary so to interunanswerable and convincing, and without pret these acts of Congress. However objectiona ble they may be, and, in my opinion, are, it is not necessary to say that they affect to expel this State from the Union, or deprive it of power to sue as a State in this Court, and certainly this Court will go no lurther in this direction than it shall find to be the addition of a single word we should be content to let our case rest with the high tribunal which is now to decide upon it.

We have printed a number of extra copies Because Congress has undertaken, without constitutional authority to interfere with and control some of the just powers of the State for temporary purposes and to gain particular ends, the Court is neither required to declare, nor warranted in declaring what Congress has not declared, that there is not a State of Virginia. Congress has not so declared, consistently or inconsistently. These acts recognize the existence of the State and of its government. of the paper containing this argument, which can be had on application at our office.

OUR BIG SHOW. The Monkeys Stirred.

At some period between the years 1861 and 1865, there located at the county seat of Berkeley, two wandering Yankees, who stuck up their shingles to practice law in the courts established by the Boreman dynasty; and although they came unheralded and without pedigree, they were soon found to possess the necessary requisites to become radical leaders, and they were taken up and placed in position—the one made a senator from this district, and the other prosecuting attorney of the county of Berkeley. Another official or political relation these unknown characters sustain to the public. In Berkeley county the radicals have an organ, and at its editorial head fly the names of these two legal adventurers-Hoke and Wissner. It is not often that we get to see a copy of this sheet, which is misnamed the "Berkeley Union. but a friend has kindly placed us in possession of the last number, in which we find the following article :-

THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON AND ITS BIG Show .- We have had several conversations with prominent men of Jefferson county in regard to the villianous and slanderous articles in the Spirit of Jefferson, under the head "Big Show." There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and we will inform the benign, kind, loyal, reconstructed rebel editor, and that known contributor of his, the bushwacker, guerrilla guide, that other animals will be shown up if this thing is not stopped; and as Shepherdstown seems to be the place from which they make their selections, we will also make a few selections from the same town, i. e., a few rebels among which preachers who formerly owned their mulatto children, and women of doubtful character, occupying high social positions in the estimation of the F. F. V's., will not be exempted. We dislike exceedingly to enter into personalities, but we want rebel editors to understand that loyal men will be protected from their malicious assaults. A

word to the wise, &c. We do not wish our readers to understand that we intend to nauseate them with a controversy with the paper in question-a controversy which would be damaging to the reputation of any decent journal, but as the article above quoted conveys a cowardly attempt to intimidate us in our work of exposing the radical leaders of this county, we take up the gauntlet that is thrown down, and avail ourselves of the opportunity to give expression to our views and feelings, without

fear, favor or affection. The counsel of West Virginia have exhibited to the Court a picture of the deplorable consequences First then, as to the articles which are termed "villainous and slanderous." For nearly two years we have been exposing with an unsparing hand, the rascalities of the leaders of the radical party of Jefferson-those who of these two counties, under the authority of West Virginia. And it is asked will a court of equity have been honored with position, and those set aside a contract when the parties to it, and those who have thrust themselves into notoriety .claiming under them, cannot possibly be restored In all that time we have published nothing that we are not fully prepared to substantiate, The first is, this is not a bill to set aside a contract, but to obtain a declaration that no contract and the proof of which is at our command at any day that an issue may be joined. The The second is, that these formidable consequences force of our articles has been the foundation

upon which they rested-truth, undeniable

and indisputable. To sum up briefly :-We charged Joseph A. Chapline, one of the Senators of this District and the grand gyasticutis of radicalism in this county, with having purchased goods of a house in Baltimore, for which he gave a check on a Bank in Hagerstown in payment, knowing at the same time that he had no money on deposit in said Bank, and that the check was repudiated by the officers of the Bank, when presented. This charge we can prove, and other acts equally damaging we have yet in the background, and which shall be forthcoming in due time. We have charged Joseph T. McKevitt and and Anthony Turner with unprincipled conduct in the discharge of their duties as members of the Board of Registration of this county. Does any one doubt our ability to prove these charges? Let the issue be made, and we are ready to meet it,-We have charged Byers, a ranting hypocrite should not permit the Radicals to get control of the Northern Methodist church, with having, in the excess of his piety, punched out the eye of a bull and attempting to trade a horse which he knew to be unsound. This efficient minister of the Baptist Church, who has, for a number of years, preached in this is true to the letter, and we are ready to furcounty, has accepted a charge in Shelbyville, Kentucky. Mr. H. will carry with him the best wishes of his numerous friends in Virnish the proof. We charged John Spangler with having exhibited himself to Gov. Wise as a "live Know-Nothing." Hundreds are willing to testify to the truth of this charge, - The young gentlemen of Leesburg have organized a Base Ball Club, which game they though it is not known that he ever repeated the exhibition. And so throughout the whole series of articles published by us, there has been nothing said about these radical leaders that cannot be sustained by competent witnesses in a court of justice—and this odist Courch in that place. It is the purpose to have the church completed and ready for they themselves well know.

And these are the "loyal" men who are to

have protection from the assaults of "rebel" editors. As to the character of that protection. Is an attempt to be made to disprove our charges? Is there to be any manly resort to vindicate these craven-spirited "loyalists?" We have no intimation of anything of the kind, but we have a promise of just such protection as poltroons and cowards alone would offer-a threat to invade the private to rescue themselves from the odium which the exposure of their meanness has brought upon them, they seek to retaliate upon unoffending ministers and females. Let them dare attempt this game, and our word for it, there will be found manliness enough at Shepherdstown to resent and punish the cowardly insult.

editors of the Berkeley Union, but we have during last week, when the following interno doubt they are susceptible of successful view took place We copy from the Richventilation, and as they are high in the confidence of the radical party, we shall give ourselves some trouble to ascertain their private histories, so that we may be able to give them that place in the "big show" for which they seem ambitious.

A word in conclusion. We are not to be intimidated or turned aside from our purpose. We started with the purpose of breaking down the radical party, in this county, and we are succeeding. The few decent men who belonged to that party, are becoming ashamed of their leaders, and are quitting the rotten concern. After we have fully succeeded in accomplishing our work at home, we mean to turn our attention to Berkeley county, and we invite the co-operation of the conservative men of that county in the work of overthrowing this political abomination-this incubus upon the prosperity and happiness of the people. Furnish us with the facts, and we will lay them before the people. You have had bond-forgers in your midst. One of them is suffering in his own person the sins of his accessories. Ferret out the participants in this nefarious transaction who are yet at large, and if they are to go unwhipt of justice, let them be branded with a mark as indelible as that of Cain, who slew his brother. We are through for the present, but the "show" will be continued indefinitely.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE. Among the graduates in law at this institution, we are happy to notice the name of our young and gallant county-man, Capt. GEORGE W. BAYLOR. We hope he may be as successful in his profession, as he was fearless and efficient as a soldier; and if merit be a recommendation to such success, we feel assured that he will attain that eminence to which his talents and energy entitle him.

FIRST NEW WHEAT IN NEW YORK .-The first new wheat of the season received in New York arrived there on Friday last from Augusta, Ga. It was sold at four dollars per bushel to a miller in Bridgeport, Conn. This, of course, was a fancy price. Sales of old crop at \$2 to \$2.65.

[Less than two months ago the cry was rung in our ears that the people of Georgia, and of the immediate vicinity of Augusta, were famishing for bread. This cry was not unheeded, and thousands of bushels of grain and pounds of bacon were sent from our own county to relieve the necessities of the suffering. Now her wheat raisers are sending their new crop to the North, because it commands a high price, on account of its being the first in market. Have the perishing thousands at home been supplied with bread, that this greed for Northern money, and New England money at that, should take possession of her grain growers? Are the sufferings of these people all alleviated? If so, the charity of our people may cease its offices; and if. these wants are not supplied, let the people of Georgia keep their wheat at home.

The State Department at Washington appears to have got into a difficulty with Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, the Minister of the U.S. to Mexico. Orders have several times been sent to Mr. Campbell to proceed at once from New Orleans to San Luis Potosi, where Juarez is, and present his credentials to the Mexican government, but for some reason, Mr. Campbell does not go. Early this week it is announced that Secretary Seward telegraphed to Gen. James D. Steedman, now in New Orleans, asking him to accept the mission to Mexico, and proceed to San Luis as soon as possible; but General Steedman, owing to the condition of his private business, declined the appointment. It appears to be the determination of the Government to remove Mr. Campbell as soon as a successor can be found who will undertake the mission.

Affairs in Berkeley County.

From the New Era of last week, we copy the following items of local interest in Berkeley County :-

- The Commencement Exercises of Science Hill Female Academy, near Gerardstown, under the management of Miss Bettie S. Payne, which commenced Wednesday night with an Address in the Presbyterian Church, by Hon. Wm, H. Travers, and closed Thursday evening with an Exhibition and Concert. - The Sheriff of Washington Co., Md. arrived here on Tuesday morning from Wheeling, whither he had gone with a requisition upon the Governor of this State, for the custody of Spidel, (who was confined in this jail,) charged with horse-thieving in the neighborhood of Clearspring, Md. The Sheriff left here with his prisoner in charge, the same

- A large concourse of colored persons monies of laving the corner stone of their new church. The ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic fraternity, in the manner usual on such occasions. The Martinsburg Independent Brass Band supplied the music, and a brief Address was delivered by H. H. Blackburn, Esq.

- The Sheriff left on the 9:20 train Sunday night, for Wheeling, having in charge the five prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary at the last term of the Circuit Court. He took a posse with him,

-Maj. R. H. Glass, of the Lynchburg Republican, was attacked by two sons of D. E. Booker on Monday last, and Langerously wounded by a pistol shot in the eye, by which he will certainly loose the sight. The difficulty occurred in consequence of an editorial in the Republican, criticising the political course of D. E. Booker, who is now a radi-

orthog the feets that the fundamental or

The Drinker's Farm Murder.

On our fourth page we publish an article from the Richmond Dispatch with reference to this tragedy, which has so long remained enveloped in mystery. In February last the body of a murdered female was found in Drinker's woods, about five miles from the city of Richmond, and although repeated efcircle, and visit upon innocent persons, pun- forts had been made to discover its identity. ishment for offences which they have had no it is only within the past two weeks that part in committing. Feeling their inability light has been shed upon the dark transaction, and the murderer discovered, as well as the murdered identified. No case has ever excited greater interest in Richmond, and the local columns of the daily papers are filled with the accounts of the preliminary examination of the accused man, who seems to have murdered deliberately and in cold blood, the wife of his choice. The relatives of the mur-We know nothing of the characters of the dered woman visited the prisoner in his cell mond Dispatch of Wednesday :-

About an hour after the adjournment, Miss Roxana Pitts and Mr. B. F. Pitts, sister and brother of the missing woman, having arrived in the afternoon train, by request of the magistrates visited the jail, in order to have an interview with the prisoner. We give the conversation exactly as it occurred. The party being ushered into the cell by Constable Cole, Phillips arose and exclaimed:

"How are you, Frank? How are you, Both drew back, and the brother exclaimed:

"Don't touch him, Roxy!" Phillips repeated: "Don't touch me!" and with head hung, retired to another part of the cell.

Miss P. then asked: Mr. Phillips, where

is my sister whom you took from us on the 15th of February?" No reply. In a moment after the prisoner inquired when Mr. Pitts left home. The latter exclaimed : "Home! what home? whose home?" No reply was given, but Phillips sat down,

and Mr. Pitts continued : "Where is your wife? Did you carry her to Surry as you said?" Still no answer.— Miss Pitts then asked in tones which would have touched the sternest heart:

"Oh Jeter, do you remember what occurred in our parlor on the 13th of July?" "A great many things." "Do you remember Miss Annie Dishman?"

"I think I ought to." "Do you remember when you sat upon the sofa and she asked you were you frightened. You told her no, and asked if your voice trembled when you said 'I will.' You said Em was more frightened than you."

The prisoner again hung his head Frank Pitts then asked: "Do you remember promising to protect her, saying clearly you would?" Receiving no reply, Miss Pitts asked: "Do you know that Dr. Baynham is with us?"

"I have heard so." "Can you face him?" "Can you face our mother?" "Yes I can."

"Your mother?" "Yes I can face any person," he answered. with a slight smile. Miss Pitts then remarked in a low tone: "I left at home a heart-broken mother and

You have disgraced one mother and broken Phillips dropped his head, and the lady

sister, who have not tasted food since Saturday.

"Here we stand side by side, with a just God looking down upon us; can you deny that you murdered my sister?"

"I refer you to my counsel for an answer "I left at home," continued Miss Pitts, "a mother who wants to know the last, words of her dying daughter? What did my sister

The prisoner was still silent, and the party rose-Miss Pitts exclaiming as she looked once more upon the prisoner: "My, God! My God! Could he offer me the hand that clasped my sister's throat ?" Phillips turned away, with tears in his eyes. After the party had left the jail, Miss Roxana Pitts described minutely every article

of ladies' apparel in Phillips's trunk. [At last accounts the examination of Phillips was still in progress, and the circumstantial evidence as to his guilt, is of the most

conclusive character. 7 DEATH OF A NOTED ARMY OFFICER .-Colonel Thedore O'Hara, of Kentucky, died recently in Alabama, where he had become a farmer. He was known throughout the country both as a soldier and a man of letters. He was formerly an officer in the United States army, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war. Subsequently he was associated with General Lopez in his invasion of Cuba, and was also connected with General Walker in his Nicaragua expidition. During the late war he served in the Confederate army. He was present at the battle of Shiloh. when General A. S. Johnson fell mortally wounded, and held him in his arms until he breathed his last. During the absence of Hon. John Forsyth as minister to Mexico, Colonel-O'Hara conducted the Mobile Register as editor in chief with great brilliancy and success. He wrote "The Burial of Our Dead," on the occasion of the reinterment of. the members of the Kentucky regiment who fell in Mexico. This peice has recently had the singular compliment paid it of having selected from it, as an inscription for a monument, recently erected in Boston to the Union

dead, the following lines: "On Fame's eternal camping ground Their silent tents are spread,
And memory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

The Surratt Trial.

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- To-day, in support of a motion to recall the prosecution's witnesses for cross examination, Surratt filed an affidavit that he could develope the fact that it was on the 21st, instead of the 17th, when the handkerchief was dropped at the were in town on Monday, to witness the cere- depot at St. Albans, and that his defence dended much on that date, also that Dye was indicted for passing counterfeit money. The motion was refused. The defence

could summon the witness if wanted. The evidence given to-day was mostly confined to occurrences before the assassination showing the intimacy between the prisoner and Booth and others.

-We learn from the Petersburg Express that the Rev. George T. Williams, of Suffolk. has been honorably acquitted of the charge of picking a woman's pocket in New York, and that he was to have left that city for his home in Virginia, Monday afternoon. The indictment against him was quashed on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence and the character of the witnesses.

-Rev. Theodore Carson has accepted a call to the Episcopal church at Orange C. H. Va.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Sabbath School Exhibitions. Within the past week the Sabbath School Charlestown, favored the public with two exhibitions, which for perfection of arrangement, appropriateness of programme, and beauty of execution, stand unsurpassed by any entertainments ever given in our town, and which, we are proud to say, were attended its. The satisfaction afforded by the first exhibition, which was held on Tuesday evening, induced the managers to repeat the exhibition on Friday evening, when the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Unable to present apything more appropriate, we copy from our neighbor, the Free Press, an account of the first exhibition, and will only add that

programme :-Owing to the persevering efforts of the Officers of the Sunday School, cheifly the Ladies, the decorations were most appropriate and beautiful. On entering the Church the eyes of the spectator were attracted by an Arch extending over the stage, adorned with Evergreens, and with the Mottoes, in large letters 

"AND ALL THY CHILDREN SHALL BE TAUGHT OF THE LORD;"

And "OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEA-VEN," arranged on it in perfect taste. From this arch depended the painted curtain-used on a former occasion-which is the work of one of our townsmen, displaying rare artistic skill. Below the curtain and illuminated with fine effect by foot lights, was the inscription, "Blessed are the pure in heart." The galleries were festooned with evergreen hanging, wreaths and many colored flowers, while the Scriptural texts—"Peace be within thy Walls and Prosperity within thy Gates."— and "Feed my Lambs;" with the words "Truth," 'Love," "Hope" interspersed among the decorations gave an additional interest to the scene. The Cross, Star and Anchor were examples of skill, ingenuity and taste such as have been seldom seen in our communi-

A large and appreciative audience filled the house at an early hour, and the exercises were calculated to impress and gratify all present. Music-Solos, Duetts, Quartettes and Choruses, with Addresses, Dialogues, Tableaux and a variety of other entertaining performances held the spectators enchained up to a late hour.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements on Saturday, the following resolution was adopted, which we have been requested to publish :

Resolved. That the thanks of the Committee be tendered, through the papers of the town, to the following persons for essential services rendered :- Mrs. Aglionby, Messrs. Dinkle, Marstellar, Tomlinson, Hawks, Beall and Gallaher, and to the Christian Associa-Z. SHUGART, Sec. of Com.

RELIGIOUS .- The "Bush Meeting" at Shannondale Furnace, on Sabbath last, was largely attended, and the Rev. Mr. Robey deserves great credit for his zeal in good works in this sparsely settled portion of the moral vineyard. The Rev. Mr. Baird, Presiding Elder of the District, preached during the day, and performed a similar service in the Methodist Church of this town at night. In the absence of Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Rev. Mr. Beatty, of New Orleans, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, morning and night. This accomplished divine, with his family, is on a visit to our neighborhood for recuperation of health, which we hope may soon be sufficiently restored to permit frequent ministrations to our people.

OUR SCHOOLS .- With the present week will close the semi-annual session of our schools in this town, and for the efficient manner in which they have been conducted and liberality of support, no similar term has excelled. The examination at the Academy commenced yesterday, and will be continued from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., until Friday, when the exercises will close by the reading of compositions, reports, &c. The "commencement" exercises of Mrs. Forrest's Seminary, will take place on Friday evening, to which the parents and friends of her numerous pupils have been invited, and an instructive and agreeable entertainment may be expected .-The examination and awards of the excellent school, under the direction of R. T. Brown, Esq., will be completed during the week, and the ladies permitted a short respite from the labors of study, which we are assured has been diligent and of course profitable.

PRAISEWORTHY .- We are pleased to see that the work of enclosing the Methodist Graveyard in this place, has been begun.-This sacred spot, robbed of its fencing by ruthless and desecrating hands during the late war, has for four or five years been laid open to the depredations of our roving cattle and hogs, and we earnestly hope that those who have the matter in charge, will be enabled to push it to completion in a short time.

DEBATE.-The debate which was postponed from last week, will come off at the Academy, on Saturday evening next. Ques-

"Which exerts the greater influence over man, Hope or Fear ?"

nd Arstin Lock. Negative. W. W. Rowan, Wm. Downey and Harry Moore.

-The Winchester Times says! "It is understood that Gen. Schofield as issued an order directing that a joint posses sion be property at Berryville, held since the close of the war by trustees of the Methodist Epis-

Inhuman Execution in Missouri.

The St. Louis Times of a recent date contains the particulars of the inhuman execution by a mob, in Warrensburg, Mo., of THOMAS W. LITTLE, son of Mr. John Howe Little, formerly of this county. The followconnected with the M. E. Church, South, of ing is the statement as presented by the Times : MATER ON SEASON

"Thomas W. Little and Fred. Myers were arrested in St. Louis on their way South, on the 29th day of May, 1867 charged with com-plicity with the late bank robbery and outrage, at Richmond, in Ray County. They were taken without warrant, on the order of with a success commensurate with their mer- Gov. Fletcher, communicated by telegraph, and sent, not to Ray County, but to Johnson County, and placed in the hands of a mob calling themselves a vigilance committee. We have the statement of Mr. George Wash ngton that Little and Meyers were in the hands of this mob, and by them confined in the county jail at Warrensburg, on Monday, 3d inst. The jail was closely guarded, and Mr. Washington, in company with the mother of the first exhibition, and will only add that the second was but a successful repetition of the first—with only a slight variation of the dow. Upon obtaining from the prisoner the names of persons residing in Dover, Lafayette County, who would testify that at the time of the Richmond outrage he was in Dover, and could not have participated in that act, with the assurance from Little's jailors that he would be held till his friends could return from Dover with the necessary proofs, and that as soon as the testimony of one respon-sible person should establish his innot spece he should be released, Mr. Washington, accompanied by the brother of Little, rode over to Dover and returned, after having traveled about one hundred miles, about midnight on the 4th, with the affidavits of several persons of well attested character and standing, to the effect that both Little and Meyers were in Dover and not in Richmond on the day of the outrage. Mr. Washington was assured he would be heard in the morning on behalf of

his friend, and retired to rest. "About five o'clock in the morning Little was taken out of the jail and hanged just in the edge of Warrensburg. He had on his person at the time his parole as a confederate soldier and prisoner of war, which guaranteed him protection both in person and property. "Little was likewise charged with the robbery of a Mr. Fitzgerald, but on being confronted with Mr. Fitzgerald the latter stated

he was not the person." Mr. Washington produced a number of affidavits procured in Dover in support of Little's innocence. The Times comments with severity upon Gov. Fletcher for placing Little in the hands of an excited mob, and says:

"Nothing can excuse the Warrensburg mob; nothing can excuse Governor Fletcher for complicity, nor any amount of reparation wipe out the wrong. An innocent man has -and by men who are the sworn administrators of the law. The documents which we publish elsewhere are the indisputable proofs of a foul crime of which Governor Fletcher cannot wholly wash his hands."

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, June 22, 1867. We heard of no transactions in Flour today worthy of remark. Sales still confined to retail lots for local consumption. We renew quotations of Friday, viz: Extra Shipping \$10.50@\$11.25; City Mills Super \$10. 50(@\$11.50; Welch's Family \$17; Baltimore high grade Extra, \$16.00@\$16.50.

GRAIN.—The offerings on change to-day were only 558 bushels of Wheat, which sold as follows :- 200 bushels choice Maryland red \$2.50; 225 bushels prime \$2.40; 160 bushels medium \$2.20. Corn seemed good and prices improved two cents, with sales of 9,000 bushels white ordinary to prime at \$1.-05(a)\$1.08; mixed brought \$1.03, and inferior 95 cents; good to prime yellow sold at \$1.11 to \$1.13. Oats sold at 78 cents. Rye \$1.40 to \$1.50 as to quality. GOLD is quoted 138.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., at St. Timothy's church, Baltimore county, Md., by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Andrews, assisted by Rev. Dr. L. Van Bokkelen, JOHN H. FOWLER, of Baltimore county, Md., to NANNIE, daughter of the late John H. McEndree, of Shep-On the 12th inst., at the "Berkeley House," Mar-insburg, by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. JOHN A. TABLER

On the 5th inst., at the home of the bride, in Williamsport, A.d., PETER L. LEMON, Esq., of Berkeley county, Va., and HELEN M. STAKE, Rev. E. Didicr, officiating.

and Miss SARAH FRANCIS CONE, all of Berke-

On Wednesday the 12th inst., at the Toll-Gate, where the groom has resided for twenty years or more, by the Rev. William Hank, Mr. JOHN J. WATKINS to Miss ELIZABETH JANE WILSON,

[Uncle Johnny is somewhat past the time of life hen folks are supposed to be legitimate targetsfor the arrows of capid, but we have his own word for it, that age has no guarantee against the tender sentiment, and what he says must be so. We wish him and his blooming bride an extended life of connubial joy, but we question whether this is not doing him injustice when we consider that he is now verging on his three score years and ten.]

DIED.

In Louisville, Ky., on the 2d inst., of Typhoid Fever, GEORGE BROWN TABB, formerly of Berkeley county, Va., in the 40th year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing the same, which they will find a sure cure for Confementon, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.
May 14, 1867-1y. ERRORS OF YOUTH. DEBATERS.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the religious designs and all the religious properties of the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the religious properties of the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the religious properties of the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the religious properties of the sake of suffering humanity and sake of suffering humanity. cipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit

by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar street, N. York.

May 14, 1867—19. order directing that a joint possession be given to the M. E. Church of the church property at Berryville, held since the close of the war hy trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. This joint possession is to continue until the military authorities determine who are entitled to exclusive occupancy."

Tree to Everybody.

Alarge a pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, P. O. Drawer, 21.

March 26, 1367—6m,

Troy, N. Y.

A Young Lady returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft vuly complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instance in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft vuly complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instance in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft vuly complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instance in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft vuly complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instance, flushed face, she had a soft vuly complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instance, flushed face, she had a soft vuly complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instance, flushed face, she had a soft vuly complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instance, flushed face, she had a soft vuly complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instance in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft vuly complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instance, flushed face, she had a soft vuly complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instance. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she A Young Lady returning to her

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE OF EDWARD LUCAS, DEC'D, In Jefferson County, West Va

IN obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, West Virginia, pronounced a its April term 1867, in a suit in chancery therein depending, in which Robert Rion Lucas and others are Plaintiffs, and Robert Lucas, Administrator of Edward Lucas, deceased, is Defendant, we the undersigned, special commissioners therein appointed, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, in front of Yantis' storeat Harper's Ferry, at 20 clock, On MONDAY, the 29th day of JULY, 1867, a Valuable TRACT OF LAND, containing abou

269 1-4 Acres, known as the "PHILIP COONSTRACT," o "Mountain Retreat," situated East of the Shenandoah River, in the county of Jefferson, about 2 miles from Harper's Ferry.

The Improvements consist of two comfortable LOG TENEMENTS, Good Water, and FINE CONCHARD. This location is admirably adapted to the growth of Fruit of all descriptions, especially Grapes and Peaches. Indeed it is one of the finest fruit farms in this whole section, and is

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

June 25, 1867-tils. Free Press and Lancaster Intelligencer copy til

TO BEAL ESTATE OWNERS! A LL persons in Virginia having Real Estate— such as FARMS, MILLS, FACTORIES, TOWN PROPERTIES and TIMBER LANDS—that they wish to sell, are advised to advertise the same, first

in their own local journals, and next in the HA GERSTOWN MAIL, a newspaper that CIRCULATES 2,500 COPIES WEEKLY, published at Hagerstown, Md., by DECHERT & WA. son. The tide of emigration is now rolling on to Virginia—our Maryland and Pennsylvania larmers are selling off their farms at high prices and seek-ing new homes in our sister State. Those who emigrate, are as a general thing, men of muscle and means, and will aid materially in developing the great catural wealth of "the mother of States."— We are publishing the MARL at a Central point, the very best at which to advertise land. It is very opular as a Real Estate Advertising medium, it pages frequently containing from three to six col-umns of this class of advertising. We have nu-merous orders for the paper from time to time, from persons in Maryland and at a distance, who merely desire it on account of its Land advertising. Our terms are moderate, and we will take pleas ure in answering all letters of enquiry.

By Advertisemen's can be sent to us through the editor of the 'Spirit,' or direct, as the parties may

Address, DECHERT & WASON, Publishers "Mail, Hagerstown, Md. June 25, 1867-2m.

NOTICE.

LEFT my home, in Warren county, near Front Royal, about five weeks ago, my son, FRANK CARTER, who is about 14 years old, near five feet n height, and of a dark color. He is a sprightly boy, with a round face, and a pretty quick talker.
Any information which will lead to his recovery
will be gladly received by his father, who needs his services at home. Parties are cautioned against harboring the said boy, as he left home and is now absent without my consent. ( Any information concerning him may be left at the Barber Shop in Charlestown.

WILLIAM CARTER, June 25, 1867-3t.

FRESH MEAT.

THE undersigned are associated together in the Butchering business, and propose to supply the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity regularly with CHOICE FRESH MEATS in season—such as Mutton, Lamb, Veal and Beef, We shall endeavor to furnish only CHOICE MEATS, slaughtered and dressed in the most ac-

ceptable manuer, and at reasonable charges. We solicit the patronage of the community.

THOMAS JOHNSON,

June 25, 1867—3t. CHAS. G. JOHNSON.

FROM the farm of the subscriber, about six weeks ago, a BLUE BOAR HOG,

STRAYED.

twelve or fourteen months old. He is marked with blue and dark stripes running len ways of his body-slit in the right, and crop of left ear Any information which will lead to his recovery will be thankfully received.

June 25, 1867-3t. CHARLES J. MANNING. LIME FOR SALE.

HAVE on hand Several Hundred Bushels of superior LIME, which I desire to sell. H. B. DAVENPORT.

UST received a choice lot of Segars and Smoking Tobacco, for sale by June 25, 1867. CAMPBELL & MASON.

POSTPONED SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued from the Circuit Court of Jefferson County at the suit of Renchan & Kirwan vs. Joseph Myers and James Myers, I will proceed to sell at Public Auc-tion on the Premises in Myerstown, in said Coun-

TUESDAY, 25th day of JUNE, 1867, THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED Property to-wit: Four head of Cows, one Heifer, Three Calves, ten head of Sheep, Ten head of Hogs, three Shoats, TWO HUNDRED BBLS. OF CORN,

Oats, Rye and Hay, Barshear, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, One CIDER MILL, Blacksmith's Tools, one lot of Iron, Men's and Ladies' Saddles, ONE BUGGY AND HARNESS, Bedsteads and Bedding, A lot of Carpet, Stoves, Bureaus, Cane Bottom and Windsor Chairs, Book Cases, Clocks, Tables, Desks, Sofas and Stands, Sideboard, one Refrigerator,

Copper Ketties, Shovels and Tongs, Sausage Machine and Stuffer, Andirons, Knives and Forks, &c., Also, on THURSDAY, JUNE 27th 1867 In the Store Room lately occupied by Charles John

son, in CHARLESTOWN, THE ENTIRE Stock of Goods Of the Store at Myerstown, consisting of Calicoes, Brown and Blesched Cotton,

Mousin, Flannels, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Saddle Collars, Whips, Halters, Salt, Nails, Earthen, Wooden and Queensware. Hardware, Spices,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Perfumery, TOYS, and many other articles ned such as are usually kept in a country 63-Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. TERMS—CASH. No property to be removed

ntil paid for.
T. W. POTTERFIELD, Sheriff. J. D. POTTERFIELD, Auctioneer. June 18, 1507.

Of-The above Sales will POSITIVELY take place as stated above.

T.W. PO'TTERFIELD, Sheriff. WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

THE undersigned are constantly manufacturing and have now on hand at "Porter's Factory," a very large and complete stock of WOOLLEN GOODS such as Blankets, Flannels, Falled and Plaid Linseys, Tweeds, Beaver Cloths, Goods for Boys' Wear, Coverlet's and in fact, everything pertaining to a well appointed establishment, to which they invite the attention of Wool Growers, or any others in want of serviceuble goods.

Persons from a distance need have no fear of being unable to procure such goods as they need from us this year, as our stock is adequate to any demand that may be made upon it, and upon moderate terms.

erate terms.

(af-Cash paid for Wool.

(cf-Address, Rippon P. O. Jefferson county, Va.

TIMBERLAKE, YOUNG & CO.

June 4, 1867-3m Free Press, Clarke Journal and Leesburg Washingtonian copy 3 months.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. INTENDING to publish a new DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR about the 1st of JULY, which we will scatter broadcast over Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the more Northern States, we respectfully ask all persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of our agency, to send or hand us a description of their LANDS, &c., by the 25th of this month. Every effort will be made to obtain purchasers for all properties on our books.

BROWN & ENGLE,

Jane 19, 1867 Real Estate Agents.

June 13, 1867 Real Estate Agents. FRESH Chesapeake Oysters, for sale by TRUSSELL & CO. AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

RANSON & DUKE, HAWKS' COACH FACTORY BUILDING. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO.

LTAVE in Store and for Sale Geiser's Pat. Threshing Machine, McCormick's Reaper and Mower, Self-Operating Hay & Grain Horse Rakes,

CORN CULTIVATORS, GRAIN CRADLES (GOOD ARTICLE AT \$5.) EXTRA HEAVY SNATHES,

ENGLISH & AMERICAN GRAIN SCYTHES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GRASS SCYTHES WHET STONES AND RIFLES, 20 DOZEN HARVEST RAKES, (BEST IN MARKET. CISTERN PUMPS, (ALL KINDS,)

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, HAND GARDEN PLOWS. HORSE FORKS (FOR UNLOADING HAY,) CHURNS OF ALL KINDS,

A FULL STOCK OF EXTRAS FOR McCOR-MICK'S AND PAGE'S REAPERS.

HORSE SHOES AND HORSE SHOE NAILS, TRACE, BREAST, HALTER & OTHER CHAINS H. M. BAKER'S WHEAT FAN, (WARRANTED.) JOHN'S IMPROVED PRESERVATIVE PAINT for Metal Roofs, Iron Railing, Agricultural Tools, &c. A single coat forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint. The best and cheapest paint in use. June 18, 1867.

NEW STORE AND NEW STOCK, "OLD VALLEY BANK,"

CHARLESTOWN.

THE subscriber has just opened at the well-known store-room opposite the old "Valley Bank," a new and carefully selected

STOCK OF GOUDS, which it is his purpose to sell on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully solicits a call, as his desire is to furnish the best article the market can produce, and at a profit only as Low nown as the Lowest! His supply will be increased from time to time as the wants of the public may require, or the demands of his customers suggest, as his arrangements are ample to the supply of any and every article in his line, at a short notice, and on as good terms as can be procured elsewhere in the county. article in his line, at a short notice, and on as good terms as can be procured elsewhere in the county. Among the present stock on hand may be found—GROCERIES, of all kinds and descriptions; LIQUORS, consisting of Brandies, Wines, Whis kies, Gin, Porter, &c., warranted superior to any other stock in the county. Also, a cheaper, though very good article of "Harvest Whiskey," by the gallon, barrel or otherwise; WARE—a select assortment of Queens and Glass, Wooden and Tin, Stone and Crockery Ware; TOBACCO—for chewing, of cheap quality, as also the very best brands Smoking Tobacco of all descriptions;

CANNED FRUITS, Oysters, Sardines, Spices, Peppers. Vinegars, Mustards, Oils Scotch Her-rings, Cheese, Crackers, &c.; UNFECTIONS, a general fresh Lemons, Oranges and Pine Apples; FISH—all kinds in season, but for the present the real Potomac Herring, as cheap as they can be pro-

cured in the county;
ALSO-Ground Alum and Fine Salt. Having a spacious wareroom, he will make it a speciality to supply all articles of HOUSE-KEEPING FURNITURE, that the wants of the community may require, and those in need would do well to give him their orders before going elsewhere. At present on hand Cottage Bedsteads, Martresses—Hair and Shuck; Matting, one and a half yards wide, and very cheap; Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Waiters, Chairs of

all descriptions, &c.

An examination of the stock on hand solicited. JACOB B. BROWN, Agent. May 21, 1867.

NEW GOODS.

AM now opening a Fresh supply of New Goods, embracing in part, a nice variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Ging-hams, Plaid Domestics, Cassimeres, Cottonades and Linen Goods. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHOES. for Men, Ladies; Boys and Misses; Gentlemen and Ladies' Fur, Wool and Straw Hats and Caps; a

complete stock of Notions, Queensware, Tinware, Wooden, Earthen and Hardware; Carpeting, Oil Cloth and Matting; Patent Medicines, Drugs, Spices and Essences; Varnish, Paints and Brushes, Spirits of Turpentine, Linseed, Fish and Coal Oils; a full stock of Groceries for Harvest— COFFEE, TEA, CHOCOLATE,

SUGARS, SYRUPS, Molasses, Rice Potomac Herring, &c., &c. It is my purpose to keep my stock complete at all times, embracing everything usually found in a country store, and to sell at short profits, giving my customers the full benefit of the recent decline in goods. Any amount of Wool wanted at the highest market prices in Cash and Trade Country est market prices, in Cash and Trade. Country

03- A large lot of Lumber on hand.
13- Thankful for past favors, Irespectfully solicit continuance of the same. Duffield's, June 11, 1867, J. S. MELVIN. Aisquith & Bro.



DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES. RE prepared to furnish everything in their line A upon the most favorable terms. They have in store the largest and most complete stock of goods they have ever offered to the public. Their stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Patent and Family Medicines, is endless in variety. They call the attention of Country Physicians to such articles as are used in their practice, feeling confident they can make it to their interest to

buy from them instead of going to Baltimore. DRUGGISTS' FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, Preparations for Dyeing, Preserving and Dressing the Hair, Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes, Combs, Dressing, Fine, &c., is equal to that of any similar establishment in the Valley.

Prescriptions entrusted to them will be comnded with neatness and accuracy.

Persons wishing a supply of PAINTS; OILS, WINDOW GLASS, Dyes, Varnishes, Colors and everything in the line of Painter's Materials, will find their stock large and as cheap as they can be sold anywhere: A fine assortment of paper and envelopes for Ladies or office use.

They are the wholesale Distributing Agents for the Morning Star Bitters Company for this and Clarke counties. Merchants wishing them by the Case can procure them at the Company's wholesale

All the above mentioned goods they offer at low figures for CASH. No goods sold on credit.

Persons owing them will please come forward and settle. Customers will bear in mind that they do not do a credit business. When indulgence is given, accounts must be settled on the lst of

SILK CLOAKS JUST received at the Baltimore Price Store, a large assortment of Silk Clocks. June 18, 1867. J GOLDSMITH. 3-4, 4.4, 5-4, 10-4 Bleached and Unbleached

Price Store.

A full line of Ginghams and American Plaids, just received at the Baltimore Price Store,

A full line of Table Linens and Towelings, just received at the Baltimore Price Store.

A full line of Calicoes, Delaines and White Goods, just received at the Baltimore Price Store.

A full line of Dress Buttons, Bugle Trimmings, and Notions in general, just received at the Baltimore Price Store.

Silk and Gingham Sun Umbrellas, just received at the Baltimore Price Store.

Ready-Made Clothing, Cassimeres and Cassinetts for Men and Boy's Wear, just received at the Baltimore Price Store,

Trunks of all descriptions, just received at the Baltimore Price Store.

J. GOLDSMITH.

June 18, 1867.

FRESH ARRIVAL —Just received another lot of those celebrated American Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks—all warranted for one year.— FOR SALE, at the Baltimore Price Store, two large Wagon or Machine Ganvas Covers.

June 13, 1867.

J. GOLDSMITH. PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES A. L. MC'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. No. 40, St. Paul Street. Baltimore, DRACTICES in the State and United States Cou P and pays particular attention to the prosection of claims against the General Government.

January 2d 1866—tf.

EDWARD E. COOKE.] ANDREW E. KENNEDY LAW CARD. COOKE & KENNEDY. WILL attend to office business in Jefferson, and will practice regularly in the Courts of Clarke and Frederick, and in any other of the adjacent counties where the test oath is not required.

OFFICE—In the Valley Bank Building. rlestown, May 1, 1866.

> DR. WM. A. MC'CORMICK, Dentist,

WILLvisit Charlestown, professionally, the second Monday, and remain till Saturday, of June, July, August, September, October, November and April 23, 1867-tD. DR. C. T. RICHARDSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE-AT THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. A M. FORREST, CHARLESTOWN. 13-Special attention given to cases of OPERA-TIVE SURGERY.

> DR. J. V. SIMMONS, STENTIST.

HAVING permanently located here, tenders his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of fferson and adjoining counties in all operations rtaining to DENTAL SURGERY. After an exerience of nearly ten years, he feels confident that e can please all who favor him by their patronage. ARTIFICIAL TEETH, mounted upon English and American Rubber, in the very best manner and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

My TERMS SHALL BE MODERATE, and made known previous to operating if desired. He can be found, at all times during the day at his office in the CARTER HOUSE, Charles own, Va. ... Unexceptionable references given when de sired. [July 24, 1866-1y.]

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. CHARLES W. GOLDSBOROUGH, offers his professional services to the citizens, in the vicinity of Summit Point, Jefferson county, Va. His residence is at the farm lately owned by Gurdon H. Pendleton, Esq. May 7, 1867-tf.

> THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE DUNBAR FEMALE SEMINARY, WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA,

FOR 1866-67. FTER the final examinations, Monday, Tues-A day and Wednesday, the 23d, 24th and 25th, on the evening of the day last named, the Rev. WM. DENT HANSON of Martinsburg, will preach the Annual Sermon. On Thursday morning at II o'clock, Col. WM ARNETT of Clarke county, will deliver the Annual Address. The reading of reports and the Musical Soirce will occupy Thursday evening. PHILIP WILLIAMS, President Board of Visitors. June 18: 1867-F. P.

STEVENS HOUSE, 21, 23, 25 & 27, Broadway, New York, OPPOSITE BOWLING GREEN. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THESTEVENSHOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is es-cially suitable to merchants and business men it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel-and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well-went lated—provided with gas and water, the attendance is prompt and respectful

water—the attendance is prompt and respectful— and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our Guests.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,

June 11. 1867—6m. Proprietors Proprietors. FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF WHEELING. CAPITAL, ..... \$ 150,000. DIRECTORS: T. P. Shallcross, George Mendel, Samuel McClellan, T. H. Logan, J. S. Rhode, J. H. Hobbs,

G. W Franzheim. James N. Vance. Alex. Laughlin, THIS company now having been organize I for A years, and in that time done a successful business, is still prepared to take risks at fair rates on Buildings of all kinds, Merchandise, Manufacturing Establishments, Furniture, Steambouts Cargoes on the Western Rivers and Lakes. This company offers superior inducements to Farmers, whereby they can be insured on Dwellings Furniture, Barns and contents, for three or five years at reduced rates. years at reduced rates.

This being a home institution, with the largest capital and surplus of any company in the State and composed of some ninery-four stockholders, most of whom are among our best business men, recommends itself to the favorable consideration

of the insuring public, and solicits their patronage Applications for Insurance will receive promp West Virginia. 20, Monroe Street, Wheeling, N. C. ARTHUR, Secretary. SAM'L McCLELLAN, President. GEORGE MENDEL, Vice President. C M COEN Special Agent.

EDW. M. AISQUITH, Agent, Charlestown. NEW HYMN BOOKS! WE have just received the new Psalms and Hymns, approved by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, at its meeting in Memphis, Tenn., Nov'r, 1866.

CAMPBELL & MASON.

WANTED. TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND
BUSHELS OF CORN, for which the highest
Cash price will be paid, to be delivered at the Old
Furnace, on the Potomac River. Farmers are invited to give me u call.
My Post Office is Harper's
Ferry.

ADAM COCKRELL. Ferry. April 16, 1867-3m\*

REAPERS AND MOWERS AT REDUCED PRICES. MAVING secured the agency for the sale of the Celebrated Excelsior Reaper & Mower, which for neatness, compactness, durability and quality of work, we defy competition, these machines will be sold with a guarantee to do what we represent them. Callat our Machine Shop and see one, and judge for yourselves.

105 To secure a machine orders must be sent in early, as the supply is limited.
WEIRICK & WELLER.

Charlestown, June 4, 1867. FOR SALE OR HIRE. No. 1 DORSEY REAPER, in first rate order, A No. 1 DURSET REAL BR., in an action of the sold low or hared to a responsible man to cut his crop, We will give him the choice to pay for the machine or the hire at the end of harvest.

WEIRICK & WELLER. June 18, 1867-F. P.

A T the "Valley Confectionary." Oranges, Lemons, Candles, Raisins, and Nats of all kinds. June 4, 1867. HENRY DUMM. SPECIAL NOTICE. PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Grady & Co., will please make payment. We think we have been quite liberal in ex-

NEW ARRIVAL

tending credit, and hope they will be prompt in making payment. GRADY & CO. SPECIAL NOTICE. OUR Accounts to the lat of May are ready; all persons indebted to us will please come forward and settle.

May 7:1867.

May 7, 1867. WE TAKE CENUINE 50 ct Notes with Ladies' heads on also 50 and 25 ct. Short Notes; in exchange to goods.

TRUSSELL & CO. DRESS GOODS.

I AM in receipt of an assortment of handsome DRESS GOODS, and respectfully solicit an inspection by the Public.

June 18, 1867.

H. L. HEISKELL. JUST received a supply of Bidwell's Coal Oil Axle Grease for Carriages, Wagons, &c., warranted K EROSENE OIL-just received, at 55 cents per

[WM. M. SNYDER.] [ADAM LINK.] SNYDER & LINE. DUFFIELDS. JEFFERSON COUNTY, WEST VA., WILL keep on hand and order all kinds of AG-RICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as

REAPERS, MOWERS, DRILLS, HORSE RAKES. HAY HOISTERS,

CORN SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS both hand and power.

Ploughs, Harrows, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Mowing
Scythes, Grain Cradles, Hand Rakes, &c.

Will also furnish PLASTER, GUANOS, and all
kinds of FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, &c. We would
recommend for the barvest, WOOD'S SELF-RAKE

either single or combined. This is a two horse Machine, and the only Self-Rake Reaper that has the advantage of the lever by which the driver can raise it over Stones or Stumps a foot high. While passing along the lever will be found a great advantage in taking up lodged Grain, as it will do it without regard to the manner in which it lays. It rakes a perfect sheaf, and has an entire side delivery, and by the driver pressing his foot on a treadle, the sheaf can be made any size desired.—The Mower Attachment only requires the Ground Wheels, Tongue, and Seat of the Reaper, and you have a perfect joint-bar Mower.

13-Samnles can be seen at Duffields or Summit Point. Warranted to perform as recommended, or can be returned without charge. All orders will receive prompt attention.

May 14, 1867—tf. Reaper & Mower,

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND J. W. Bradley's Celebrated Patent DUPLEX. ELLEPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRT. THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the Single A Spring, but will presenve their PERFECT and GRACEFUL SHAPE when three or four ORDINARY Skins will have been theown aside as useless.—
The Hoops are covered with double and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered, preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, &c.

THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great comport and Pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elleptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Rail Road Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Prom-ENADE and House Daess, as the Skirt can be rolded when in use, to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Darss, an inval uable quality in crinoline, not found in any Single A LADY having enjoyed the PLEASURE, COMFORT and great CONVENIENCE of wearing the DUPLEX ELLEPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY WILL

never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For CHILDREN, MISSES and YOUNG LADIES they are The Duplex Elleptic is a great favorite with all ladies, and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD. To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in Crinoline, viz: Superior QUALITY, PERFECT MANUFACTURE, STYLISH SHAPE and FINISH, FLEXIBILITY, DUBABILITY COMFORT and ECONOMY, enquire for J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLEPTIC, or Double Spring W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLEPTIC, or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

CAUTION—To guard against imposition, be particular to notice that skirts offered as "DUPLEX," have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elleptic Steel Springs," upon the waistband—none others are genuine. Also notice that every Hoop will admit of a pin being passed through the centre thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their passed through the control of the secret of their passed through the secret of the sec

FOR SALE in all stores where FIRST CLASS skirts are sold, throughout the United States and Manufactured by the sole owners of the Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Sts.,

FLEXIBILITY and STRENGTH, and a combination not

be found in any other Skirt.

June 4, 1867-3m. WANTED. \$27.60 PER DAY.

"GENTS wanted, ladies and gentlemen, in every A GENTS wanted, ladies and gentlemen, in every A County in the United States, to sell the Ink Powders of the American Ink Company. The powder sells for forty cents per package, and will make ink enough to fill fifty bottles of the size usually retailed at ten cents per bottle. A smart agent can sell a gross of it a day, and clear \$27.60. The ink can be made from the powder in three minutes in common boiling water. It is a perfect black ink, the best in the world. It flows easily, does not corrode the pen a particle, never gums up, is not injured by freezing, and its color will last forever.

Every family in America will buy it, as a package will last a family for years, and ink can be made in will last a family for years, and ink can be made in small quantities as wanted. With each gross we send a thousand circulars, with testimonials from clergymen, lawyers, teachers, merchants, commercial colleges, editors, &c., and the agent's name on the bills. Only one person will be made agent for a county. The first one sending Thirty Dollars for a gross, will receive it by return express, together with one thousand circulars and the right to sell in the county he or she designates. If others send for the same county, the money will be returned to them free of expense. To make sure one had better designates everal counties, either of which had better designateseveral counties, either of which he or she will take. Send for trade list and circulars if you dare run the risk of waiting, or send the money for a gross. Letters addressed to the May-or, Postmaster, cashiers of the banks, or the express agents of this city, will show that the business is honorably and squarely conducted. An Int Pow-uer will be sent by mail to any address, free of charge, on receipt of forty cents.

Address, writing your name, town, county and State distinctly, AMERICAN INK COMPANY, Vanchester, N. H.

THOMAS W. LANE, Clerk for the Company and Special Agent. June 11, 1867.

The Ball Opened:

CLEAR THE TRACK! NOW is the time to buy your goods from the undersigned, who has just received at his New Store in Rippon, Va., a well selected stock of GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, DRUGS, TOBACCO,

Snuff, Tinware, Hardware. Also, agent for the sale of Stonet raker's Medicines. Ladies' Morocco Boots, do. Calf, Men's Brogans, Boys' and Chil-dren's shoes. Also a full line of NOTIONS of Argan Call at the Cheap Store, Sign of the Red Flag, North end of Rippon. M. B. FRYER. May 28, 1867.

TO THE PUBLIC. TENDER my thanks to the public for the liberal 1 patronage I received during the last two years, while doing business for the firm of G. W. Leisenwhile doing business for the firm of G. W. Leisenring & Co., and hope by courtesy and accommadation to meet with a continuance of the same. I
propose to sell as low as similar articles can be
purchased elsewhere in this market, and to give
full satisfaction, both in quality and prices. I will
also take in exchange for goods. Dried Fruit, Butter, Eggs. Rags, &c. The public are especially
invited to call and examine my stock. No trouble

to show goods,

Respectfully yours,

May 28, 1867.

M. B. FRYER. CALL AND BE SUPPLIED. JUST received at the New Store in Rippon, No. 1
J Syrup and Molasses, Prime Rio Coffee, Brown Sugars, Crushed do., Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, Kerosene Oil, Rosin Soap, Dairy Salt, Candles, Pepper, Allspice, Baking Soda, Nutmegs, Cloves, Indigo, Starch, Sugar and Water Crackers, Mason's Blacking, Blacking Brushes, Lemons and Oranges, Figs and Raisins, Fresh Oysters, Sardines, Lemon and Raspberry Syrups.

May 2, 1867.

M. B. FRYER.

I HAVE FOUND SOMETHING AT HALLTOWN! W HAT is it? Nothing more or less than BOOTS AND SHOES,

old ones.

The subscriber does not think it necessary to say much, but he invites a call, well satisfied that he can please all who favor him with their work.

I. VINGER. Halltown, May 21, 1867-1y. WANTED TO BUY,

of all descriptions. NEW SHOES made out of

2. ) TONS of old Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, for which 75 cents per cwt. will be paid in CASH. WEIRICK & WELLER. Apr. 23, 1867. POTOMAC HERRING AND SHAD. No. 1 Family Herring, Shad and Shad Roe, by the barrel, ½ bbl., ½ bbl. or kit, just received and for sale by TRUSSELL & CO. May 28, 1867.

"ARCTIC SODA." OUR Fountain is now, and will be kept in opera-tion during the summer season, and those who wish to indulge in a glass of cold and sparkling Arctic Soda Water, are invited to give us a call. May 14, 1867. CAMPBELL & MASON. A HANDSOME assortment of Ladies' Dress Buttons and Dress Trimmings, at April 30. M. BEHREND'S. MECHANICAL.

DAVID H. COCKRILL, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., Virginia.

FOR the very liberal patronage extended to me since my release from imprisonment at the Old Capitol," I tender my sincere thanks.

Having had an experience of years in the CARPENTER & HOUSE JOINING BUSINESS. and now in command of a corps of competent workmen; and having on hand a supply of valuable building material. I am fully prepared to execute all work entrusted to me, speedily, in the best manner, and to the entire satisfaction of all who Particular attention given to the drawing of class and specifications.

DAVID H. COCKRILL.

November 13, 1866—1.

JULIUS C. HOLMES. HOUSE CARPENTER AND BUILDER NFORMS the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick & Berkeley Counties, that he has opened a

CARPENTER AND JOINING SHOP, in Charlestown, and will attend to REPAIRING of HOUSES and will CONTRACT for BUILDINGS.
All work will be done in the neatest and most work-man-like manner, and at a moderate rate. On hand, Lumber, Door Frames, Window Sash, &c.

Ty-COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work. for work All who want their work done promptly and neatly, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Shop adjoining the Blacksmith shop of Mr Hiram O'Bannon.

April 16, 1867—tf.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

SHOE-FINDINGS AND LEATHER. BANTZ & WACHTER, Have opened, in connection with their Tannery, a LEATHER & SHOE-FINDING STORE,

At No. 61, West Patrick Street, (BELOW BARTGIS' HOTEL.) FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND. where they will keep on hand a generalassortment of LEATHER and SHOE-FINDINGS, such as

Hemlock Sole Oak Sole,
Calf, Kip, Upper Sheep, French Calf,
Harness, Bridie, Skirting and Morocco;
Linings, Binding, Lasts, Boot Trees,
Crimping Boards, Shoe Hammers and Knives,
Bristles, Thread, Tacks, Wax, and in fact everything a shoe mn ufacturer may want in his business, which we will sell as cheap as can be bought in any city. Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock before pur-

well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

My They will also keep constantly on hand a full supply of ever y variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOE UPPERS, ready-fitted for bottoming.

TERMS—CASH.

To persons from this section, our city presents the advantage of enabling them to visit us, make their purchases, and return the same day, giving them several hours in the city.

HIDES bought at the Store, or at the Tannery at the end of West Church street. We will also receive HIDES in exchange for LEATHER, or any other material in our line.

BANTZ & WACHTER,

BANTZ & WACHTER, No. 61, West Patrick street, Frederick February 26, 1967—6m.\*

Messrs. D. Humphreys & Co. Messrs. D. Humphreys & Co.

Gents:—Having tried several different kinds of Washing Macnines and none of them giving me satisfaction, and hearing of your "King of the West," or "American Champion," I horrowed one of them from a neighbor. I got the use of it for three weeks. The first week I followed the printed directions. The next chine did much better. I now think that my family understand the machine completely, and we would not take double its cost for it, provided we could

NO HUMBUG.

understand the machine completely, and we would not take double its cost for it, provided we could not get another of the same kind. I am farming, and have seen some of the worst soiled clothes that I ever saw in my life washed perfectly clean. I advise my friends to buy the machine by all means.

Very respectfully,

May 28, 1867.

GEO. W. FABB. "KING OF THE WEST."

Respectfully, BENJAMIN B. WELSH.

CHABLESTOWN. W. VA. April 26, 1867. HUMPHREYS & CO., GENTLEMEN :- I desire to add my teanony to to that of others as to the merits of your ashing Machine. I consider it first rate, and think that every Family that can buy one should

STILL-ANOTHER CHANCE. HAVE all the NEGATIVES I made in Charles-I town, and will furnish PHOTOGRAPHS from them at 25 CENTS a piece. Orders sent by mail attended to promptly. Enclose the money by mail

NOTICES.

10 Address me as follows Box 147, Charlottesville, Va.

March 19, 1867—6m. NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that I have appointed JNO.

F. SMITH, as my Agent, with Power of Attorney to settle up the accounts of the estate of Henry Swimley, deceased, of which I am Administrator. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and pay the same, and allpersons having claims against the said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. JNO. W. SWIMLEY, Administrator.

63-Mr. Smith is also my agent to collect all sonds and Accounts due me individually.

May 21, 1867-3m.\*

J. W. S. CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-Part-nership under the firm of STARRY & LOCK, for the purpose of conducting the Produce Com-mission and Forwarding Business at the Charles-J D. STARRY,

To the Farmers, Millers and Others IN THE COUNTIES OF JEFFERSON & CLARKE. HAVING associated ourselves in business for the purposes of the above Card, we will pay for Wheat, Flour, Corn and all other kinds of Producs the highest market prices in Cash, or will receive and forward on Commission, making sales and returns in the shortest time.

STARRY & LOCK. Charlestown Depot, Jan, 15, 1867. STILL THEY COME! MORE BEAUTIFUL AND BECOMING. IF the Ladies will only call at Mrs. A. C. Mitchell's, they can be suited in the Summer Styles of

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS AND RIBBONS. Having just returned from Baltimore, we pledge ourselves to present to view the latest and most fashionable summer Styles. Call, Ladies; no trou-ble to show goods. Hats the order of Sun Umbreilas. Bonnets to suit all ages.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO.
June 11, 1867. [F. P.] FISH FOR SALE!

50,000 HERRING, Potomac Catch, 2,000 SHAD, do. uo.

I will warrant and defend them.

JAMES McGRAW. Harper's Ferry, June 11, 1867-3t. TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

STILL have, of the very best quality-safely

THE subscriber has on hand a very large stock of GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, which is being PAINTS OF ALL COLORS. good and cheap, may be obtained—such as GAI-TERS, FINE BOOTS, COARSE WORK, and work

The style of business carried on here is the nogouging system, the proprietor believing honesty to be the best policy.

J. M. DECAULNE.

Harper's Ferry, June 4, 1867—3m.

Look at This! A T the old and well established STOVE AND TINWARE HOUSE of MILLER & SMITH, in Charlestown, the public will find a superb as-sortment of STOVES, and a stock of Tinware

never surpassed, if equalled, in this town, all of which will be sold upon the most accommodating terms. Farmers and Honse-keepers, your atten-tion is called to this supply. Come and consult May 21, 1867.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS! WE are now manufacturing and have on hand for sale, a number of the celebrated GRIGGS' PLOWS, which we recommend to the farming community. Call and getone on trial, and if it does not give entire satisfaction, return it.

April 23, 1867. WEIRICK & WELLER. W HITE and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Choculate &c. just received by June 4. D. HOWELL. June 4.

The Murdered Woman's Family.

Messrs. Cole and Knox returned vesterday from Essex county, whither they went to ascertain such further particulars as were accessible relating to the wife of J. J. Phillips, and throwing light upon her fate. They reached the residence of the widow Pitts on Saturday, and found the family entirely ignorant of the supposed murder of Mrs. Phillips, formerly Emma Pitts. The family consisted of the aged widow, two daughters, and one son, B. F. Pitts, Jr. They reside in Es-

sex county near the Caroline boundary.

The probable fate of Mrs. Phillips was communicated first to the son, whose grief was so uncontrollable that the other members of the family were necessarily immediately informed of the matter. The officers represent that they have never witnessed a scene of deeper distress. Mrs. Phillips seemed to have been the centre of the attachments of the family, and the news of her fate was a dreadful shock to them. Their grief soon brought sympathizers, and the neighbors came to condole with them, soon filling the house. Mrs. Phillips seemed to have been greatly beloved in the vicinity, and was represented with one accord as a young woman of the gentlest and most affectionate disposition.

When feelings were somewhat composed the family were questioned by the officers with reference to Phillips and his wife, and a good many facts were gathered to be used in the trial. We may generally, state the main points as follows:

J. J. Phillips was in the Confederate army, and being taken sick in the neighborhood of Mrs. Pitts's found shelter and attendance in her house, where he remained about nine months. Miss Emma Pitts was exceedingly kind and attentive to him. Her gentle ministrations during his sickness were gratefully acknowledged by him. Gratitude gave place to a warmer sentiment, which being reciprocated by the lady, they were married on the 13th July, 1865. Mrs. Phillips was twentyfive or thirty years of age, and older than her husband. She was in delicate health,

supposed to be consumptive.

Phillips only remained with his wife three weeks after the marriage. He then absented himself about six months. Returning, he remained only a few weeks, and was again absent some five months. The neighbors considered his conduct unpardonable, and much censure was cast upon him, his wife always earnestly defending him. She always treated him with the most devoted affection upon each of his visits to her mother's.

Matters proceeded in this way until February last, when he went to Essex to bring his wife to Henrico. He left Essex with her between the 15th and 18th of February, taking the cars at Milford Depot on the Fredericksburg railroad.

Since then the family have had no information of her whereabouts, save through Phil- PAT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS MADE BY lips's letters, of which there were several .-The officers procured the last letter received | MADAME H. A. PERRIGO. from him. It is dated "River View on James river, May 14." This place, it is be lieved, is entirely fictitious. He states that he was living with a Dr. Dorsett, ten miles below Richmond. No such person lives thereabouts, and Phillips was all the time em-

ployed by Mr. Turner. He spoke in previous letter of the comfortable manner in which he and his wife were getting along-speaking of household matters, her success in raising chickens, &c. He threw in, however, occasional reference to the health of the locality. It was very sickly, &c. In the last letter, in addition to this suggestion for alarm with her family, Phillips informs B. F. Pitts that his wife has a whitlow on her finger, occasioned by sewing, which gives a great deal of pain, rendering the administration of morphine necessary. The doctor, he said, feared lock jaw! He speaks of family matters; wants to know how his sister-in-law and a certain young gentleman are getting on, and wants to move to Essex; wants Pitts to get him a situation. This letter was brought up by the officers.

Mrs. Pitts and her daughters described accurately the clothing of Mrs. Phillips, which corresponded exactly with that found upon the body in Drinker's woods. Unfortunately a part only of that clothing is preserved .-Under the order of the Mayor of Richmond, several pieces of the garments taken from the body were turned over to the Chief-of-Police of this city. They were placed in the Old Market station and were, strange to say, recently sold as rags for the paper mill by the negro man who attends the place! Fortunately several pieces are yet in the hands of Mr. Cole, and they will be produced at the trial. It will be remembered that a breastpin found upon the body was lost by a gentleman who brought it to town the day after the discovery, to advertise it with the hope of getting a clue to the name of the murdered person. This pin, the officers say, was accurately described by the ladies.

B. F. Pitts had answered the last letter of Phillips; but accidently the answer was not sent to the post-office, and this letter the officers also obtained. It is very friendly and

The exact day of the departure of Phillips and his wife from Essex will be ascertained before the trial. Mrs. Brown met them after their arrival in this city on Eighth street, and knowing Mrs. P., greeted her cordially, and was introduced by her to Phillips as her husband. The dates are here important, and are no doubt easily ascertained. Mr. Dowden, toll-keeper on the Williamsburg road, saw a man and woman pass by in a wagon in the afternoon and in a half hour or so the man returned alone. This was a day or two before the body was discovered. The thread of this mysterious and shocking affair being discovered, much more will probably be developed. In leaving Essex, Phillips put his wife's clothing in a trunk without a lock and without a name upon it, leaving his own trunk which was a better one and had his name upon it, behind.

Phillips, it is understood, had not informed his relatives of his marriage, and he denied that he was married when arrested. Officer the Pitts family and their deep distress, Phillips drew his hat down over his eyes for awhile, and, raising his head, inquired for Colonel Spalding, one of his counsel.

WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES!

WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES!

The best Domestic Ginghams, Plaid Cottons and Check. Also, a large variety of FANCY GOODS. The above Goods will be sold at the lowest Baltimore prices. The stock of Sugars, Goffees, as we are sure that our stock of Sugars, Gof Cole visited him yesterday, and informed

Considering the letters of Phillips, and their allusions to prevalent unhealthiness of the locality, (as healthy a region as any,) and the last alarm he gave as to the critical condition of the wife, it may be inferred that a plan was being worked out for the final announcement of her death by disease. The 14th May letter arrived at this crisis. But oursuing this theory, we may imagine just there a terrible pause. Here was a second murder! calling up all the horrors of the first, and involving new perils, new dangers

of detection!

But this extraordinary murder will be soon fully investigated. The Rev. Dr. Baynham, who married Phillips, one of the Misses Pitts, and B. F. Pitts will arrive here to-morrow, whether in time for the investigation of the case we do not know. They will come on the Fredericksburg railroad.

PRODUCED by the use of Prof. DE BREUX FRISTED AND TRAIL TO THE SER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the use of Prof. DE BREUX FRISTED AND TRAIL TO THE SER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Parist and London with the most gratifying results. Does no lejury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, \$1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free.—Address BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 285 River St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States.

[Richmond Dispatch.

CRISPER COMA. Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes and radiant hair,
Whose curling tendrils soft entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA. For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy

Missive Curls. By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousend fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, scaled and postpaid for \$1.

Address all orders to

W. L. CLARK & CO, Chemists,
No. 3 West Farette street, Syracuse, N. Y.
March 26, 1867—1y.

DEPARATOR CAPPILLI. Throw away your false frizzes, your switches, your Destructive of comfort, and not worth a fig; 'wig, Come aged, come youthful, come ugly and fair, And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.

REPARATOR CAPILLI. For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face, it has no equal. It will force the heard to grow upon the smoothest face in from five to eight weeks, or hair upon bald heads in from two to three months. A few ignorant practitioners have asserted that there is nothing that will force or hasten the growth of the hair or beard. Their assertions are false, as thousands of living witnesses (from their own experience) can bear witness But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the spurious? It certainly is difficult, as nine-tenths of the different preparations advertised for the hair and beard are tainly is difficult, as nine-tenths of the different preparations acvertised for the hair and beard are entirely worthless, and you may have already thrown away large amounts in their purchase. To such we would say, try the Reparator Capilli; it will cost you nothing unless it fully comes up to our representations. If your Druggist does not keep it, send us one dollar and we will forward it, postpaid, together with a receipt for the money, which will be returned you on application, providing entire satisfaction is not given. Address, W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Fayette st, Syracuse, N. Y. March 26, 1867—1y.

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all, To young and to old, to great and to small; The beauty which once was so precious and rare, 1s free for all, and all may be fair.

BY THE USE OF CHASTELLAR'S

WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL, For Improving and Beautifying the Complexion THE most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth it quickly removes. Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect toilet.--Upwards of 30,000 bottles were sold during the past ear, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,

285 River St., Troy, N. Y. March 26, 1867.-1y.

ASTROLOGY, THE WORLD ASTONISHED THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST.

CHE reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from dolefu events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marriages and tells you the very day you will marriages and tells you the very day you will marriages and tells you the very day you will marriages and tells you the very day you will marriage. the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be mest successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament—the melific stars that overcome and predominate in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and fixed stars at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee with likeness and all desired information, \$1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them,—Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, exclosing a small lock of hair. Address,

MADAME H. A. PERRIGO,

P.O. DRAWER 293, BUFFALO, N. Y.

March 26, 1867—1y.

AFFLICTED! SUFFER NO MORE!

WHEN by the use of Dr JOINVILLE'S ELIX-IR you can be cured permanently, and at a

The astonishing success which has attended this The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine for Physical and Nervous Weakness, General Debility and Prostration, Loss of Muscular Energy, Impotency, or any of the consequences of youthful indiscretion, renders it the most valuable preparation ever discovered.

It will remove all nervous affections, depression,

excitement, incapacity to study or business, loss of memory, confusion, thoughts of self-destruction, fears of insanity, &c. It will restore the appetite, renew the health of those who have destroyed, it by sensual excess or evil practice.
Young Men, be humbugged no more by "Quack Doctors, and ignorant practit oners, but send with-out delay for the Elixer, and be at once restored to health and happiness A Perfect Cure is Guaran-teed in every instance. Price \$1, or four bottles to

One bottle is sufficient to effect a cure in all ordi-ALSO, DR. JOINVILLES SPECIFIC PILLS, for the speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Urethral Discharges, Gravel, Stricture, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures effected in from one to five days. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary while using them, nor does their action in any manner interfere with business pursuits. Price \$1 per box.

Address all orders to
BERGER. SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 285 River St., Troy, N. Y. March 26, 1867. 1y. EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!

CHASTELLAR'S

HAIR EXTERMINATOR!!

For Removing Superfluous Hair. To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to lemale beauty, is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the tools. It is warranted to remove superfluence that the skin is the skin in the skin is the skin in the skin in the skin is the skin in on the toots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low forcheads, or from any part of the
body, completely, totally and radically extirpating
the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural.
This is the only article used by the French, and is
the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price
75 cents per package, sent postepaid, to any address, on receipt of an order, by
BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
285 River St., Troy, N. Y.
March 26, 1867.-1v.

derful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all pur-chasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and postpaid, \$1. Descriptive circulars and testimonials mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 285 River Sreet, Troy, N. Y. Sole Agents for the United States.

BEAUTY: Auburn, Golden, Flaxen & Silken Curls TRODUCED by the use of Prof. DE BREUX' FRI-

March 26, 1867.-1y.

March 26, 1867.-17.

CAMPBELS & MASON'S CARDS.

CAMPBELL & MASON, Apothecaries and Druggists,

CHARLESTOWN, VA. WOULD call the attention of their customers, and the public generally, to their stock of fresh and reliable DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, AND DRUGGISTS' FANCY ARTICLES.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, AND DRUGGISTS' FANCY ARTICLES.

which they will furnish as low as they can be obtained. Included in our stock are
Ayers Cherry Pectoral, Avers Sarsaparilla, Ayers Pills, Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Jaynes' Expectorant, Wistar's Lozenges, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Bell's Cough Syrup, Bull's Cough Syrup' Shriner's Cough Syrup, Stonebraker's Cough Syrup Morning Star Bitters, Plantation Bitters, Hostetter's Bitters, Cannon's Bitters, Backly's Bitters, Hegeman's Flixer. Bark. Elixer Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of Iron, Bitter Wine of Iron, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, John Bull's and A. H. Bull's Sarsaparilla, Saud's Sarsaparilla, Helm bold's Pain Killer, Stonebraker's Miller, Lajabee's Pain Killer, Stonebraker's Liniment, Mustang Liniment, Rell's White Oil, Little's White Oil, Gargling Oil, Foutz Horse Mixture, Barry's Tricopherous, Lyon's Cathairon, Zylobalsamum, Burnett's Cocoaine, Coco Cream, Oliate Cocoa, Shevalier's Life for the Hair, Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, Stonebraker's Hair Restorer. Jones' Hair Dyo Oldham's Hair Dye, Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer, Pomades, Savages Ursina, Philicome, Hear's Oil, Lubin's Extracts, Glenn's Extracts, Cologne Water, Verbena Water, Sozodont for the Teeth, Soaps in great variety, Hair, Cloth, Nail, Tooth and Shaving Brushes, Fine Combs, Ridding Combs, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books Hymn Books, Stationery, Slates and Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pen Holders, Pens and Ink, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Segars, Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla Beans, Gelatine, Rice Flour, Corn Starch, Farina, Biscotine.

They will have constantly on hand a full stock of Farina. Biscotine. They will have constantly on hand a full stock of Oil, Lead, Colors, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Potty, Paint Brushes, Sash Tools, and every thing in the line of Painter's Material.

Physician's Prescriptions accurately and neatly compounded at all hours.

Charlestown, Feb. 5, 1867. U. M. S.

TERMS -CASH.

SAMUEL H. WOODDY.

AT HIS-SHOP On Main Street, near the Carter House, HAS on hand a stock to which the people of this community are invited, and he feel, satisfied that those who examine it will be constrained to purchase. He does not profess to be able to sell or manufacture at lower prices than any one else in the community; but this he does pledge, that he will give satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. If experience and strict attention to business are calculated to commend, he feels assured that he has these two requisites for success in business. Intending to work none but the mos

PERFECT MATERIAL, AND TO EMPLOY NONE BUT COMPETENT WORKMEN.

thoroughly skilled in their business, as BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, unsurpassed for quality of material, or durability and elegance of work-manship. His READY MADE WORK, which will be sold at the most reasonable figures, has been selected with the greatest care, and to the Ladies who have so liberally patronized him in the past, he is able to give a guarantee that nothing will be sold from his shop, that is not strictly what he recommends it to be. He has no desire to deceive, but wishes to make a living by a straightforward, honest manner of dealing.

He will keep constantly on hand a Large and General Stock of the very best quality of SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CALF SKINS, KIP STINS, MOROCCO SKINS, LININGS AND ALL SHOE FINDINGS, which he will sell at the lowest prices for Cash. BEAUTIFUL HATS should attract the attention of gentlemen in need of this important artic e of dress, and if they will

give him a call, he knows they will be pleased.

OG-Call and see him at the shop two doors East of the Carter House, where you will always find him ready to attend to your wants.

OG-Highest price paid for HIDES in Trade, or the Cash if necessary.

April 23, 1867—tf. SAM'L H. WOODDY SCROFULA.

Important to Persons Afflicted with Scrofulous Diseases. A Positive Cure After Seven Years Suffering. 37 RUNNING ULC: RS AT ONE TIME. Breast, Throat and Face One Continuous

W. HORNOR, E-q., a prominent Lawyer in West Virginia, writes to Dr. ANDERS as fol-

Sore.

"PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 15th, 1866. "DR. H. ANDERS-DEAR SIR: "In reply to your inquiry in regard to my health, I am happy to say that I am now a well man, am astending to business, have a good appetite, and feel that I am entirely cured, and am free to say shat I owe my present health to your lodine Water.

"I suffered nearly seven years with S rofula before I was cured. I had 37 Running Ulcers on me at one time; my entire breast, throat, all under my arms, all over my jaws up to my ears, on both sides, was one almo t continuous sore. I was confined to my room over 18 months, and was decideds ly the poorest object that you ever saw; at three different times the friends were called in to see me die. I accidentally saw a notice of 'Dr. Anders' lodine Water.' I sent for some, found it good, and continued to take it until I was restored to my usual health, for which I feel to thank God and take courage. I am satisfied your lodine Water saved my life, and I believe it to be the great desid eratum in medicine. I have resumed the practice of law in several counties in this section, and if you will send me some of your circulars I shall take pleasure in distributing them and calling the atention of physicians to your medicine wherever I go. Anything I can do for you will be cheerfully ne. You are at perfect liberty to use my name in any way that will be useful to the afflicted.

"Your's truly,
"J. W. HORNOR." DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER, is a new discovery in medicine, being Pure Iodine in Pure Water, 14 grains to the ounce, uncombined with any other substance. A most powerful vitalizing agent and restorative. Circulars free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey st., N. Y., and by

raggists generally. May 7, 1867. SPECIAL NOTICE TO FARMERS. MMEDIATELY after Harvest I will again have

I MMEDIATELY after Harvest I will again have in operation my Superior Threshers and Separators. I am fully equipped with IMPROVED MACHINES, &c., and will leave no effort undone to secure entire satisfaction.

I am authorized to refer to the following prominent farmers of this County : Col. R. W. Baylor, C. J. Manning, Habrison Anderson, Thomas Lock,

B W. Cooke Letters addressed to me at Charlestown, or orders eft at my father's residence at "Claymont," wi cceive attention.

J. HENRY NOLAND.

April 16, 1867—4m.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Have just received my second instalment of Spring Goods, consisting of Calicos, Mouslins, BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS, WHITE AND COLORED FLANNELS,

is now complete. I have a full lire of Bonnets, La-dies' and Misses' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Bonnet Frames, and all ether articles belonging to this Trade. The stock of READY MADE CLOTHING,

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, is well selected, and will be sold very cheap.

M. BEHREND, posite Campbell & Mason's Drug Store. PLAIN and Figured Swiss, Plain and Plaid Cambrics, Nainsook and other white goods, at April 30. M BEHREND'S.

HIDES WANTED.—We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Hides.

Nov 27, 1866. TRUSSELL & CO. BLUE, Brown and Green Berages for Veils at ADIES', Misses' and Children's Hose; also, a large assortment of Gloves, at April 30.

M. BEHREND'S.

ALL Colors of Braiding, Braid and Working M. BEHREND'S. SILK and Cotton Netts, from 10ts up, at M. BEHREND'S.

MARBLE WORKS.

CHARLESTOWN MARBLE WORKS, Main Street, Opposite the Carter House,



Diehl & Bro MANUFACTURERS OF MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD & FOOT

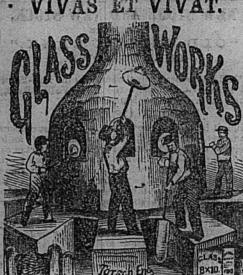
STONES, MANTLES, STATUES. AND CARVING, in all its various branches, and all work in their business. All orders promptly filled at the lowest rate, and shortest notice, and all work delivered and put up, and guaranteed to suit purchasers.—
If not, no sale. Please call and see, and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, and patronize Home Manufacturers. The subscribers have also in operation their shop in Martinsburg, where they will give prompt attention to all work entrusted to them.

DIEHL & BRO. Charlestown, Feb. 19, 1867-od May 15, 1866. [JOHN E. SIFFORD.]

J. E. SIFFORD & CO., STEAM MARBLE WORKS. Carroll Street Depot, \_ Frederick City, Md. MANUFACTURE

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tombs and Marble Work falkinds; also DRESSED STONE of every dewith dispatch H. BISHOP, Agent, May 8, 1866 - 1v.

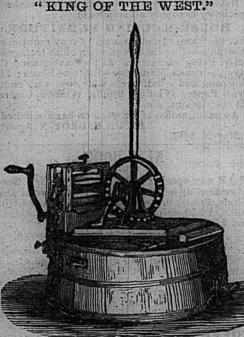
VIVAS ET VIVAT.



S EI & E ORY. NO. 29, HANOVER STREET, BALTO. MANUFACTURERS AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF WINDOW GLASS AND GLASSWARE Druggists' and Confectioners' GLASSWARE, DEMIJOHNS, Wine, Porter & Mineral BOTTLES FRENCH WINDOW GLASS

Crystal, Plate, Enameled, Obscure, Colored and - Rough Plate. Glaziers' DIAMONDS, PAINTS, OILS,'&c. January 22, 1867.

"KING OF THE WEST."



WE offer to the citizens of Rockingham, Shen-andoah, to Frederick, Clarke, Jefferson and Berkeley counties, the cheapest and best WASH-ING MACHINE ever made, warranted not to wear

ING MACHINE ever made, warranted not to wear or tear the Clothes, washes perfectly clean, makes no slop, and requires no boiling.

Sold subject to trial. If it does not give satisfaction you have the right to return it.

Machine and Wringer, \$22 00

Machine separate, 14 00

HUMPHREYS & CO. Hardware Dealers,
EUGENE WEST, General Agent,
Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

February 5, 1867.

[Clarke Journal, Rockingham Register, Martinsgurg New Era, Winchester Times, New Market Valley, and Shepherdstown Register copy tf. and send bill to this office.]

TRUSSELL & CO.'S ADVER'MENTS.

A NEW STAND! Rare Goods and Great Bargains

TRUSSELL & CO., HAVING removed to the spacious store room re-cently occupied by Ranson & Duke, imme-diately opposite Campbell & Mason's Drug Store, take pleasure in notifying their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening an en-tire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS. which for variety cheapness and durability, is ad-cquate to all the wants of the community. They respectfully solicit a call, as their stock will be ound to embrace a large variety of

MEN'S AND BOY'S SHOES, of the latest styles and most durable Baltimore manufacture-as also English Gaiters, a new and handsome article for summer. For the Ladies, we have a rare and choice selection, consisting in part of Co gress and S de-Lace Lasting Gatters, Morocco, Kid and Calf Shoes and Slippers, all styles and all prices, with a nice line of Misses' Boots and Misses' and Children's Work, with or without Leels, either pegged or sewed. OF HATS.

we have a very large assortment, embracing all kinds and qualities, of the very latest styles in the mar-ket and offered at very low prices. In the way of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, a small but very choice selection, consisting in part of Prints, Hoop Skirts, Shaker Bonnets. &c., with

Gents' Liven and Paper Collars, Neck Ties, Socks &c. To our apartment of QUEENS AND GLASSWARE,

we invite special attention, as we have a very large and choice selection, and offered at lower figures than can be obtained in the county. LAMPS, a large variety, and of the latest and most beautiful styles, with Oils, adapted to their use. In the line of

as we are sure that our stock of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Chocolate, Syrups, Molasses, Spices, Peppers, Rice, Maccaroni, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Vinegar, &c., will compare with that of any other house.— A large assortment of Canned Fruit, Sardines, Oysters, Pickles, &c. In short, we assure our cusomers and friends that from our new facilities and increased stock, we can supply them with almost every article needed, of as good quality and at as low if not lower prices, than can be obtained elsewhere in the contract of where in the county

With our grateful fhanks for the liberal patronage
heretofore extended, we solicit a continuance of new favors at our new atore.
83-COUNTRY PRODUCE, of every description

BACON, FLOUR and CORN MEAL at all tim April 23, 1867. EROSENE OIL.—A superior Kerosene Oil for sale by TRUSSELL & CO. sale by

ARD for sale by TRUSSELL & CO. H OOPSKIRTS, from 60 cents up to \$2 00, at Apr. 30. M. BEHREND'S. GRAVELY Tobacco for sale by TRUSSELL & CO. HALLTOWN TRADE.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. THE partnership heretofore existing in the mercantile business between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by ED K. GRADY, for whom we ask a liberal patronage.

Persons owing accounts or notes are requested to call at once, and pay off the same to either of the undersigned, as the money is badly wanted.

JOHN H. STRIDER, EDW. K. GRADY.

E. R. GRADY.] ..... F. T. GRADY. GRADY & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

HALLTOWN, W. VA. HALLTOWN, W. VA.

KEEP for sale all kinds of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, etc. Will buy a. ginds of GRAIN, or
forward the same Woot, Butter, Eggs and
Hides, received in trade.

Of- Having purchased the interest of Mr. John
H. Strider, in the Mercantile establishment at Hall
town, I solicit the patronage of my friends and the
public generally.

FDWARD GRADY.
The style of the firm will hereafter be GRADY
& Co.

[Sept. 25, 1866.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. THE undersigned have just received at their Store in Halltown, a fresh supply of GOODS suitable for the seasons, embracing every article to be found in a country Store. Such as

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &c. GROCERIES.

Brown and White Sugar, Molasses and Syrup, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c. Also, a general assortment of Drugs.
They invite a call from those in want of Goods, feeling assured that they can sell as cheap as any other establishment in the County.

GRADY & CO. Halltown, April 30, 1867. CTONE COAL for sale by

GRADY & CO, GROUND ALUM and FINE SALT, for sale by GRADY & CO.

JEWELRY

REMOVAL. WOULD most respectfully announce to the try, that I have taken the room formerly occupied by the late Mr. Charles G. Stewart and latterly by by the late Mr. Charles G. Stewart and latterly by Trussell & Co., where I will carry on the JEWEL RY BUSINESS, as heretofore I am prepared to do all kinds of WATCH REPAIRING, as well as CLOCKS and JEWELRY, and all who may desire to have anthing done in my line, will find it to their advantage to patronize me at my new place of business. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me hitherto, I solicit a continuance of the same favor.

L. DINKLE.

April 9, 1867. REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry of all kinds, done at old prices at the Jewelry Store of L. DINKLE. Brushes in great variety. Rubber Dressing and Fine Combs, also Ladies' Buffalo Tuck Combs.

L. DINKLE.

A new supply of PLAIN GOLD RINGS, just re-ceived and for sale at reduced prices by Feb. 5. L. DINKLE PLENDID DOLLS and Doll Heads to be had FNGRAVING neatly done by L. DINKLE, at his Jewelry Store opposite the Bank. otc. 30. SHAWL PINS and Steel Pens for sale low by Mar. 19. L DINKLE.

SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!

OUR customers well know that it is the beginning of the New Year; and with it we are determined to close up our Books, and feel compelled to insist upon immediate settlement. We take this method to inform those who know themselves indebted by open account, to come forward and set-tle up. By so doing time and expense will be We shall begin the New Year with new enter-prise, and give our undivided attention to the bu-siness of Manufacturing and Repairing

FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY. We employ none but the best Mechanics and use the best Material. The community can rely upon quick, neat and substantial work, and at prices to suit the times. We are determined to do work as low as can be done in the County for CASH, which will be required for all transient custom. will be required for all transient custom.

We will make to order Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of the latest patterns; PLOUGHS of different kinds always on hand, amongst which will be found the celebrat d three-horse Livingston; two-horse do.; the old fashioned three-horse Barshear; McCormick do., for two and three Lorses; also, the three-horse Page Plough; also an improved Kentucky single and double shovel Plough. Plough Irons—such as Shares, Coulters, Shovels, (single and double) Mould-boards of all kinds, Open Rings, Open Links, &c. Special attention paid to Mill work in Steel and Iron. Turning and Boring in Iron and Steel. We now have in operation our

FOUNDRY, and we are now able to furnish Castings of goo quality as low as can be bought elsewhere. All work entrusted to us will be done with dispatch, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. The highest price paid in Cash for Old Iron of all kinds. Give us a call at the Jefferson Machine Shop. Stone Row.

Charlestown, Jan. 29, 1867.

Shannondale Factory

THE undesigned are conducting this well appointed WOOLEN FACTORY, 6 miles from Charlestown and 1 mile from Kabletown, and are constantly manufacturing Goods of superior We exchange our manufactures according t the following schedule:
64 Drab Linser, 1 yard for 4 and 4½ lbs. Wool.
64 Grey Linsey, 1 do. do. 4½ do. 5 do. do.
3-4 Cassimere, 1 do. do. 3½ do. 4 do. do.
44 Plaid Linsey, 1 do. do. 2½ do. 3 do. do.
4-4 Flannels, 1 do. do. 2½ do. 3 do. do.
Yarns, 1 lb. do. 2½ do. 4 do. do.
Highest Cash Price paid for Wool,
JAMES M. JOHNSON & CO.

November 7, 1865. BALTIMORE PRICE STORE! OPPOSITE BANK BUILDING, CHARLESTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

MAJORITY of those who read newspapers, never even give a hasty glance at a business advertisement, and if a

actually has a choice variety of goods, which he is selling at the lowest Baltimore prices, it hardly pays him to publish the fact. Therefore, I have FOUND

it best to simply invite every body to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and to say but little in regard to my ability and determination to make it advantageous to

Calicos, &c. Cottons of all descr April 2, 1867. J. GOLDSMITH. NEW ARRIVAL AT THE LADIES' STORE.

CASSIMERES OF ALL KINDS. all kinds of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Mouselains,

WE tender our thanks for the very liberal pa-tronage given us. We offer to our customers and the public generally, the most complete stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS to be found in our market, comprising all the latest Parisian Novelties for the Spring and Summer FRENCH PATTERN HATS,

just received. DRESS TRIMMINGS in countless variety. BUTTONS of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

1G- All we ask is a call. Orders will be attended to with great care and dispatch.

1G- Parties can rely on the Latest Styles and at the Lowest Prices.

April 23, 1867.

A. C. MITCHELL & CO. DUPLICATE Parts for McCormick's Reaper and Mower, also for Page's Reaper, for sale by May 28, 1867. RANSON & DUKE. JUST arrived, a fine lot of Steel Frame Spectacles, for sale very low, by L. DINKLE.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

M. S. BROWN. (SUCCESSOR TO J. H. HAINES.) MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS. (Next door to Aisquith & Bro.,) MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN, VA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MANUFACTURES and will keep constantly on hand the following brands of Cigars, made of the finest foreign and domestic tobacco, and war-HAVANA REGALIA, LA PICCOLOMINI, LAREAL, CABINET, JEFFERSON, EL NACIONAL. PLANTATION,
LA CORONA,
BANANA,
NAPOLEON,
GR LA VICTORIA, BOQUET, MAGNOLIA, GRAPE, &c. Will always keep on hand the finest brands hewing Tobacco in market, and rames in partth

PRIDEOFTHE SOUTH, GRAVELY.
GOLDEN TWIST, SOLFORINA,
PEOPLE'S CHOICE, GOLDEN LEAF. GENT'S COMPANICN. NAVY, &C., &C Among his trands of Smoking Tobacco may b ZEPHYR PUFF, CORA LEE, R. E. LEE,

GOLDEN LEAF, NAVY, QUEEN. nd other fine brands of pure Lynchburg Tobacco. SCOTCH, RAPPEE AND OTHER SNUFFS. Will always have on hand an extensive assorment of Plain and Fancy PIPES, from a MEES SCHAUM to a POWHATAN,
Persons dealing in my line will find it to their
advantage to call and examine my stock before June 11, 1867. M. S. BROWN.

GUSTAVE BROWN. BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, Blessing's" Old Stand, Charlestown, Jefferson Co., WEST VIRGINIA.

CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large, fresh and general assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN CONFECTIONERIES, embracing every kird and variety. Also, all kinds of Nuts, Canned Fruits, Raisins. Currants, Dates, Figs. Citron, Liquorice, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c. Pound, Sponge, Fruit and all other kinds of

CAKE, constantly on band, and warranted equal to the best that can be manufactured.

103- He is ready at all times to fill orders for WEDDING PARTIES, &c., to any extent desired, and on as reasonable terms as can be bad By Truly grateful to the citizens of the County generally, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since his commencem nt of business in Charlestown, he respectfully solicits a renewal of their favors, as his best endeavors shall be used to

January 3, 1867 ICE CBEAM! ICE CREAM!

THE undersigned informs the citizens of the Charlestown and vicinity, that he has just fitted up his commodious ICE CREAM SALOON, in a style that will guarantee comfort and con-venience to his guests, and has completed arrange-ments to have a full supply of

Ice Cream on hand daily, after this week, or will open during the present week should the weather be favorable. The Ladics' Department will demand his special attention, and he invites them to give him a call.

AT Weddings, Parties and Families supplied at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

April 30, 1867.

GUSTAV BROWN.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM! HENRY DUMM, A NNOUNCES to his old customers and the public generally, that he will hereafter have on hand daily, at his Confectionery, on Main street,

Ice Cream in any quantity, and also that he will furnish Families, Parties, &c., at the shortest notice, and at as reasonable rates as it can be furnished elsewhere.

May 7, 1867. ORANGES AND LEMONS.

JUST received, at the Valley Confectionery, a supply of fresh, sweet and delicious Havana Oranges. Also, fresh Lemons.

March 26.

HENRY DUMM.

D. HOWELL'S ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW GOODS.

D. HOWELL would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has received his spring stock of goods, consisting in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, POP

POPLINS, DELAINES, &c. Cassimeres for Men and Boys, Cottonades, Linen Check, Farmers' Drill Checks, Plaid Cottons, Cal-icos, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, &c. These goods have been bought at a heavy decline on former prices, and will be sold accordingly low. Call and examine his stock before purchasing.

April 23, 1867.

April 26, 1867.

L ADIES' Handkerchiefs, Plain, Hemstitched and Worked; Ladies' Cuffs and Coilars, Dress Buttons, Gents' Handkerchiefs, Plain and Bordered; Gents' Collars, Paper and Linen; Neck Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Knitting Cotton. &c., just received and for sale by D. HOWELL.

April 23, 1867. April 23, 1867.

R 10 and Laguyra Coffee, Green and Black Tea, White and Brown Sugars, Syrups, Mackerel and Coal Oil, just received and for sale by April 23, 1867. D. HOWELL. JUST received, one load of Clay Crocks, from the Shepherdstown Pottery, D. HOWELL, MATTING and Table Oil Cloth, for sale by Apr. 23. D HOWEL



HARDWARE. CHARLESTOWN, VA.

BELIEVING that we have one of the largest and best selected assortments of this class of Goods ever in this Valley—and that we possess advantages which enable us to sell as low as the Wholesale Houses of Baltimore, we therefore respectfully solicit your orders, and hope, by diligent attention to the requirements of the Trade, to merit a continuance of your patronage. Our stock consists of amine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and to say but little in regard to my ability and determination to make it advantageous to those who are not

DEAD

to their own interests, to buy their Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Ready Made Clothing

INCHARLESTOWN,
at the BALTIMORE PRICE STORE, opposite the Rank Building.

I would respectfully request my friends to give me a call.

J GOLDSMITH.
Baltimore Price Store, opposite Bank Building.
November 27, 1866.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

I HAVE just received a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Spring Goods, of all kinds, such as Large Resortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Spring Goods, of all kinds, such as DAVID HUMPHREYS & CO.

April 3, 1866. IMPORTED & AMERICAN CUTLERY,

April 3, 1866. ENTLER HOTEL,

SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRG'IA. J. P. A. ENTLER, Proprietor. GARL City Building, Biddeford, Maine.

Jure 1866.—1y.

5 DOZEN Waldron's English Grain Scythes, 54 inch, a superior article, for sale by May 28, 1867. RANSON & DUKE. PURE White and Yellow Seed Corn for sale by May 7. RANS IN & UKE-ASONIC.—A few fine Masonic Breast Pins, for sale low, by L. DINKLE. M sale low, by MACCARONI, Cheese and Crackers, for sale by Apr. 30. KEARSLEY & SHEERER. FLOOR Oil Cloth and Matting, just received by D. HOWELL. PURE Cider Vineg ar.for sale by KEARSLEY & SHEERER. TO TRAVELLERS.

BALTIMORE & O. R.R. COMPANY SCHEDULE of Passenger Trainsarriving parting at the Harper's Ferry Station TRAINS BOUND EAST.

Mait Train, 12 41 P. M. Fast Line, 7 16 A. M. Express Train, 12 37 P. M. TRAINS BOUND WEST. Mail Frais, Fast Line,

Office open at all hours for trains. Through Tick ets sold to all the principal cities of the Union.

For further laformation inquire at the Uffice.

A. B. WOOD, Agent. Harpers Ferry. May. 14, 1867.

WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC R. R. TIME TABLE.

TRAINS GOING WEST. Leave Harper's Ferry at 6 20 A M and 1 15 P M
Leave Shenandoah at 6 24 A M and 1 19 P M
Leave Keyes' 8 witch at 6 38 A M and 1 27 P M.
Leave Halltown at 6 48 A M and 1 33 P M.
Leave Charlestown at 7 97 A M and 1 37 P M.
Leave Cameron's at 7 26 A M and 1 57 P M.
Leave Summit Point at 7 45 A M and 2 28 P M.
Leave Wadesville at 8 07 A M and 2 23 P M.
Leave Opequon Bridge at 8 12 A M and 2 26 P M
Leave Stephenson's at 8 31 A M and 2 38 P M.
Arrive at Winchester at 8 55 A M and 2 50 P M

TRAINS GOING EAST. Leave Winchester at 9 40 A M and 3 10 P M:
Leave Stephenson's at 9 52 A M and 3 26 P M
Leave Opequon Bridge at 9 54 A M and 3 31 P M.
Leave Wadeaville at 10 04 A M and 3 51 P M.
Leave Summit Point 10 22 A M and 4 13 P M.
Leave Cameron at 10 34 A M and 4 31 P M.
Leave Charlestown at 10 36 A M and 4 49 P. M.
Leave Halitown at 10 57 A M and 5 16 P M.
Leave Keyes' Switch at 11 03 A M and 5 16 P M.
Leave Shenandoah at 11 11 A M and 5 10 P M.
Arrive at Harper's Ferry 11 15 A M and 5 35 P M.
J. H. SHERRARD, PRESIDENT.
May 14, 1867.

May 14. 1867. BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD RE-OPENED. 100 MIN

THIS GREAT NATIONAL THOROUGAFARE FREIGHTS AND TRAVEL. The Cars and Machinery destroyed are being re-placed by NEW RUNNING STOCK, with all re-cent improvements; and as the Bringes and Tracks cent improvements; and as the Bringes and Tracks are again in Substantial Condition, the well earled reputation of this Road for SPEPD, SECURITY AND COMFORT,

will be more than sustained under the re organiza-tion of its business.

In addition to the unequalled attractions of natu-ral scenery heretofore conceded to this route, the recent Troubles upon the Border, have associated numerous points on the Road, between the Ohio River and Harpers Ferry, with painful but instruc-tive interest. CONNECTIONS

CONNECTIONS

At the Ohio River, with Cleveland and Pittsburg Central Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Bailroads; and through them with the whole Railway System of the Northwest, Central West and Southwest. At Harpers Ferry with the Winchester Road. At Washington Junction, with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the Lower Potomac At Baltimore with seven daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets to Baltimore or the Northern Cities, give the privilege of visiting WASHINOTON CITY en route.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can procure through Tickets and through Checks to WASHINGTON CITY.

L. M. COLE, ) JOHN L. WILSON. L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent
Baltimore.

JOHN L. WILSON,
Master of Transportation, Baltimore.

June 5, 1866. SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS, SADDLES.

> AND BRIDLES. MANUFACTURED OR REPAIRED.

At Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he is constantly making and repairing Carriage, Gig, Huggy, Cosch and Wagon HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, &c., in the most durable migner, and the most modern style of work manship, and at short notice and upon "living" terms. My work commends itself. All I ask is a share of the public patronage the Call upon me at my establishment opposite the "Carter House."

November 7, 1866-17 STOVES AND TINWARE.

HENRY D MIDDLEKAUFF.

STOVES! STOVES!! TINWARE, STOVES, AND

SHEET-RON ESTABLISHMEMT, ON MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN The undersigned have on hand and are constantly manufacturing at their Tinware, Stove, and Sheet-Iron Establishment, in Charlestown every

ULINARY WARE, usually found in their line of business, made of the best material and by experienced workmen. The stock now in their Ware Room, comprises every useful article known to the housekeeper, and any article called for or any amount of Goods desired can be furnished with dispatch.

Among their stock of Tin Ware may be found BUCKETS of all sizes, COFFEE POTS of the most approved patterns. Cullenders, Spits, Steamers: Cake Screws, Cake Cutters, Flour Boxes, Patty Pans of various patterns, Basins, Chamber Ware. Pitchers, Measures of all sizes, and Painted Toilet Ware: Their stock of

Ware: Their stock of SHEET-IRON WARE, comprises every article in the Culinary and House-keeping department Therestock of

emi races every variety of WOOD and COAL STOVES, an ong which may be found the following approved patterns—
Virginia Star, 2 sizes for Coal, Old D minion, 4 sizes, for Wood Noble Cook, 3 sizes, for Coal or, Wood; Extension top Mt Vernön; Winona, 2 sizes, for Wood. Nine Plate Stoves for wood—plain and boiler top: Defiance King, 4 sizes; Scotchman Cook, 2 sizes, Cottager, 3 sizes, Coal; Rediator, 4 sizes, Coal; Magic Temple, 3 sizes, for Wood; Laura, 4 sizes, Wood. Also, Parlor, Star Cottager and Franklin, all sizes.

Possessing every facility known to the business they are prepared to execute with the utmost prompiness, all kinds of

BUILDING AND JOB WORK, BUILDING AND JOB WORK,
Tin Roofing, Zinking and Spouting done to order
and in the best manner.

Merchants desirous of replenishing their stock of
Tin or Sheet Iron Ware, will find it to their advantage to deal with them. They will make a liberal
discount to merchants when articles are bought by
the quantity. They will also take in exchange for
Tin Ware. Rags, Beeswax, Wool, Sheepskins, Beet
Hi cs. Old Copper, Old Brass and Pewter.

Thankful for past favors and with a determination
to merit the increasing patronage of the community
we respectfully solicit a call from all who desire
purchasing any article in our line of business.
Terms are such as cannot fail to please.

Oct 2, 1866.

MILLER & SMITH.

NOW OPENI.

OAF. Refined and Brown Sugars, Coffee of all qualities, fine and coarse Salt, Molasses, and he celebrated New York Colden Drip Syrup, very early and of fine flavor, for sale by April 30. KEARSLEY & SHEERER. HAY and Harvest Rakes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Grass Snathes, Rifles and When stones, for sale by D. HUMPHREYS & CO. CANTON Matting, for sale by APREERER.

THE Rooms of the Restaurant of J. R. AVIS, above the Drug Store of Aisquith & Bro., Charlestown, have been handsomely refitted and especially arranged for the accommodation of the Oyster-loving Fublic, during the present season. The mest choice the markets afford, will be found constantly on hand, and prepared by the Plate in a style to suit all trastes. Also furnished by the pint, quart or gallon, as low as original cost will admit. To accommodate Country friends with this rare delicacy for consumption at home, the Proprietor will receive in exchange for any quantity desired, Butter, Eggs and Poultry, at the market price.

The BAR at all times supplied with the best choice LIQUORS that can be obtained. The bewerage of the season mixed in the most approved style.

Nov 13, 1866.

MASONIC TEXT BOOK. W E have just received the 3d Edition of the Virginia Text Book, and are prepared to termish Lodges and individuals with any number of copies bey may want.

CAMPBELL & MASON.

May 8, 1867.

TADIES GLOVE CALF BOOTS for tale by TRUSSELL & CO.

EPICUREANS-CALL-YOU CAN BE