

Spirit of Jefferson.

Charlestown, W. Va., May 7, 1872.

Democratic and Conservative State Convention.

Pursuant to resolutions of the Democratic and Conservative State Executive Committee, this day adopted, a Democratic and Conservative State Convention is hereby called to meet in the

CITY OF PARKERSBURG.

On Thursday, May 30, 1872.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for Governor, four Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and State Superintendent of Free Schools. Also to form an electoral ticket, and select delegates to represent the State in the Democratic National Convention.

J. W. GALLAGHER, JAS. M. JACKSON, T. B. KLINE, JOHN BASSEL, A. E. SUMMERS, W. H. HOEGMAN, LEWIS BAKER.

Democratic and Conservative County Convention.

The Democratic and Conservative voters of Jefferson County are requested to meet in their respective Townships, on Saturday, the 18th day of May, and elect Delegates to a County Convention, to assemble in Charlestown on

Saturday, the 25th day of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing representatives of the county in the State Convention which will meet at Parkersburg on Thursday, the 30th of May, at 11 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Governor, four Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Superintendent of Free Schools, and also to form an Electoral Ticket and select Delegates to represent the State in the Democratic National Convention." Also, to appoint Delegates to a Convention to nominate a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan counties, in the State Senate.

It is hoped the people will give proper attention to this important matter.

JAS. LAW, HOFF, Chm'n. Co. Ex. Com. April 30, 1872.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINEES.

It will be seen by reference to our columns elsewhere that the Convention of Liberal Republicans which met at Cincinnati nominated, on Friday last, Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. This result, we venture to say, will not only produce surprise but disappointment through out the country. It is difficult indeed to penetrate the motives that influenced the Convention to such a conclusion. If the object was, as we supposed it to be, to combine all the elements of opposition to the re-election of Grant, the plainest policy dictated the selection of candidates whose past or present lives would give some guaranty of moderation and conservatism in the administration of the affairs of the government. We fear that this would not, unfortunately, be the case were the ticket nominated at Cincinnati successful in the coming Presidential campaign. But common justice requires that we should say of the nominee for the first office—Mr. Greeley—that he has always borne, among both his friends and his enemies, the reputation of being an honest man. Whatever may have been his eccentricities and vagaries touching social and political organizations and government, no one has ever charged him, within our knowledge, of dishonesty. How much would be gained in the removal of the present incumbent of the Presidential office, and substituting an honest man every one who knows the corruption, selfishness, avarice and dishonesty that has marked the course of Gen'l. Grant, will determine for himself.

The Cincinnati Convention has greatly complicated the Presidential question. Will the Labor Reformers withdraw their candidates—Davis and Parker—and adopt Greeley and Brown as their standard bearers? Or will the first named candidates remain in the field with the hope that the Democratic Convention, yet to be held, will adopt them and so fight the Presidential battle on a triangular line? Or will the Democratic party unwilling to surrender its ancient and honorable organization and disassociated with the action of the Convention at Columbus and Cincinnati, present its own candidates on its own platform, and trust to the good sense of the people to rescue the Republic from the perils by which it is now surrounded, by the election of its nominees pledged to the restoration of the government, so far as its changed condition will permit, to its ancient health and purity? These are questions which time and the thickening events of the future alone will solve.

As for ourselves we are prepared to wait the determination which the representatives of the Democratic and Conservative party will reach, believing, as we do, that the wisdom and prudence now so much required, and which we have faith will provide over their counsils, will remove the difficulties and embarrassments which lie along the pathway of the nation at present.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday, concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill repealing the duty on tea and coffee on and after the 1st of July next, and within two hours thereafter it was approved by the President.

Col. Wm. A. Morgan, in a card in the Shepherdstown Register, declines being a candidate for State Senator. In the same paper he is announced as a candidate for Sheriff.

New Dress.—We congratulate the Page Courier upon its new dress, and consequent evidence of better times.

Look out for the Second Arrival at the Metropolitan on Wednesday.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Conservative candidates for the State officers who are to serve if the Constitution is adopted, will be nominated by a Convention which will meet at Parkersburg on the 30th of this month, and a Convention of delegates from the different townships of our county will meet on Saturday, the 25th day of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to appoint county delegates to the Parkersburg Convention.

The following paragraph we take from the Winchester Times:

JUDGE J. W. KENNEDY.—We learned the other day in Charlestown, that the friends of Judge J. W. Kennedy would press his claims strongly for the nomination as Attorney General of West Virginia. Judge K. has always been in sympathy with the good people of that State, for which reason the Radical Legislature turned him out of office. It would seem but fair that the victim of Radical malignity should now be rewarded by the Conservative party for his truly independent.

Judge Kennedy is too well known in our county to render it necessary to give an extended statement of his course heretofore. He was opposed to secession, and during the war was a consistent Union man, though he took no active part in the controversy. After the war he was elected Judge of this circuit, but was almost immediately removed from his office by the radical Legislature of the State upon charges which every one in our community knows were false. The unjust course of the radicals towards him, and towards the people of this county and State generally, caused him ever since the war to co-operate heartily with the Conservative party of the State. His friends claim that the unjust persecutions of the radical party towards him, and his active assistance in breaking the rule of radicalism in the State, should commend him to the favorable consideration of the people of our State, and especially of our county, of which he is a native.

The only two State officers at present living East of the Alleghenies are John J. Jacob, Governor, and Joseph Sprigg, Attorney General. Their friends, we understand, will present their names to the Parkersburg Convention for nomination as candidates for the offices they now hold respectively. John J. Jacob is a native of Hampshire county, where he has resided always, except for a few years when he lived in Missouri. He is a lawyer of large experience and much ability, is in the prime of life, being about 41 years of age. When the war broke out he resided in Missouri, and though originally opposed to secession, he always sympathized with the South. He, however, took no part on either side in the intestine struggle; he has had considerable experience in the performance of the duties of Governor, and he is not a man who would fail to profit much by such experience. He was in anti-war times a Whig, politically.

Joseph Sprigg is a native of Allegheny county, Maryland, probably about 32 years of age. He is a strong right man and sympathized of course with the South in the late sectional struggle, but took no part in it. Shortly after the war he moved from Cumberland to Moorefield, Hardy county, where he formed a partnership with Judge Allen—the Judge being then prohibited from practicing law by the unjust laws then existing in this State—Joseph Sprigg then a young man was thus compelled to argue and attend to the large practice of the firm in that State. And he acquitted himself fully equal to the responsibility. Indeed, he proved himself to be a young man of great ability. He has since the war had a large experience as a lawyer, and has availed himself fully of the opportunities afforded him. Like John J. Jacob, he has considerable experience in the performance of the duties of the office which his friends desire him to fill. The friends of Jacob and Sprigg wish much for the fact that their claims are very strong. First, because they have performed the duties of their offices in a manner satisfactory to the people of the State. Secondly, because they received and accepted the nomination as candidates for these offices formerly at a time when the Radicals were strong in this State, and by great exertions on their part, and on the part of their friends, the State was committed to a Unionist, and Radicalism here forever crushed. And lastly, because their present term of service has not ended, and a failure to nominate them would amount to a condemnation of them as unfit to fill their respective places—a position which probably not a member of the Parkersburg Convention will be prepared to urge. We leave the matter to the delegates of the people, but deem it but right to set forth the claims of the friends of these gentlemen to the support of the delegates from this county. Their residence East of the Alleghenies will no doubt to a certain extent commend them to the favorable consideration of our county men.

THE CHANCES OF THE CONTEST.

In 1868 thirty-four States, says the New York Sun, voted for President, giving to Grant 214 electoral votes, to Seymour 80. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas did not vote at all. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia, which gave Grant 48 electoral votes, have since 1868 lapsed from the Republican party beyond all hope of recovery by the nominee of the Democratic Convention.

The States of Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska and Nevada gave Grant 24 electoral votes in 1868. If they now fall away from the Philadelphia nominee, their defection, coupled with that of the six States above named, will also be sufficient to defeat Grant. Taking the popular vote of 1868 for a basis, a change of 1,600 Republican votes in Connecticut, of 4,800 in Indiana, of 2,100 in Nebraska, and of 700 in Nevada, would carry those States over to the opposition. Is there any supporter of Grant so infatuated as to understand that the Liberal Republicans of those four States can cast the number of votes above named? On the contrary, does he not know that they will throw more than double or treble that number?

These indisputable statistics show that Grant cannot possibly be re-elected if the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats support the same ticket. This result would be rendered still more certain by the fact that of the three States which did not vote in 1868, two—Virginia and Texas—are sure to go against Grant.

In these calculations we take no note of such States as Pennsylvania and Illinois, which went heavily for Grant in 1868, and are almost certain to go heavily against him this time.

The San Francisco Examiner prefers a square field on all issues with a straight out Democratic candidate, who will conduct the Democratic back to the ancient landmarks.

The tri-weekly edition of the Baltimore Gazette has been discontinued. The paper will hereafter be published exclusively as a daily.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

This political body, which has for so long occupied a large share of public attention, assembled in Cincinnati on Wednesday last. From the Baltimore Gazette we compile the following summary of its proceedings:—

FIRST DAY.

Some time after 12 o'clock the Liberal Republican Convention was called to order by Col. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, who, after a few prefatory remarks, nominated Judge Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, for temporary Chairman, who was unanimously elected. After completing the temporary organization a resolution was offered to adjourn until next morning at 10 o'clock, which was adopted after a few remarks made by Senator Schurz, in response to loud calls made upon him.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention reassembled Thursday morning and was called to order by the temporary Chairman, Judge Stanley Matthews. A resolution for the appointment of a committee on permanent organization, to consist of one from each State and Territory, was adopted, as was also a motion for a committee of nine, to draft rules and regulations. After some discussion, a motion for a committee of one from each State and Territory on Credentials was adopted and the committee named. A motion for the appointment of a committee to consist of one from each State on resolutions—thus excluding Territories—was also adopted, and the names of its members announced. Mr. Selden, from the minority of the New York delegation opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley for President, presented a protest against the manner in which the representative delegates had been chosen, and was referred to the Committee on Credentials. After some conversational debate, a recess was ordered until 3 o'clock. On the reassembling of the Convention, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President Senator Carl Schurz, with one Vice President and Secretary from each State and Territory. The report was adopted, and Mr. Schurz advanced amid great applause, and was introduced. The Committee on Credentials reported in the case of New York that the contestants were not entitled to seats. The only other unfavorable reports from this committee were as to certain contestants from California, as to which some temporary confusion ensued. The Committee on Rules then reported, after which an unsuccessful motion was made to proceed to ballot, and it was resolved that there should be no balloting unless a platform of principles should have been declared, and the Convention took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

The Convention met promptly Friday morning, and after dispensing with the reading of the journal, proceeded at once to business. A resolution was offered and adopted that when the point of balloting for candidates should be reached, the Convention should proceed to vote without a formal presentation of names. The proposition was sustained on the ground that it was desirable to avoid mere personal eulogies. Mr. Horace Greeley, from the Committee on Platform, then presented an address and a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amid loud and continued cheering. The Convention then immediately proceeded to ballot for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, without any formal presentation of candidates. Six ballots were successively taken, and at the conclusion of the sixth and last, after a scene of much confusion and noise, and many changes of votes, the Chair announced the result as follows:—Mr. Greeley, 358, Adams 187, Greeley 182; that therefore Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York, was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency by the Convention. It was then ordered to proceed immediately to the nomination of Vice President, and the fourth ballot resulted in the nomination of Governor Gratz Brown, which, on motion, was declared unanimous. The usual resolutions of thanks were offered and the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Cincinnati Nominees.

Opinion of the Press.

The Baltimore Gazette, in an article headed "Not for Greeley," says:—

The nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, by the Liberal Republicans, at Cincinnati, will be received by the country with considerable surprise. It was supposed, that the Liberal Republicans would have forever crushed, and Radialism here forever crushed. And lastly, because their present term of service has not ended, and a failure to nominate them would amount to a condemnation of them as unfit to fill their respective places—a position which probably not a member of the Parkersburg Convention will be prepared to urge. We leave the matter to the delegates of the people, but deem it but right to set forth the claims of the friends of these gentlemen to the support of the delegates from this county. Their residence East of the Alleghenies will no doubt to a certain extent commend them to the favorable consideration of our county men.

The New York Tribune says:—We make no comments on the ticket presented at Cincinnati. The platform has been to us, throughout, an object of much greater solicitude.

Our interest has been centered in what should be said bearing on protection and free trade. It is an honest and serious difference among Republicans and reformers on this question. Our convictions are on the one side. Others, at least equally patriotic and intelligent, hold opinions antagonistic to ours. We did not wish the Convention to say that we were right. We did not see with what propriety, to what profit it could pronounce us in the wrong. To declare for either protection or free trade would repel some, perhaps many, from the support of the Liberal movement, while it would win over an opponent to that movement. We therefore urged the Convention simply to remit this question to the people as one on which we are not agreed, asking them to pronounce judgment thereon in the choice of members of Congress, by whom, and not by the Executive, it must be discussed and decided.

The World, editorially, expresses profound surprise at the result in Cincinnati, Adams, who proved by far the strongest of all the candidates, who had been expected to be cordially endorsed by the World, as he would have been cordially supported by the Democratic party.

Greeley can receive no such endorsement, nor has he any reason to expect such support. The Convention has chosen to nominate the most heated and conspicuous opponent of the Democratic party in the country. Called for revenue reform, it has selected the most zealous of protectionists.

The San Francisco Examiner prefers a square field on all issues with a straight out Democratic candidate, who will conduct the Democratic back to the ancient landmarks.

The tri-weekly edition of the Baltimore Gazette has been discontinued. The paper will hereafter be published exclusively as a daily.

Liberal Republican Platform.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurpation of powers not granted by the Constitution. It has acted as if by the law of binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberties of citizens. The President Samuel Rogers Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore District of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with power to appoint a committee of five, of which Mr. Rodgers, in the absence of the Bishop, is ex officio the President. This committee was, in due course of time, appointed, the names, however, being withheld from the public. Several weeks the various rumors of a defamatory character were inquired into and thoroughly investigated by the committee. The statements of several persons claiming to be interested in the result were also taken, on which testimony the bill of charges against Dr. Huston has been framed, the latter work being only completed yesterday, so laborious and difficult was the duty of properly presenting the charges. Yesterday a copy of the bill of charges was mailed to Dr. Huston, as Cincinnati, his address in that city being in the possession of the gentleman composing the committee. As soon as Dr. Huston's reply is received, signifying his readiness to proceed with the preliminary examination, the President of the committee will appoint the place and time for hearing the testimony. The examination will be held in Baltimore, but the proceedings will not be made public as it progresses, but it is expected the result will be made known to the committee first. Dr. Huston insisted that the charges preferred against him, the President of the committee has discretionary power to restore to him his former clerical functions, and assign him to any charge within the bounds of the East Baltimore district. In such an event the committee, however, is required to present to the case formally before the next meeting of the committee, which meets in Baltimore in March next, a ratification. Should the committee find a verdict of guilty, the case would still have to be presented to the Conference. The character of the charges forwarded to Cincinnati last night is unknown, save to those engaged in the investigation, who decline even stating whether they are favorable or otherwise, but simply that they are full and specific. It is safe, however, to say that the papers contain references to certain allusions in the life of Dr. Huston which will require to be thoroughly explained away before he can be restored to his former position. It is understood that Dr. Huston, in certain letters to friends, reiterates his declarations of innocence, and expresses his desire for a speedy investigation. The opportunity for such investigation is now presented to him, and his action will be looked forward to with interest.—Balt. Gazette May 2d.

The Cumberland News says that, by actual count, the number of locomotives crossing Baltimore street in that city during twelve hours on last Saturday was Four Hundred and Fourteen. Old citizens say that in 1844 only four locomotives per day passed through the city.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resigned our office as an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

The following are the resolutions in full:—

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just Government.

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that unqualified amnesty will result in the complete pacification and union of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralization of power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the method of the States, and the constitutional limitation of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan rancor and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of a republican government. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honest, impartial and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the officers of the Government should be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth—We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide for the necessary expenses of the Government, and the maintenance of the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest, but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit discussion of the subject to the decision of congressional districts, and to the free exercise of the franchise, wholly free of Executive interference or limitation.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifice of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and we set our souls ever free from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotic services.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliations.

Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., through the columns of the Martinsburg Statesman, declines being a candidate for the position of Attorney General.

Winchester gardeners have cucumbers in market.

On "Jefferson's Rock" at Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Holliday, Mr. ALBERT W. MILES, Miss POSIE BUCKLER, daughter of Wm. Buckler, Esq., all of this county. On the 16th ult., by Rev. Dr. Riddle, Mr. THOMAS H. WALKER, formerly of this county, and Back Creek Valley, formerly of this county. In Charlestown, on the 25th ult., by Rev. Wm. A. Wade, Mr. THOMAS J. SHIPWAY and Miss MARTHA E. MANNING.

At the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, South, in Charlestown, on the 24th inst., by Rev. W. A. Wade, Mr. JOHN STICKLES to Miss RICHARD ETTA CORNELL, all of this county.

DIED.

On Wednesday night last, at his residence near the Old Forge, in this county, Mr. WASHINGTON MOLLER, aged about 78 years. An upright and honest citizen, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church, for many years he had numerous kindred and friends have the blessed assurance that his soul was at peace.

On the 24th inst., at this county, Mr. JOHN VIN, in the 74th year of his age. Having united with the Methodist Church in early life, and continued a faithful communicant, he died in the full enjoyment of his faculties, and in the full confidence of his friends, and in the full assurance of a blissful immortality beyond the grave.

At Dunwells, Washington county, Md., on the 20th ult., GABRIEL B., son of James and Jane (nee) MARRAS, formerly of this county, aged about 75 years.

In Shepherdstown, on Wednesday night last, Mr. LEWIS DUKE, aged about 60 years.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of his parents, in this county, Mr. ELIAS STROPPER, formerly of Jacob and Nancy Schoppert, aged about 19 years.

In Martinsburg, on the 27th ultimo, DANIEL BIRKHAFT, infant son of Daniel G. and Lulu E. Cusack.

In Martinsburg, on the 8th ult., JOANNA ROSI, in the 67th year of age, 11 months, and 16 days.

At his residence, in this county, Mr. JOHN C. WATSON, formerly of this county, aged about 75 years.

On the 24th ult., in St. Louis, Mo., Mr. JEREMIAH GUINN, formerly of this county, aged 61 years, 10 months and 7 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

WE AUTHORIZE to announce THOMAS A. CLEVERLY, as a candidate for County Clerk, at the election in August next. [Free Press and Register copy.]

MRS. MARY E. DAVIS.

DEGS leave to inform the public that she has just returned from Baltimore, Md., where she has been in the inspection of the Ladies the Latest and Most Fashionable styles of

JOHN STRAYER & CO.,
OF HARPER'S FERRY.

WITH pleasure call the attention of Clergymen, Ministers, Teachers, Editors, Teachers, Sunday School Superintendents, Retail Dealers and the reading public, to the fact of their having opened a Wholesale and Retail

Book Store at Harper's Ferry.

They are now prepared to furnish, on the shortest notice and lowest terms, any Book, Map or Periodical published in the United States or Europe. We also deal in Globes, Miscellaneous Stereoscopes, Artists' and Surveyors' Instruments, Scientific Apparatus, Writing Desks, Book Cases, School Rooms, Frames, Musical Instruments, Pictures, Frames, Chromos, Statuary and Stationery of every quality and style.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS.

1st. We deal directly with Importers, Manufacturers and Publishers, and can therefore supply the public at the lowest possible prices.

2d. We will send any Book in print, postage prepaid, on receipt of publisher's price.

3d. We allow a Liberal Discount to Regular Customers.

4th. We manufacture an excellent ink, which we sell very cheaply.

5th. Second Hand Books taken in exchange for new ones.

6th. Equal Attention is paid to every department of the business, and the smallest order, accompanied by a return of the money, is promptly filled.

7th. We now offer to Book Buyers in every part of Virginia, facilities for gratifying their tastes such as have never before, and hope to return to receive many and large orders.

8th. For full particulars concerning any Book, or other article mentioned in or suggested by this advertisement, address STRAYER & Co., Wholesale and Retail Bookellers, Stationers, &c., Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

N. B.—We are general Agents for such works as the New American Cyclopaedia, McClintock Series, Scribner's Library of Classics, and other equally solid and valuable works, and several energetic men to act as local agents for these books, in every city, town and village. No others need apply to

STRAYER & CO.
Harper's Ferry, May 7, 1872—17.

The Case of Rev. Dr. Huston.

It is doubtless a matter of sufficient general interest and importance to give the present status of the case of the Rev. Dr. Huston, D. D., against whom, as the public are aware, charges of a grave character are pending. For the investigation of these charges, it will be remembered that, by the action of the late annual Baltimore Conference, the subject was placed in the hands of the Rev. Samuel Rogers Presiding Elder of the East Baltimore District of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with power to appoint a committee of five, of which Mr. Rodgers, in the absence of the Bishop, is ex officio the President. This committee was, in due course of time, appointed, the names, however, being withheld from the public. Several weeks the various rumors of a defamatory character were inquired into and thoroughly investigated by the committee. The statements of several persons claiming to be interested in the result were also taken, on which testimony the bill of charges against Dr. Huston has been framed, the latter work being only completed yesterday, so laborious and difficult was the duty of properly presenting the charges. Yesterday a copy of the bill of charges was mailed to Dr. Huston, as Cincinnati, his address in that city being in the possession of the gentleman composing the committee. As soon as Dr. Huston's reply is received, signifying his readiness to proceed with the preliminary examination, the President of the committee will appoint the place and time for hearing the testimony. The examination will be held in Baltimore, but the proceedings will not be made public as it progresses, but it is expected the result will be made known to the committee first. Dr. Huston insisted that the charges preferred against him, the President of the committee has discretionary power to restore to him his former clerical functions, and assign him to any charge within the bounds of the East Baltimore district. In such an event the committee, however, is required to present to the case formally before the next meeting of the committee, which meets in Baltimore in March next, a ratification. Should the committee find a verdict of guilty, the case would still have to be presented to the Conference. The character of the charges forwarded to Cincinnati last night is unknown, save to those engaged in the investigation, who decline even stating whether they are favorable or otherwise, but simply that they are full and specific. It is safe, however, to say that the papers contain references to certain allusions in the life of Dr. Huston which will require to be thoroughly explained away before he can be restored to his former position. It is understood that Dr. Huston, in certain letters to friends, reiterates his declarations of innocence, and expresses his desire for a speedy investigation. The opportunity for such investigation is now presented to him, and his action will be looked forward to with interest.—Balt. Gazette May 2d.

The Cumberland News says that, by actual count, the number of locomotives crossing Baltimore street in that city during twelve hours on last Saturday was Four Hundred and Fourteen. Old citizens say that in 1844 only four locomotives per day passed through the city.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resigned our office as an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

The following are the resolutions in full:—

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just Government.

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that unqualified amnesty will result in the complete pacification and union of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralization of power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the method of the States, and the constitutional limitation of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan rancor and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of a republican government. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honest, impartial and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the officers of the Government should be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth—We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide for the necessary expenses of the Government, and the maintenance of the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest, but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit discussion of the subject to the decision of congressional districts, and to the free exercise of the franchise, wholly free of Executive interference or limitation.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifice of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and we set our souls ever free from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotic services.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliations.

Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., through the columns of the Martinsburg Statesman, declines being a candidate for the position of Attorney General.

Winchester gardeners have cucumbers in market.

On "Jefferson's Rock" at Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Holliday, Mr. ALBERT W. MILES, Miss POSIE BUCKLER, daughter of Wm. Buckler, Esq., all of this county. On the 16th ult., by Rev. Dr. Riddle, Mr. THOMAS H. WALKER, formerly of this county, and Back Creek Valley, formerly of this county. In Charlestown, on the 25th ult., by Rev. Wm. A. Wade, Mr. THOMAS J. SHIPWAY and Miss MARTHA E. MANNING.

At the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, South, in Charlestown, on the 24th inst., by Rev. W. A. Wade, Mr. JOHN STICKLES to Miss RICHARD ETTA CORNELL, all of this county.

DIED.

On Wednesday night last, at his residence near the Old Forge, in this county, Mr. WASHINGTON MOLLER, aged about 78 years. An upright and honest citizen, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church, for many years he had numerous kindred and friends have the blessed assurance that his soul was at peace.

On the 24th inst., at this county, Mr. JOHN VIN, in the 74th year of his age. Having united with the Methodist Church in early life, and continued a faithful communicant, he died in the full enjoyment of his faculties, and in the full confidence of his friends, and in the full assurance of a blissful immortality beyond the grave.

At Dunwells, Washington county, Md., on the 20th ult., GABRIEL B., son of James and Jane (nee) MARRAS, formerly of this county, aged about 75 years.

In Shepherdstown, on Wednesday night last, Mr. LEWIS DUKE, aged about 60 years.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of his parents, in this county, Mr. ELIAS STROPPER, formerly of Jacob and Nancy Schoppert, aged about 19 years.

In Martinsburg, on the 27th ultimo, DANIEL BIRKHAFT, infant son of Daniel G. and Lulu E. Cusack.

In Martinsburg, on the 8th ult., JOANNA ROSI, in the 67th year of age, 11 months, and 16 days.

At his residence, in this county, Mr. JOHN C. WATSON, formerly of this county, aged about 75 years.

On the 24th ult., in St. Louis, Mo., Mr. JEREMIAH GUINN, formerly of this county, aged 61 years, 10 months and 7 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

WE AUTHORIZE to announce THOMAS A. CLEVERLY, as a candidate for County Clerk, at the election in August next. [Free Press and Register copy.]

MRS. MARY E. DAVIS.

DEGS leave to inform the public that she has just returned from Baltimore, Md., where she has been in the inspection of the Ladies the Latest and Most Fashionable styles of

JOHN STRAYER & CO.,
OF HARPER'S FERRY.

WITH pleasure call the attention of Clergymen, Ministers, Teachers, Editors, Teachers, Sunday School Superintendents, Retail Dealers and the reading public, to the fact of their having opened a Wholesale and Retail

Book Store at Harper's Ferry.

They are now prepared to furnish, on the shortest notice and lowest terms, any Book, Map or Periodical published in the United States or Europe. We also deal in Globes, Miscellaneous Stereoscopes, Artists' and Surveyors' Instruments, Scientific Apparatus, Writing Desks, Book Cases, School Rooms, Frames, Musical Instruments, Pictures, Frames, Chromos, Statuary and Stationery of every quality and style.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS.

1st. We deal directly with Importers, Manufacturers and Publishers, and can therefore supply the public at the lowest possible prices.

2d. We will send any Book in print, postage prepaid, on receipt of publisher's price.

3d. We allow a Liberal Discount to Regular Customers.

4th. We manufacture an excellent ink, which we sell very cheaply.

5th. Second Hand Books taken in exchange for new ones.

6th. Equal Attention is paid to every department of the business, and the smallest order, accompanied by a return of the money, is promptly filled.

7th. We now offer to Book Buyers in every part of Virginia, facilities for gratifying their tastes such as have never before, and hope to return to receive many and large orders.

8th. For full particulars concerning any Book, or other article mentioned in or suggested by this advertisement, address STRAYER & Co., Wholesale and Retail Bookellers, Stationers, &c., Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

N. B.—We are general Agents for such works as the New American Cyclopaedia, McClintock Series, Scribner's Library of Classics, and other equally solid and valuable works, and several energetic men to act as local agents for these books, in every city, town and village. No others need apply to

STRAYER & CO.
Harper's Ferry, May 7, 1872—17.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DO NOT BUY A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF DRY GOODS UNTIL AFTER YOU'VE SEEN OR BEEN TO THE "METROPOLITAN."

We claim to be able to sell you the nicest goods for the least money.

COME AND SEE IF WE DO IT!

WE HAVE JUST OPENED

Fine Styles, Beautiful Patterns, and Good Quality

DRESS GOODS.

Japanese Poplins, Japanese Stripes, Plaids, all colors, 25 to 40 cents, Meta Cloths, 25 c. Black Alpaca, 33 to 37 c. cents, Percals, all colors and plaids, 15 to 25 c. Grandines 12 1/2 to 15—very cheap! Variety of Dress Goods, 12 1/2 to 25 cents.

IN THESE TIMES OF

Financial Distress we would see of the people to buy goods of men who are directly opposed to prices and old fogy notions of big profits and long credit.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS!

Crashe 10, 14 1/2 and 18c, Bird Eye Towels 10 to 12 Large size 20 and 25c, Damask Towels 25c, German Towels, all colors, 30c, Turkish do. 37c, Very large 75c, Bird Eye Linen 33 1/2 to 40c, Linen Napkins 17 1/2, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75, 81, 85, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600,