BY JAMES W. BELLER.

The "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" is published every Tuesday Morning, at \$2 in advance—\$2.50 if paid within the year—or \$3 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

OJ-ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid and CHARGED ACCORDINGLY.

Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Blad-

ler, Loss of Organic Powers, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; and all

Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; and all those Peculiar Disorders arising from a Certain Secret Habit of Youth, which if not cured, produces Constitutional Debility, renders Marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind.

Young Men.

Young Men.

Young Men especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to cestacy the living lyre, may call quence, or waked to costacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence. Marriage.

Married Persons or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, or any other impediment, should immediately consult Dr. Johnston.

OFFICE No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK St., seven doors from Baltimore street, East side, up the steps.

Of-Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place. Be not enticed from

this office.

A Cure Warranted or no Charge, in from one to two days.

The many thousands cured at this Institution, and the very extensive practice of Dr. Johnston (exceeding all others) is a sufficient gra antee that he is the only proper Physician to be consulted.

Br. Johnston,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with a ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great

with a ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended some-times with derangement of mind, were cured immedi-A Certain Disease.

When the misguided and impudent votary of plea-sure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful discase, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deaf-ness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face, and extremities, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commisera-tion, till death puts a period to their dreadful suffer-ings by sending them to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." To such therefore, Dr. JOHN-STON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrety, and from his extensive practice in the first hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend the most safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this deceled is not a second confidence of the c to this dreadful discase, owing to the unskillfulness or ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly

oison, mercury, ruth the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or makes the residue of his life miserable. Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences; that secret and solitary habit, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and inclancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and limbs, Pains in the Head, Dinness of Sight Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dis-pepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Diges-tive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Con-

sumption, &c.
MENTAULY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for

General Debility.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved.—All impediments to Marriage, Physical or-Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling and Weakness, or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind

are speedily cured. Young Men Who have injured themselves by a Certain Practice, indulged in when alone—a stabit frequently learned from evil companions, or atschool—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when askeep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both thind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a voung man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enloyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit.—Such persons before/contemplating

Such persons before contemplating

Marriage,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most
necessary requisites to promote connubint happiness.
Indeed, without this, the journey through life becomes
a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to
the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair,
and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own. Weakness of the Organs immediately cured, and full vigor rest

To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate and hopeless cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. The who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously confide in his honor as a Gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks copying Dr. Johnston's advertisement, and advertising themselves as physicians, trifling with and ruining the health of the already Afflicted, that Dr. Johnston decans it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his credentials or diplomas always bang in his Office.

ALL LETTERS MIST BE POST PAID—REME ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST-PAID-REME DIFS sent to any part of the country. OFFICE-No. 7, South Frederick St., East side Observe name on door. Jan. 24, 1854-Iy.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES, BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
New York, continues to Re-publish the following
British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON QUARTEALY REVIEW, Conservative 2. THE EDINEUBGH REVIEW, Whig.
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, Free Church. 4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, Liberal.
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, Tory. THE present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the year 1854. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written the ponderous Tome of the future historian written the ponderous Tome of the future historian written the ponderous Tome of the future historian will be provided the provided the ponderous Tome of the future historian written the ponderous Tome of the future historian will be provided the pr ten after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed

away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

Arrangements are in progress for the receipt of early sheets from the British Publishers, by which we shall be able to place all our Reprints in the hands of subscribers, about as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this will involve a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to furnish the Periodicals at the same low rates as heretofore, viz:

Per annum.

For any one of the four Reviews......\$3.00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews 10.00 *Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

A discount of twenty-five per cent, from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$3; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Postage.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, through Agents, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a war for "Blackwood," and but twelve cents a year for each of the Reviews.

for each of the Reviews.

for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

54 Gold street, New York.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols.; royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, \$6.

63-This work is not the old "Book of the Farm," lately RESUSCITATED and thrown upon the market.

ately RESUSCITATED and thrown upon the market.

December 27, 1853. FRUIT TREES. FRUIT TREES.

I HAVE on hand, at my nursery, on the farm of Wm. Lucas, near Hall Town, a large number of Apple, Pear, Peach, Appricot, Plum, and Almond Trees, of the very finest variety. As the public are aware, Mr. Lucas has been at great pains to procure the very choicest kinds from the best nurseries in the United States, and I have been allowed the privilege to bud and propagate from his trees, which, added to my own selections, gives me all the best varieties.—My Peach Trees, especially, srevery fine. My terms are accommodating.

JAMES STRONICK.

October 25, 1853.

Cheap and Nice Articles for Ladies.

Collars, Sleeves and Inside Handkerchiefs, from 12½ cents to \$2 apiece; Finast Grass inen Handkerchief, 25 cents; very fine French Moustins, beautiful patterns, 25 cents a yard; Mouslin de aines 5½ cents a yard; Velvet Trimmings 6½ cents a yard; French Kid Gloves 50 cents a pair, a. s. f.

November 23, 1853

ISAAC ROSE.

5000 LBS. LARD; 2,000 Lbs. Country Scap, 5,000 lbs. Raga. The highest prices will be paid in goods. February 7, 1854, JERE, HARRIS JERE. HARRIS.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, THE FOUR PILLARS OF OUR PROSPERITY-MOST THRIVING WHEN LEFT MOST FREE TO INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE

Poetry.

THE BREEZE OF SPRING.

Dull winter hastens to be gone,

He's disappearing fast; The sunny hours are coming on,

The ice no longer binds the rill.

Nor snows their mantle fling,

Has kissed the breeze of spring.

Where summer flowers in beauty stood.

And rests its merry wing; The drooping snow-drop kindly thanks

Ah! well it knows where violets grow

And they there offerings bring; The flowers their sweetest incense yield,

The blackbird, from the hawthorne bush,

On topmost branches stands the thrush,

He makes the forest ring
With native woodnotes, clear and wild—
He loves the breeze of spring.

For every bleak and barren hill

I here its music in the wood :

It lingers in the dale;
It plays upon the primrose banks,

The western breeze of spring.

In the lone and shady lane; It bids its sweet, blue fav'rites blow,

And onward speeds again,

It wakes the flowers of the field,

To scent the breeze of spring.

Renews his lively strain;

And tunes his throat again;

At close of evening calm and mild,

The robin leaves his winter friends

On merry mountain wing— Strains all his might till out of sight,

And hails the breeze of spring.

The sun shines warmly down;

Away with each intruding care.

And leave the gloomy town.

Hear nature's favorites sing,

And woo the breeze of spring.

Of all amusements for the mind.

From logic down to fishing, There is n't one that you can find

So very cheap as "wishin "!"

A very choice diversion too,

If we but rightly use it,

And not, as we are apt to do,

Pervert it, and abuse it.

I wish-a common wish indeed-

And not my pride to flatter:

That I might make oppression reel.

As only gold can make it, And break the tyrant's rod of steel,

As only gold can break it !

And every human passion

And every base emotion,

Were buried fifty fathoms deep,

Beneath the waves of Ocean l

And motives always pure; I wish the good were not so few,

I wish the bad were fewer;

I wish that parsons be'er forgot

I wish that practising was not

To heed their pious teaching;

So different from preaching.

I wish that innocence were free

From treachery and slander:

That women ne'er were rovers; I wish that wives were always kind;

I wish-in fine-that joy and mirth,

And husbands always lovers!

Till God shall every creature bless

With his supremest blessing,

Miscellaneous.

NO MOTHER.

"She has no mother." What a volume of

sorrowful truth is comprised in this single ut-

terance-no mother! We must go far down

the hard, rough paths of life, and become in-

ured to care and sorrow in their sternest forms,

before we can take home to our own experience

the dread reality-nomother-without a strug-

gle and a tear. But when it is said of a frail

young girl, just passing from childhood to-

wards the life of woman, how sad is the story

summed up in that one short sentence! Who

now shall administer the needed counsel-who

now shall cheek the wayward fancies-who

now shall bear with the errors and failings of

Deal gently with the child. Let not the

cup of her sorrow be overfilled by the harsh-

ness of your bearing, or your unsympathizing

coldness. Is she heedless of her doing? Is

she forgetful of duty? Is she careless in her

movements? Remember, oh, remember, "she

has no mother!" When her young compan-

ions are gay and joyous, does she sit sorrow-

ing? Does she pass with a languid step and a

downcast eve, when you would fain witness

the gushing and overflowing gladness of youth?

Chide her not-for she is motherless; and the

great sorrow comes down upon her soul like

an incubus. Can you gain her confidence, can

you win her love? Come then to the mother-

less with the boon of your tenderest cares, and

by the memory of your own mother, already,

perhaps, passed away-by the fulness of your

own remembered sorrow-by the possibility

contribute so far as you may, to relieve the sor-

row and repair the loss, of that fair frail child.

THE OLDEN TIMES.

The Rev. George Whitfield, in one of his

sermons, gives the people of Connecticut the

nent, the best friends and the worst enemies;

they are hair brained bigots on all sides, and

must be compared to horse and mule, without

bit and bridle. In other colonies I have paid

for my food and lodging, but never could spend one penny in faithful Connecticut, whose

banks flow milk and honey, and whose sons and daughters never fail to feed and refresh

the weary traveler without money and without

price. On Saturday evening the people look

sour and sad, and on the Sabbath they appear

to have lost their dearest friends, and are

A quaker preacher once told them with

much truth, that they worshiped the Sabbath and not the God of the Sabbath. These hos-

pitable people, without charity condemned the

quaker as a blasphemer of the holy Sabbath,

fined, tarred and feathered him, put a rope around his neck, and plunged him into the

KEEP THE HEART ALIVE.-The longer

affections. The natural tendency to advancing years is to narrow and contract these feelings.

I do not mean that I wish to form a new and

almost speechless and walk softly.

was about seventy years of age."

[Portland Eclectic.

who is written, motherless.

following character:

that your own child may yet be motherless-

the motherless daughter?

And hope be lost in happiness,

And every good I deal.

To be the glorious real;

I wish that modest worth might be

Appraised with truth and candor

I wish that men their vows would mind;

May come erewhile throughout the earth,

That has its origin above,

I wish that Sympathy and Love,

Would come, and keep, in fashion :

That Scorn, and Jealousy, and Hate,

I wish-that friends were always true.

That I might cheer the child of need.

Enjoy the soul enlivening scene,

Come roam along the woodpath green,

WISHING.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A hundred voices fill the air,

For hedge-rows far away—
Above his mossy nest he bends,
And pipes his plaintive lay.
The lark uprising with the light,

It sighs along the vale,

The stormy time is past.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1854.

NUMERICAL LAWS OF THE SEXES.

It fixes the numerical law of sexes thus:

POPPING THE QUESTION.

feelings and tongue of man when he is to per-

form such a mission! Why does the elegantly

arranged sentence which he has studied with so

much care, in order alike to avoid formality

and familiarity, begin to seem bald and bung-

ling, just as it is about to be put in practice? Why is it finally revised upon the coarse mat

in the hall and utterly rejected upon the silky mat on the landing? Why do you feel choak-ing, as with thirst, and yet could not drink

the elixir of life if it were presented to you! Why would you pay a hundred dollars a step

to have the stair case twice as long as it is, yet

you go up as hastily as if you were escaping from a poor relative? Why does that plead-

ing bow, with which you have so often stoop-

ed to conquer-you know it-seems to you at

once a great deal too low and a geat deal too

slight and altogether abominable? Why do

you wish you had put on that other cravat?-

In short why is your sense so keenly awaken-

ed to the outward man and to the outside phrase,

and why do you forget that you-have hitherto

looked like a gentleman and spoke like a phil-

state of life in which it has pleased Providence

should make a failure? It is a satisfactory an-

in that drawing-room, a bright eyed young person of the opposite sex who, if you could only see it, can hardly hold her crotchet work

for her tremor; who knows intensely what

you mean, and what you have come for,

and who designs to make you the kindest pos-

sible answer, poor thing! if she should be able

to find words, and who, in the mean time, is

in about as fit a condition to criticise you as

we are to correct the "Jupitor sympliony"

We appeal to some of our married friends

[Exchange Paper.

whether we have over stated the case. This

"Popping the Question" is a queer business.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A mother's love is divinely beautiful, when

it enfolds the helpless and dependent infant

with a mystic power, like the silent, omnipres-

ent influence of an ever-watchful Providence.

Beautiful is that love in after years, as it guides

the uncertain steps of joyous childhood, strew-

that breathe softly their lessons of gratitude

and praise, while the young wayfarer gathers

them in his embrace. Beautiful in its exalta-

tion is the higher development of the mater-

nal sentiment, which commands the reverence

of impetuous youth, and subdues the mighty

power of passion by the holiness of its strong

endurance, leading him upward through diffi-

culties and temptations, to the summit of that

mount of contemplation whence he may sur-

vev the world with a clear vision, and willing-

ly brave the stern realities of a severe disci-

pline, rather than yield himself a captive to

the attractions of selfishness and ambition .-

But when, in the full strength of mature man-

hood, the great heart bows itself, before her

who nurtured its best affections, and the soul

erect in the conscious dignity of its wondrous

being, acknowledges the mother's power, then

only is her unfathomable love understood, and

the solemn mission of maternity complete in

its fulfilment .- " The Love Spell," by Mrs.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

ly thus touching "Woman's Rights:"

The editor of the Albany Register discourses naive-

No! No! The prudent man forseeing the

evil, hideth himself. Man must surrender his

supremacy. He must yield to his destiny .-

He must rock the cradle and throw the shut-

tle and spin. Woman must be redeemed .-

She must be made a free and independent

voter. She must take a seat on the Bench and

in the Jury box. She must be elected Super

visor, and serve on the Police. She must go

to Congress, and have a place in the Cabinet.

She must carry the bod and have a voice in

Legislation. She must go to the wars and

carry a musket and revolvers, or a long sharp

sword to cut and slash people with. She must

have an exclusive and antagonistic existence, a

separate identity from man. She must be a

separate and distinct people, moving by herself

on one side of the track and man on the other.

There must be two races, two sets of humani-

ties, two destinies, two social and political ex-

istences, the one man, and the other woman.

They must no longer go together like cups

and saucers, nor be put in the same box like

knives and forks. They must each possess a

distinct nationality though occupying the same

territory, and imperium in imperiol. If they

can agree and abide by compacts, all very

well. If they cannot, then they must go back

to first principles, and make a tooth and nail

Being a man of peace, we go in for Wo

man's Rights. Like the reverend Mr. May,

and him of the combed-back hair, we sur-

render and hand over the unmentionables.-

We were not made for an oppressor, and have no stomach for fighting. Bright eyes, flow-ing ringlets, beautiful hands, and smiles like

the sunlight, are our weakness. Yes! Yes

Women must have their rights. They must

no longer be down-trodden, made slaves of

-tyranized over, tomaliawked or scalped.-

They must be free, aye free, and independ-ent, unfettered and halterless as the wild ass'

These were: 1st. The brass Colossus of

Rhodes, 121 feet in height, occupying 20

years in making. It stood across the harbor

of Rhodes 66 years, and was thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew, from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels

2d. The Pyramids of Fgypt. The largest

3d. The Acqueducts of Rome invented by

4th. The Labyrinth of Psalmetichus, on the

banks of the Nile, containing within one con-

tinued wall, 1,000 houses and 12 royal palaces,

all covered with marble, and having only one

entrance. The building was said to contain

3,000 chambers, and a hall built of marble,

5th. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower of

Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 282 B. C.

It was erected as a light-house, and contained

magnificent galleries of marble-a large lan-

tern at the top, the light of which seen nearly a hundred miles off; mirrors of enormous

sizes were fixed round the galleries, reflecting

everything on the sea. A common tower is

now erected in its place.
6th. The Walls of Babylon, built by order

of Semiramis, or Nebuchadnezzer, and finished

7th, The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus

is satisfied and floweth over. - Tupper.

Appius Claudius, the censor.

adorned with statutes of the gods.

sea-but he escaped with his life, though he in one year, by 200,000 men. They were of

M. A. Whitaker.

or "Nautical Almanac."

A curious sensation it produces upon the

1. There are more males that females born by about four per cent. 2. At twenty years of age this preponderance is entirely lost, and there are more females than males.

3. At forty years, the balance is again the other way, and there are more males than fe-4. At seventy, the sexes are about even,

and the ultimate age of the human being is reached without any decided advantage to

Between seventy and one hundred years of age, there are 15,311 more white women than there are males; being more than five per cent. of the whole number. Beyond the age of forty years, the probabilities of longevity are much greater for American women than for men. This contrasts singularly with the fact that the physique relatively of American men. The fact as is shown, however, tells tremendously on women between the age of twenty and forty, when their mortality is very

osopher and generally done your duty in that The longevity of some women is very exto place you, and that there is no particular traordinary. There are four hundred and reason, why, at one o'clock this fine day, you thirty American women above one hundred years of age. swer to say that all this is because there sits

HOW MEN "BUST UP."

Men with unassuming wives never bust. It is the husbands of such women as Mrs. Dash and Lady Brilliant, who find themselves face to face with the Sheriff, and certain mysterious documents adorned with red tape and wafers big for target exercise.

The desire of a New York feminine is to outshine her neighbors-not in mental acquirements, but in gingerbread ornaments and gold-edged coal scuttles. If Mrs. Dash give a game supper—woodcocks stuffed with gold dust—Lady Brilliant takes the wind out of her by getting up another, in which the prevailing dish will be birds of paradise, swimming in gravy made of melted pearls. It is this rivalry, not "dabbling in railroad stocks," that brings ruination to the fast men of Wall street. The "ill fortune" of which they complain is no more nor less than a brainless wife. If they would come back to happiness, therefore, they should turn their attention, not to the fluctuations of the stock market, but to the ruinous ing around its pathway bright flowers of hope, absurdities of their own fireside. Thousand dollar repasts don't pay, while the merchant who purchases hundred dollar handkerchiefs for a "a duck of a wife," should not wonder if the time eventually comes when "a goose

of a husband" lacked shirts, and was but ill

supplied with breeches. EXTRACTS FROM DOW, JR. My friends! How tender is woman! She s as tender as a chicken, and as tough as an old gobler. She must be screened from the hot summer's sun-sheltered from the blast of winter, and yet if she makes up her mind to do it, she can outset the sun, face a northeaster, and be a match for the devil, But nwardly she is tender as the mercies of Heaven; her heart is as much softer than man's as beeswax than a brickbat. Her sympathies are as tender as down on angel's wings, her love appears as fresh and unfading amid the sorrows of adversity, as the evergreen leaf that encircles the brow of old winter. Her tenderness is too tough to be destroyed by whatever change fortune or time may bring, as tough as tripe, and twice as common.

My hearers-how loving is woman !- Sh is amazingly sickly in her attainments. She will cling to the chosen object of her heart like a possum to a gum tree, and you can't separate her without snapping the strings that no art can mend, and leaving a portion of her soul upon the upper leather of her affections. They will sometimes see something to love, where others can discover nothing to admire; and when her fondness is fastened on a fellow, it sticks like gin and lasses in a bushy

HOW TO RUIN A NEIGHBOR'S BUSINESS. Some time since (so runs the current narrative) the owner of a thriving mutton-pie concern, which after much difficulty he had sucpeeded in establishing with borrowed capital died before he had well extricated himself from the responsibilities of debt. The widow carried on the business after his decease, and throve so well that a speculating baker, on the opposite side of the way, made her an offer of his hand. The lady refused and the enraged suitor, determined on revenge, immediately converted his baking into an opposition pie-shop; and acting on the principle universal among London bakers, of doing business for the first month or two at a loss, made his pies twice as big as he could honestly afford to make them. The consequence was that the widow lost her custom, and was hastening fast to ruin, when a friend of her late husband, who was also a small creditor, paid her a visit. She detailed her grievance to him, and lamented her lost trade and fearful prospects, "Oh, oh!" said her friend, "that ere's the move, is it? Never you mind, my dear. If I don't git your trade agin, there ain't no snakes, mark me-that's

all!" So saying, he took his leave. . About eight o'clock the same evening, when the new pie-shop was cramed to overflowing, and the principal was below, superintending the production of a new batch, in walks the widow's friend in the costume of a kernelraker, and elbowing his way to the counter, dabs down upon it a brace of hung dead cats, vociferating at the same time to the astonished damsel in aftendance: "Tell your master, my dear, as how them two makes six-and-thirty this week, and say I'll bring the t'other four to-morrow afternoon!" With that he swaggered out, and went his way. So powerful was the prejudice against cat-mutton among the population of that neighborhood, that the shop was clear in an instant, and the floor was one engaged 360,000 workmen, was 30 years covered with hastily-abandoned specimens of in building, and has now stood at least 3,000

every variety of segments of a circle. The spirit-shop at the corner of the street experienced an unusual large demand for goes" of brandy; and interjectional ejaculation, not purely grammatical, were not merely audible, but visible to the district. It is averred that the ingenious expedient of the widow's friend, founded as it was upon a profound knowledge of human prejudices, had the desired effect of restoring the "balance of trade." The widow recovered her commerce; the resentful baker was done as brown as if he had been shut up in his own oven; and the friend who brought about this measure of justice, received the hand of the lady as a reward for his interference.

[Curiosities of London Life. An exchange tells the following story, which we might believe if we did not know that the women of Providence are universally

"A young man in Providence, (R. I.) who had a very handsome wife, recently became dissatisfied with the attention of others towards KEEP THE HEART ALIVE.—The longer I completed in the reign of Servius, the 6th live the more expedient I find it to endeavor King of Rome. It was 450 feet long, 200 her, without a cause, of course, and started off more and more to extend my sympathies and broad, and supported by 126 marble piland traveled some two or three hundred miles, and visited several hospitals for the purpose of and visited several hospitals for the purpose of catching the small-pox, so that he might give it to his wife, thinking if she should become pretty well pitted upon her face, it would have a tendency to keep away her admirers. But the fun of the joke was, that he took the disease himself, went home and died, and the enument: "The honor of my country shall SINCERITY.—To practise sincerity, is to speak as we think—to do as we profess—to perform what we promise—and really to be what we would seem and appear to be. sworn friendship every day, to increase my circle of intimates; these are very different affairs. But I find it conduces to my mental health and happiness to find out all I can which is amiable and lovable in those I come in contact with, and to make the most of it.—

None is peor but the mean in mind, the timorous, the weak, and unbelieving; none is wealthy but the affluent in soul, who is satisfied and floweth over.—Tupper. jealous." Served him right!

INFLUENCE OF ELECTION DAY. The New York Herald amusingly sketches The last census develops some curious facts. some of the extraordinary scenes presented in that city on the night preceeding election

> Scenes of the Times-Political Parades.
>
> -Last night our streets were brilliant with political bon-fires and patriotic airs resounded n every quarter. Our numberless parties played a political pot pourri, most novel and extraordinary even to the "oldest inhabitants." Several crowds were on the march, usually preceded by transparencies, upon which were emblazoned the names of their favorite candidates, and by a sort of an apology for a brass band, limited to a drum and fife, emiting a medley of sounds, which might be termed rather "hard" music. Now and then a party was seen rejoicing in the name of "softs"-an appellation which very few, from appearance, thought misapplied. What was particularly worthy of note was the democratic aspect which everything wore. Some who have heretofore appeared to belong to select circles, not even contaminated by a contact with anything tinctured with democracy, all of a sudden appeared to be exceedingly fraternising, and newsboys, hodcarriers, streetsweepers, and fishmongers, were found congenial companions, and surprised beyond measure, at seeing themselves, "hand and glove" with Union square and the Fifth avenue. Men whose whole lives had been spent in trying to make others believe they "were born to command," have suddenly grown so mild and courteous that even chambermaids and hostlers, have, for the last week, taken liberties they long feared to dream of, and actually think that some second Moses with another wand, has been at work in stony bosoms, newly gushing with fountains of democratic love. Cab drivers and Dutch grocers were seen slapping "men above Bleeck-er," familiarly on the shoulder, and heard calling "heavy dealers" by their Christian names, as if they had slept within the same demask folds for months.

THE NEWSPAPER. How lonesome the fireside where there is no newspaper! Ask the man who has had a family newspaper to read, with the lastest news, the good stories, the useful lessons, and the witty sayings of the newspapers-ask him its value. Let him be deprived of it for a few

weeks and then ask him to put an estimate

upon it. Will he say that two or three dol-

ars are too much! No. no. he will esteem it one of his greatest treasures, and value it We were led to these reflections the other day, by an industrious, worthy man, who called at our office to subscribe for a paper. Said he, "I was taking it, but times were so hard, I paid up and quit; and I find I can't get along without it. I have not the money

paper on some terms-I would not be withou Of course we placed his name on our list with great cheerfulness. Such men are the best subscribers in the world (except those who pay in advance.) They will always pay

to pay now, and have called to see if I could

get it on trust till Fall; for I must have the

at the time it falls due. Every family ought to have a newspaper. t is a duty they owe to their children, if nothing else. Who wishes their children to grow up in ignorance in order to save the price of a

A FLAT-FOOTED CANDIDATE.

The following is the card of a candidate for ustice of the Peace in Palestine, Texas: Fellow-Citizens: With the issuance of this heet is unfurled to the breeze, either in tempest or calm, my name before you as a candidate for the office of Chief Justice of Anderson county, at the ensuing August election. I do it from choice, not from solicitation. I do it for the office is honorable and profitable. I feel myself competent to discharge the duties of the office. I claim no superior merit or qualification over any one else who may choose to run against me. I would like to run the race solitary and alone; but if any are desirous let them pitch in-it is'nt deep. I stand flatfooted, square-toed, hump-shouldered upon the platform of free rights and true republicanism. n politics I am opposed to the present Legislature-in favor of Texas and her citizens .-Opposed to telegraphs, i. e. on the time extension scale-a right, up-and-down, all-over railroad man; but not at all of the twenty section stripe. Finally, fellow-citizens, if you elect me your Chief Justice, I will make the very welkin ring with huzzas! for the sov's of Anderson county! If defeated, I will retire with dignity and perfect good humor, remembering a most beautiful little song which I sing remarkably well, called: "I'm afloat, I'm afloat," &c.

A CAPITAL JOKE. We were made acquainted, says the Balti happened to a young married friend of ours, on the evening of the law Greys' ball. Being of temperate habits, it seems he had been simultaneously imbued with martial and alcoholic spirit, and after having a glorious time with a lot of "jolly good fellows," (members of the I. O. T. H.'s we suppose) he went home to his neglected spouse in an awful oblivious state. His business generally detained him until a late hour, and it appears that his wife, before retiring, was in the habit of preparing a lunch for his enjoyment after the fatigues of the day were over. On the night n question, besides the usual supper, she left a wash bowl filled with caps in starch. The lamp had been extinguished when the staggering husband returned, and by mistake, when proceeding to satisfy his hunger, stuck his finer in the wrong dish! He worked away at is mouthful of caps very patiently for some time, but finally being unable to masticate them, he sang out to his wife-"Old woman. where did you get your cabbages-they are so confounded stringy, I can't chew them.
"My gracious," replied the good lady, "if that stupid fellow aint eating up all my caps that I put in starch over night."

We understand our friend suddenly became an uncompromising advocate of the Maine liquor law, and joined the teetotal society at the earliest possible moment.

nesday, says: The amount of freights shipped daily from our city to the East, is astonishing. From one to two hundred cars are filled daily, and

Other articles of freight in proportion. CUMBERLAND COAL IN CALIFORNIA .- We notice in the San Francisco price current that

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH AT THE OFFICE OF SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON. Ry-A supply of Magistrates', Sheriffs', and Constable's BLANKS—Deeds of Bargain and Sale and Deeds of Trust—Negotiable and Promissory Notes, &c., &c., always on hand.

[FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.] " NO. 35

But I, 'twas thus the bottle sung, but I have of yore; And still I breathe upon them and they shrink before my breath,

And year by year my thousands tread the dismal road
of death."—Song of the Decanter.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS,

BLANKS, CHECKS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, &c

day, Mr. Ewing, of Ky., made a speech in favor of the Nebraska bill, in the course of We are not sufficiently versed in the general history of mankind, either ancient or modern, we have no sufficient knowledge of its records, sacred or profane, as to justify us in asserting, without the fear of contradiction, that civilization has advanced, or that the arts and sciences have progressed more rapidly during the present than at any former period of time. That such, however, is the opinion we entertain, we will not pretend to deny, and which we are under the impression might be fully sustained by an investigation of the improvements in every department of art seigned and civilizaevery department of art, science and civilization made during the present century and com-paring them with those perfected during any like number of years, or the whole eighteen centuries preceding it.

The change has been wonderful, almost as if by magic during the last forty years; prior to that, we remember distinctly, there were boys, now there are none; but instead thereof, we have Young America, booted, collared and strapped, who swear, chew, smoke and take to Liquor as kindly as a duck to water. We take it for granted that it is the fast age, fast in every thing. To convey a man's body sixty miles an hour, without tearing his clothes, is remarkably fast; to sketch his portrait by the aid of a sunbeam, in a second of time, is still faster; but to convey his messages to re-mote distances, ahead of time, (which is no time at all) is fastest of all.

May we not, then, being so fast, claim to be in a more advanced stage of civilization, to be wiser; and would that we could with equal truth and sincerity say that we are better, more virtuous, than were our ancestors; that whilst emulating their virtues and profiting by their stores of experience and knowledge, we had learned to shun their follies and discard their vices. But alas! we cannot; for whilst with a due regard to truth we may claim to have exceeded their wisdom, we must confess to have fallen far short of their virtues; that whilst we have sought amidst their legendary lore, and found in their crude, half-formed and undeveloped ideas-in what was then termed their crazy dreams—the first germ of those principles of art and science which with us have so rapidly expanded and been so successfully applied to the wants and requirements may fairly be said that the culmina has been attained;) we have at the same time progressed with none the less rapidity in folly, or attained a less elevated point in vice, in that meanest and most contemptible of all vices, Intemperance, which clings to society like the shirt of Nemisses-the foulest blot which sullies the fair face of civilization; which like the serpent, in that heart-chilling, soul-sickening picture, "The Lacoon," grasps in its slimy folds and deadly evolutions all who place themselves within its reach: a vice that is prolific of all others; which degrades intellect; where all other questions are left, to the free dethrones reason : debases man. Which turns wealth into pauperism; learning into idiotcy; and genius into crime. Which fills our prisons with its victims, our homes with sorrow, and our land with beggared orphans. Which changes the semi-barbarian into a brute, the

savage into a monster, a devil incarnate, in human shape. "I no longer," said Judge Parsons, "enquire of those who are brought before me the cause, it is ever the same tale, intemperance," Might not every Judge in the land, and every individual connected with the judicial tribunals, with perfect propriety, use the same language

Does this evil exist?—is it so widespread? and is there no remedy ?- are questions of deep, ave, of vital importance to every man, woman and child, in every town, county and State in the Union; questions in which all are interested, but more especially our fair friends. whose attention we invite and whose aid we invoke; knowing "that in every affair of public interest, the general opinion never manifests

itself with more energy than when woman take part in it with all the life of their imagination." "Does intemperance exist?" Like woman it speaks for itself—but unlike her, arrayed in the garments of beauty, it presents itself to the eye clothed in tatters and hideous with deformity. It speaks for itself-but unlike hers, in tones of tenderness and love, its accents fall upon the ear with startling denunciations or obscene maudlin mutterings. Does it exist? Ask that tatterdemalion specimen of humanity, who after various attempts to seat himself on the sidewalk, has tumbled into the gutter, as if seeking to find a companion in the hog, which with a grunt of offended dignity moves away

disdaining to share its puddle with such as he. Ask him what brought him there? Ask that man, who once in the possession of wealth and the priceless love of one fond devoted heart, surrounded by a youthful progedy of almost angelic beauty, looking to him for guidance and protection, and who now after being kicked from out the gorgeous saloons, once made uproarous by his lavish expenditure, drags his trembling and scantily-clad bloated limbs from one low den of dissipation to another, offering his charity-bestowed garment or the remnants of his rimless hat as a pledge for one more pull, that may finally elevate him to the gallows, the only eminence to which intemperance can elevate. Ask him who stole his wealth, robbed him of his fond devoted wife, marred the beauty, and then made-if not worse-paupers of his children and him the thing he is, and if "delerium tremens," the drunkard's awful dream, has not chased from his heated brain every ray of rea-

son, his answer will be intemperance. Look at that poor besotted devil, who has ust issued from some hiding place where he had sought a moment's repose, see him stag-gering through the streets of the village, followed by a gang of mirth-loving mischievous urchins, hooting, yelling, and pelting him with every conceivable harmless missile, and when fairly provoked beyond the power of endurloyer cannot carry on his business; and we ance, he turns upon his tormentors, see how they clap their hands and hear their shouts of uncontrolable laughter. Look at him and tell me, if you can, to what species of the human race he belongs? Surely nature never bestow-ed upon the human face divine such a motly assemblage of colors. That man has wife and children. Would they know him? Alas! yes-for they have seen him before, when imbruted by the degrading vice of intemperance

pect to suffer n much as a unless the universal prevalence of the Market law steps into to help us. With your person we design furnishing a few articles for sion we design furnishing a few articles to purpose of keeping alive that interest in subject, which is becoming of very great rest to us all. But the fact is, as long a car get five drinks for a quarter, or a picayune, we shall be likely to stand to the devil stood at our elbow and mid pretty creature, drink."

port of the antiquated principle of the Mis souri line, he wished briefly to show from the public records that, so far from being, as had been asserted, the author of that line, he had no connection with it. He read extracts from the speeches of Mr. Clay in 1850, and proceeded to argue that the language of Mr. Clay showed that, so far from Mr. C. having been the author of the act of 1820, it did not even originate in the House of Representatives, of which he was a member; that he could not certainly tell whether he voted for it, as he was then Speaker at the time; that it originated with Senator Thomas, of Illinois, in the other branch of Congress; that it failed to accomplish its purpose, the North still opposed the admission of Missouri; that the next year Mr. Clay came here and found it necessary to offer the Missouri compromise of which he was the author, and which accomplished the admission of Missouri into the Union. Further than this, Mr. Clay had felt it to be so inconsistent to advocate the principles of the compromise of 1850 and to have been charged with being the author of an act so utterly at variance with it, that he not only felt it necessary in his own vindication to repudiate the paternity of the compromise of 1820, but in one of his speeches went on to contrast the two, and to show the manifest injustice done

In the House of Representatives, on Mon-

which he said, that as the name of Mr. Clay

had been invoked here and elsewhere in sup-

Mr. E. thought it due the memory of that distinguished patriot thus to speak, and because of the perversion of the views of that statesman by those who by this means sought to uphold their pernicious designs. Let his ashes rest in peace. Let not his bones be dragged from the grave to add additional fuel to the flame by which it was sought to destroy the American Union and to blast the best hopes of the country.

the South by the establishment of the line of

36° 30′.

NON-INTERVENTION.

The Hon. J, B. Weller, in his speech of non-intervention, delivered in the Senate on the 13th ult. uttered the following patriotic

"Mr President we ought to observe the gold-en rule 'Whatsoever ye would that men should civilization and refinement, (until at length it do unto you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets.' Any proposition which denies to one portion of the confederacy an equal participation with another in our common rights is dishonorable. Established as a settled policy the doctrine for which we contend, of non-intervention by the federal government, and it is a matter of little importance whether the North or the South has a majority in Congress. Why is it that one portion of the Union should be denied an equal participation in the settlement of the Territories ?-Why is it that you connot leave this question and voluntary decision of the people who may emigrate to that region? Has the South ever failed to discharge her duty? In the hour of trial and danger, have they not stood by you? Sir, I have seen many of these southern men. standing shoulder to shoulder with northern men, upon the field of battle; I have seen them stricken down by the balls of the enemy, lying side by side, their blood intermingling and moistening the earth on which they fell.-They raised themselves up as the lamp of life was about to be extinguished, and saw their comrades rushing on and on; they saw their glorious flag, the emblem of our common Union, planted upon the walls of the enemy, and they fell back an'l expired, with a smile of joy upon their lips-a smile of joy became

that flag, around which all the warmest affections of their heart have been gathered, proudly waved in triumph. And why is it that those men who have aided us in the acquisition of the territory, those men who have contributed their money and their blood, shall be refused an equal participation in the benefits resulting from it ? "Mr. President, I know not what may be the feelings of others, but I only desire that portion of the Union from whence I come

should be allowed to participate in the common benefits of this government. We now ask no exclusive privileges, and we are unwilling to discriminate between the different sections of the Union. We are willing to extend to others that justice which we demand for our-

THE POOR IN TRELAND. The Limerick Reporter has the following gloomy statement respecting the spread of distress in that quarter, consequent upon the enormous advance in the price of all kinds of

"The state of the poor is lamentable in the extreme. We never remember to have witnessed them under more privations. The 'capitalists' who speculate on 'war' have absolutely placed provisions beyond their reach, no matter the amount of employment they may enjoy. The gates of the workhouses, constantly throughout the country, present the same afflicting appearance they did during the pressure of a famine in the memorable year '46, '47, and '48. Yesterday 300 applicants were received at the Limerick Union Workhouse, and, to judge by the crowds of beggars that fill the streets, it is certain that hundreds more will have to seek a refuge in the workhouse walls before the lapse of another week, unless a favorable turn should take place on the Eastern question. The laboring classes are not much better than those who are forced into the poor house. With the exception of a few establishments, the wages given does not average more than 1s. 4d. a day. We believe in one or two cases it amounts to 1s. 6d, a day; but the general average is 1s. 4d. if not less. This is, we pronounce, no renumeration whatever, under present circumstances, for the laborer, without whom the have heard of numberless cases in which the wretched laborer works through the day without food sufficient to recruit his strength, in order to supply the cravings of his miserable family."

THE NEXT CROP. The inducements held out to farmers to plant a large spring crop were never more flattering than at the present time—wheat in New York, and so of all large spring crop were never more nattering than at the present time—wheat in New York, and so of all other grain—and these large prices are not entirely the result of speculation, based upon European war news. Independent of the war demand there is a scarcity of breadstuffs abroad which has already drawn off the surplus of our crops, until the price is affected by the natural law of demand and supply.—
The supply having become exhabited, and the great American granary, in a measure emptied, the world calls upon the farmers to refill it. There is another demand for grain besides the foreign one, which will prevent prices from receding below the paying for several years to come, and that is for the immense number of hands employed in building railroads. The works cannot be suddenly stopped, no matter what the pressure may be upon the money market or grain market, because to stop them would be ruin to the capitalists. When a current once forms a channel, it is difficult to turn its course. The products of the American farmer have lately fallen into a channel, when the current of trade is sweeping a c a channel, when the current of trade is sweeping a channel, when the current of trade is sweeping them onward to markets before unknown producing prices before unthought of. We therefore counsel our country friends to prepare for a spring crop. Let them sow all the oats they can get in the ground in good order, in proper season—then plant corn upon everyacre in good condition which can be devoted to that crop. Let them also sow buck wheat and turnips, so they can sell a large position of all the grounds. so they can sell a large portion of all the grain produced.—N. V. Tribuns.

....Winchell tells's good story of a boy on a railroad who imitated the whistle of a locomotive so clearly that the engineer had to go down and switch him off the track,

hope ere long to see you face to face. nore Times, with a laughable occurrence that

Business at Wheeling .- There appears

to be considerable activity in business at Wheeling. The Argus, of that city, of Wed-

still the cry seems, they come, Within the last two days 7,000 barrels of flour have been discharged from boats lying at our wharf .-

the Cumberland coal sells at higher prices than any other offered in that market. The following are the quotations: Lackawana and Lehigh coal, \$34; per ton; Welsh coal, \$30; Scotch, \$32; Liverpool, \$31 50; West Hartley, \$33; Cumberland \$40, and Vancouver's Island coal, \$25.

young widow, who did not take it at all, has never be stained by an apology from me for since married a handsome man who is not the statement of truth and performance of du-

CHARLESTOWN:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1854

PASSAGE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL. On Saturday morning last-after a session extending throughout the whole night-the bill for the government of Nebraska and Kansas passed the U.S. Senate by a large and decided majority. This thing was accomplished by the very decisive vote of 37 yeas to 14 nays, or nearly three to one, and this too without the vote of three Senators who it is known would have voted for the measure could they have been present, while 6, including Messrs Pearce of Maryland, and Clayton of Delaware, are not recorded on either side of the question. There was but one more vote which would have been cast against the bill, that of Mr. Allen, of R. I., who was necessarily absent. It is represented by the Washington press-especially the Sentinel and Union -that the debate on the bill in the Senate on Friday night was very able and interesting. Although it continued until half-past fourto'clock in the morning, the interest of the large number of persons in the galleries was kept up to the last. The closing speech of Senator Douglas is universally regarded as the most masterly of his many able efforts. The Globe says that the debate during the two days and nights, (Thursday and Friday,) will make at least one bundred columns in that paper, and that before its publication it will be submitted to the speaker

We give below a careful analysis of the vote, in the Senate. It presents some strange political and sectional features, deserving the study of the cu-

Northern Democrats.—Messrs. Brodhead, Pa.; Cass, Mich.; Dodge, Iowa; Douglas, Ill.; Gwin, Calfornia; Jones, Iowa; Norris, N. H.; Petit, Indiana; Shields Ill.; Stuart, Michigan; Thompson, N. J.; Toucey, Coun.; Weller, California; Williams, N. H.—14. Southern Democrats. Messrs. Adams, Mississippi Atchison, Mo.; Bayard, Del.; Brown, Miss.; Butler S. C.; Clay, Ala.; Evans, S. C.; Fitzpatrick, Ala. Hunter, Va.; Johnson, Ark.; Mason, Va.; Rusk. Texas; Sebastian, Ark.; Slidell, La,-14. hern Whigs .- Messrs. Benjamin, La.; Badger,

N. C.; Dawson, Geo.; Dixon, Ky.; Geyer, Mo.; Jones, Tenn.; Morton, Fla.; Pratt, Md.; Thompson, Ky.—9. AGAINST THE BILL-Northern Democrats,-Messrs. Dodge, of Wisconsin; Hamlin, of Maine; James, of R. Island; Walk-Northern Whigs .- Messrs. Fessenden, of Maine

Fish, of New York; Foot, of Vermont; Seward, o New York, (abolition;) Smith, of Connecticut; Wade, of Ohio, (abolition;)—6.

Independent Free Soilers.—Messrs. Chase, of Ohio, and Sumner, of Massachusetts—2. Southern Whig .- Mr. Bell. of Tennessee-1

Southern Democrat .- Mr. Houston, of Texas-1. Total against the bill: 14. ABSENTEES. Total Northern Democrats.-Allen, of R.I.; Bright, of Indiana; and Wright, of New Jersey......

Southern Democrats .- Mallory, of Florida Northern Whigs .- Clayton, of Del.; Cooper, of Penu; Everett, of Mass.; and Phelps, of Vt Southern Whigs .- Pearce, of Md.; Tombs, of Geo. The Sentinel says :- Perhaps no public measure

was ever more thoroughly canvassed and elaborately discussed in the Senate, than the bill to which we refer. Nor was ever any measure, involving principles of such vast importance and delicacy, discussed with more sobriety, calmness and good feeling. ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on Saturday last, the day upon which its session expired by Constitutional limitation. We shall publish a summary of the Laws passed at the earliest possible moment. In the proceedings of the last week, we have poticed nothing of any local interest. The Bill prohibiting the circulation of Small Notes, under the most severe penalties has been passed, to go into effact on the 1st of next June, though the following, the 1st section, will not go into offect until June

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly that it shall be the duty of Commissioners of the Revenue and Courts to whom application shall be made for licenses, to require, from each and every person who shall apply for license, an cath that he will not pay out, (within the limits of the Commonwealth,) notes of a less denomination than five dollars, issued by banks, corporations or individuals."

ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY. Prof. C. H. Breneman is now delivering a short course of lectures, at Sappington's Hotel, on the science of Psychology. Each lecture is accompained by a number of experiments, so marvelous and surprising in their nature that they cannot fail to awaken thoughts in the beholder and lead him io contemplate and reason upon the mysteries of nature. Lec-

ture to-night at 71 o'clock. Admission 25 cts. LATER FROM EUROPE. The Andes arrived on Wednesday with European

intelligence to the 14th of February. There is but little change in the previous state of affairs. Austria, is reported to have rejected the Czar's proposition to remain neutral. A manifesto from Count Nesselrode. the prime minister of Russia, stating the intentions of that power, was daily expected. The Turks were beseiged in the town of Kalafat by 60,000 Russians. An indecisive action had taken place at Ginrgevo, in which many were slain on both sides. Preparations for war were still going on a large scale.-There was no change in the price of flour and grain.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION. It seems now to be pretty generally understood that a Convention of the Valley editors, and others throughout the State, will be held in Winchaster on Tuesday, the 21st of March. It is to be hoped that the profession throughout the State, but more especially in the Valley, will assemble in Convention, and that the great and leading objects for which they will convene will be judiciously, harmoniously and frater-

nally discussed, and accomplished. . There is no class of professional men that should live upon more friendly and amicable terms than the "knights of the quill." There is a uniformity of action, responsibility, purpose and character among them, not to be found in any other of the varied professions of life. Why, then should we not "let anxious care awhile forbear," and meet in solemn conclare, to protect a common interest?

This Season commenced on Wednesday. Lent is an old Saxon word signifying Spring. The Lenten Fast means, therefore, the Spring Fast, This is a season of abstinence and humiliation for forty days (exclusive of Sundays) before Easter, in memory of our Saviour's miraculous fasting forty days and forty nights in the wilderness. The first day of Lent is called Ash-Wednesday, from a custom in the ancient church of fasting in sackeloth with ashes upon

"the head, in token of penitence and humiliation. CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in view of the uncertainty of the time when operations at the mines will be resumed, have determined, we learn, . to draw off the water from the level near Williamsa port for the purpose of deepening the same. The sawork will perhaps require between one and two months to complete it.

SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE. Col. HUGER, the late Superintendent of the U. S. Armory, Harpers-Ferry, having been called to take "charge of a government establishment near Balti-

(13-We had designed paying our especial and par-ticular respects to our neighbor of the "Free Press," in our present issue, but a press of other matters on our columns on yesterda rially required that we should p until some meantime, we can only call his attention, as well as that of our ders, to the decisive action of the Senate on the

Mebrasks Bill on Saturday last, 63-Major BELL, recently commander of the Pitts- the Father of his country, may be seen at the Washorg Arsenal, has been assigned by the Ordnance ant to the Superintendence of the U.S. by at Harpers-Ferry, in place of Col. HUGER, expersed. Major Bell has arrived and already and moon the discharge of his duties.

MR. HUNTER'S SPEECH.

The Washington Globe, of Tuesday last, contains the report of Senator Hunter's able speech on the Nebraska bill. It makes nearly eleven columns of that paper. The Washington Star very justly says of it, that it "was an effort which cannot fail to fall with powerful effect on the mind of the country. No more enlightened and attentive audience have listenen to the delivery of a Senatorial speech this winter, than graced the chamber on this occae was no attempt to startle, as it were in any of his points, the whole speech being a calm and clear exposition of points of constitutional law, and the country's public history, which have been controverted in the course of the debate. As a logician Mr. H. has previously won a high reputation here, and on this occasion, he achieved new laurels; for his defence of his cause is pronounced a very model of close reasoning from strong premises.

The following is the substance of his remarks, and very much regret we are unable to present the speech

Mr. Hunter said that it had been complained that this question had been thrust upon the Senate un-necessarily. He did not think so. It came up as a natural consequence of the course pursued in 1850, in framing what were called the compromise acts. He could not conceive how the majority in Congress, or of the people who approved those acts, could vote against this bill without great inconsistency.

The Missouri question was settled by establishing a dividing line between slaveholding and non-slaveholding territory. Though opposed to that act, the south acquiesced in it, and had ever been disposed to abide by it. When Texas was annexed, they agreed to it. In the Oregon bill they favored it, but t was voted down by nearly a unanimous rote of the north. In 1850, the north refused it. They admitted a few people settled on the Pa-cific, not only as a state, but gave them the sanction of the world. of Congress to their taking all the territory they desired or thought proper to include within the limits of their State. The south got in those measures a leclaration that Congress had no power to prohibit

slavery in the Territories, and that the people hould have the right to regulate their own domestic institutions. Practically the south was excluded from the whole of that territory, yet it acquiesced, and all that was now asked was that the same prin ciple adopted in the Utah bill should be extended to He did not regard the Missouri act as a compact. or as a compomise; or if it was a compromise, it was one from which the south had long since been obsolved by the frequent failures of the north to observe it. He gave a history of the compromise of 1820, show-ing that the great body of the south in both houses opposed and voted against it. It was a northern measure. The north broke it in 1821, by refusing to admit Missouri, and had constantly since ther voted it down on every occasion when it was offered. How could the north then call upon the south, in the name of honor, and sacred faith, to observe a bargain which it has repudiated? It reminded him of the sanctimonious pirate mentioned by Shakspeare, who carried with him to sea ten command-

ments, but blotted out the one which he had no desire to observe. The Senator from Massachusetts was in favor of observing the contract when it was to his advantage to do so, but not otherwise. The constitution of the United States was framed to secure equality among the States, to preserve domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to all. How could these objects be carried out, if one section of the country was to have an unjust discrimination made against its citizens?-The whole spirit of the constitution secured to all the States an equal share of its protection and benefits. The States were interested in these Territories in a two-fold manner-first in the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and secondly in the right of the people to settle upon and use them. If a roposition were made to give to the free States all the proceeds of the sales of the lands; its unconsti-

give the people of the north the exclusive right to settle upon and enjoy them. He thought the people of the Territories qualit to have the power over all rightful subjects of legislation, subject only to the condition that they should pass no act destroying the equality of the States.— Whether the people had any right to sovereignty, was a question which this bill left to the courts to de-

tutionality would be admitted. But there was no

difference between such a proposition and one to

He then referred to various decisions of the Supreme Court to show the unconstitutionality of the exercise of sovereignty by Congress over Territories, and held that under these decisions the ordinance of '87 and the Missouri compromise were both

He admitted that there was no reasonable ground for supposing that either Nebraska or Kansas would become slave States. He urged, however, that the dispersions of the slaves into a greater number of States would be beneficial not only to the slaves, but to their owners, and would by reducing the comparative ratio of population with the whites, disarm the question of much of its cause for excite-

THE GARDINER TRIAL ENDED IN A TRAGEDY. Washington, March 3 .- Quite unexpectedly to every oody, the jury in the case of George A. Gardiner, this morning entered the court room about half past eleven o'clock with a verdict. The prisoner was seated in the court room, and as the jury took there places he peered scrutinizingly into their faces, as if o elicit one favoable indication. Disappointed in this, a deathlike paleness spread over his features; mortification and dispair appeared to paralyze his whole system. The verdict was guilty. After the verdict was announced, Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel for the defence, stated that the counsel had prepared to file a bill of exceptions, and they

would prefer to have judgment pronounced immediately. Dr. George A. Gardiner was then called upon to stand up and receive the sentence of the law; which Judge Crawford pronounced as follows:

"You have been convicted by a jury of your country of the crime of false swearing, touching the expenditure of public money, and in support of a claim against the United States. Perjury, in its nature and general sense, strikes at the root of all the securities which society is bound to extend to and maintain around the citizen. The offence charged upon you, and upon which the jury have passed, whether considered in reference to the complicated plot by which its objects were consummated, or to the amount of money obtained from the Treasury on the award of the sioners appointed to decide upon the claims under the treaty with Mexico of February, 1848, is one of

"To address such observations, as must seem to every man who knows the circumstances that surrounded you, to a person of your conceded ability it would be useless or vain—useless, if they have arisen in your own mind; vain, if they have not. From your fate others should learn, that no plan, however remote its origin, with whatever forecast laid, however stealthily or adroitly pursued for years, and at length executed, or with whatever success for a time attended, can be so cunningly devised as to escape detection. The unexampled ingenuity, or the net work spread out on this trial, and the fact that it has been exposed at the last stage, ought not to fail of a ben-eficial effect in convincing all men that if they will trample on laws, human and divine, they shall suffer

"The Sentence of the Court is, that you suffer in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia imprisonment and labor for the period of ten years." After the sentence was pronounced the prisoner was taken to the jail in custody of the proper offi-

Mr. Bradley, the prisoner's counsel, was present— and having been seated, some conversation took place between them. Gardiner then took a glass of water and signified his readiness to go to jail. Mr. Smith, the warden of the jail, and Mr. Wilson, bailiff of the court, accompained him over. In entering the guard room, Mr. Gardiner took a chair, and in about five minutes was seized with a severe fit, and fell to the ground, cutting his head. Physicians were soon ent for, and he soon recovered. Several fits in quick succession followed. He was cupped, and every remedy used without effect. During these sufferings Gardiner called Mr. Bradley to his side, told him he was dving, and that he died innocent,

Gardiner died about three o'clock. This melancholly occurrence has shocked our citizens, and as this is closed we are waiting for Coroner Woodward to convene a jury of inquest, and the physicians are preparing to hold a post-mortem examination

The court after sentencing Gardiner, adjourned until Monday next, when it commences a new term, and the spectators present cleared out. Not more than half an hour elapsed between the appearance of the jury in the court and the final closing of the scene. Gardiner's counsel had filed the bill of exs before the District Court.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

The Alexandria Sentinel and Standard have been consolidated under the proprietorship of the Editors of the Sentinel. Mr. Gordon, the Editor of the Standard, retires from the press with a high reputation won in a very briefeditorial career. It is his purpos to devote himself to the profession of the law. We may expect that the Editor of the Sentine now that he is in undisputed possession of the field

will employ his industry and ability with eminent

success in the service of the Democratic party.

Mr. Moses Franklin, of this county, was drowned on Sunday last in attempting to ford the Opequon about one mile from Fry's Mill. His horse was also drowned. The body of Franklin was not found until Terry Arsenal, a large and valuable assortment of the attention of those wishing to purchase.

Wednesday. Several persons from both sides of the creek witnessed the scene, without being able to render any assistance owing to the beight and rapidity of the stream, though some of his friends on the side he went, did all in their power to prevent the rash act by which his life was forfeited. The deceased was a married man, but we understand leaves no children .- Martinsburg Republican.

> On Tuesday last Mr. Jacob Curtis, of this county, committed suicide by hanging himself. His mind became unballanced, it is supposed, from troubles to some extent imaginary.—Martinsburg Republican. 63-The Granite Block, for the Washington Monument, from the city of Richmond, the capital of the "Old Diminion," the birth-place of Presidents, and of ington monument. The color of the block is light gray; size four feet by two, and eighteen inches thick; nscription simply 'Richmond, Virginia,' the letters of which, and the border of the stone, being an inch above the face.

DOINGS AND GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON. Correspondence of the Spirit of Jefferson

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1854. J. W. Benner, Esq .- Dear Sir : I designed to have made a review of the very able argument of Senator Hunter, of Virginia, on the Nebraska Bill for you. this week, but being more than usually pressed with other business, my time has been wholly taken up, through the day, and my wearied mind and body in the evenings have wooed me, more than is my wont. into the amusements and social relaxations around me, and so I will defer 'till another time the work which I intended to do for your next paper. It will answer you quite as well at another time, as it is not of that evanescent character, which like the vapor

rises and flits away in a moment. The "Nebraska Bill"-when considered as the discussion of a great principle, the vindication of the fundamental law of the land, the re-establishing of one of the great corner stones of the Constitution itself, which has been undermined and unsettled by loose and temporising legislation-rises into an importance far beyond any necessity which may exist at present, or may hereafter exist, for the erection of the public domain of "Nebraska and Kansas" into a territorial and governmental being. In fact we have come back to the difficulty, which stared our forefathers in the face, the stumbling block which was in in the way of making any constitution at all, for the proper and peaceful government and existence of this great Republic-now so renowned, now so illustrious, not only in our own history but the history

What a wonderful history is that of our Constitution, and what a wonderful body of men was that which spoke it into being? The world stood and yet stands amazed at the wonderful working of its machinery—the Union of the States and the States' of the Union-revolving in harmony around each other. The Governments of either performing their own proper and legitimate functions, without (unless fraudulently usurped) any interference with each other. It is a practical work-a work for the subject in hand-a work to suit a free people and the varied interests of habit, soil, latitude, trade, &c., of those living under its dominion, and adopting itself to a general prosperity and harmony for all. without any especial injury to any. Hence the necessarily limited powers of the General Government and the necessary management of domestic concerns committed and reserved to the States and the people, .The great idea-which ran through all of the proceedings of those who made the Constitution-was that of non-intervention in the strictly private concerns of the people, and their right to determine for themselves their own institutions, so that they conformed to the establishment of them upon Republican forms, when they sought admission into the family and Union of States, comprising the Republic of the United States of America. Our constitution is sui generis, because of its peculiar adaptedness to our country and people. The political philosopher -some Locke-might have gone into his closet and made a Constitution, fashioned a Republic, and set it up here, upon metaphysical and philosophical principles, but it would have perished and passed away, almost with its creation-unless like our own the practical working and adaptedness of the machinery had been the prominent feature of it, instead of the dreamy theory of a general capacity of man to govern himself under all circumstances alike. Such the Jury, and a sentence of the defendant to a government as ours could not have sprung full blown from the fabled head of Miverva, and hence what has worked so well for us, astonished the world and has risen to the very heavens-"the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night"-to the oppressed of the world, should be valued as "the pearl of great price," by all of us, now the sharers of its wis-

The difficulty of slavery obtruded itself upon the

threshold of our formation; after much trouble, anxie-

dom and happiness.

ty and concession on all sides for "the public weal," it was placed under constitutional protection-nonintervention and the sacred agis of the inviolability of property-and there it has rested as yet secure, though endangered at times, and there it ought to rest till such time as God's providence shall open up the way of its delivery; instead of the violence, wrong, bloodshed and ruin, which fanaticism and demagogism would bring down upon the heads of their unfortunate victims, involving, it may be, their extermination as a race of people in this country.-Can it be that this fairest portion of God's creation -this only home upon the globe to the free exercise of his word and the influence of Gospel freedom and worship-shall be stricken down by the hands of fanatics and the country surrendered to the horrors of a civil war? I cannot believe it. Yet it has worn that appearance upon several occasions, the bloody hand has been staid by compromises for a-time-but it has only for the moment has tied, not paralized, it has broken its flaxen threads, and now comes with its uplifted dagger to strike again at the heart and vitals of the Constitution. Strange as it may seem, men whose duty it is "to preach peace and good will to men" are deeply engaged in bringing about a destruction, which would sweep them and their allies (first of all) with all the force of a tropical tornado, all the terrors of the blood and infidelity of the French revolution. But they do not look to the future of this Republic, but rush heedlessly on to the impulses of the moment, and like demons cry for the destruction of slavery, the sin of slavery, the evil influences of slavery, the blighting effects of slavery upon national prosperity, &c., &c., but what healing do they bring for the evil-what remedy for its alleviation-what antidote for the poison after they have inserted it into his heart, and see it paralizing every limb and muscle in him, and turning his blood into bitterness and gall. None-none-indeed, they have none. They can mock the poor, degraded, despised negro with freedom, and laugh to scorn his misery, while they see all that was of comfort to him swallowed up in ruin, and a Government which protected and provided for his helplessness shattered and torn to peices. And these are the men who pat the Sewards, the Chases, the Giddings, &c., upon the shoulder and urge them on in their course of treason to their country and their Constitution. It is upon such meat the Senatorial Cæsars of Freesoilism and Abolitionism feed and grow so great! But is there not a "balm in Gilead"-ave, is there not in the patriotism of this land a spirit which will grasp "the whip of scorpions and lash these rascals naked through the world?" I believe it. I believe that the "Nebraska Bill" will yet pass, as violent as the struggle may be, and that the great doctrine of nonintervention and the re-establishment of the Constitution upon its original basis will be made and fixed at this session. They may hang Douglas "as high as Haman," in effigy, upon Boston Common-they may curse the South and slavery till their throats crack-but the Constitution will be vindicated .-Douglas will stand enthroned in the hearts of his country, and the South and its slaves still remain to afford a market for "the goods, wares and merchandise" of the North, and keep their fanatical brethren "down East" from starving-and their Lowells and their Lynns, with all of their factories and their mills, from becoming the abodes of the bats and moles. Patriotism will sway its thousands thereself-interest, "the almighty dollar," many more-and and disenthralled," will be yet fostered and cherished, the tears and lamentations of the Sewards, &c., to the contrary notwithstanding. The Great West is sound. Demagogues there may raise some excitement, but all to no effect. Ohio is the apparent seat of it-but Chase, the child of a base coalition, is already doomed and has notice to quit the Senate; his colleague, Wade, another offspring of a bastard coalition, is repudiated, and will also be relieved so soon as his term expires. The democracy of "the Queen of the West" will right themselves, whenever the day of trial comes. Patriotism, proximity, trade, commerce, mutual protection-all-all-combine to link

the destinies of the Great West and the South together, and if the evil day shall ever come you will find them sinking or swimming together. The debate in the Senate must go to the people the question must be met by them now, flat-fcotedly and unequivocally. There is no Compromise now. Are you for the Constitution or against it, for non intervention or opposed to it, for the right of the people to govern themselves or opposed to it, that's the question, Aye or No? This question answered affirmatively by Congress and the people now, gives a finality and the only finality, that can be given to the question, because it is upon the fundamental law. the simple and plain assertion of the Constitution of the United States, from which there can be no escape, and against which no ephemeral majority can

The debate has been most ably conducted in the Senate during the past week, and I assure you the argument of your young Senator, is every where regarded as a most finished, conducive and statesmanlike production. So also are the arguments of Cass, Judge Butler and Clayton. They differ some- ton, Warren county; John R. Jenkins postmaster. jured.

what upon points in the bill, but upon the vital point, they are united. The argument of John M. Clayton upon the Missouri Compromise, contained some novfeatures, and was powerful and striking. I wish to make a review of this debate; but I fear the undertaking, knowing that I could not do it justice in the limits of a letter. Mr. Clayton objects to features of the Bill, but if they cannot be remedied will vote for it, because of the overruing merit of it, in the virtual repeal of the Missouri Compro

The Senate set 'till 9 o'clock last night and the Bill was ordered to an engrossment late last night by a vote of Ayes 29, Noes 12, but as I have not seen list of the Aves and Noes and will not have an opportunity to do so in time for mailing this letter, will have to direct you to the Congressional proceedings which you will get in time for your paper .-The vote will be reconsidered to day, when we shall have a speech from Mr. Bell of Tennessee, and from a remark which from Judge Douglas in the Sen-ate yesterday, he means to reply to those who have assaulted the Bill. You may look out for this speech it will be "a crusher-out," of all the dogmas of the reesoilers and abolitionists.

The debate upon the part of the friends of the Bill, and especially of our Southern Statesmen has been most able and dignified under all of the irritating circumstances around them. I do not mean to say, by this remark, that the Northern advocates of the Bill have not displayed an equal ability and dignity, but only refer to the Southern men, who might with all justice, if they had chosen, thrown back some fiery anathemas, upon those who have so wan-

tonly assailed their domestic hearthstones. In the House, a debate has been going on, upon the subject of granting the Public Lands to Railroads, &c., and among others who participated in the debate was our friend Letcher, from the Tenth Legion District, who with very marked ability struck his spear into the iniquity of these schemes and has shown to the country the mode of doing things here, and the wrong committed against the Constitution and the law, in the alternate grant system, one of "the Latter Day Saints," in the public Land system of Congress. I direct your attention to Mr. Letcher's speech, it has given him a strong position in the House. The fact is, he is a clear-headed and sound-hearted Statesman, and comes here with proper idea of his position, to legislate for "the general weal," as well to look after his own District concerns. The gambling of the public Land away, which has gained such headway here, has arisen from the carelessness of Congress, and a disposition in members to let Bills pass, asking these donations n particular localities, so that members from that locality agree upon them. It is their business-not ours-say many. But that is not so, the public lands belong to the United States, and not to Wisconsin or Illinois, and therefore it is the duty of every representative to know and see how they are lisposed of, Such a representative as Mr. Letcher, with the head and industry to look carefully into all such matters, will always know how and when to speak to them. Such a representative is invaluable. In fact our Valley delegation is "pretty hard to beat," any where. But I have already trespassed too long upon your patience, and therefore must

The long pending "Gardiner Trial," was brought to an end this morning by a verdict of Guilly, by vears imprisonment in the Penitentiary. He was immediately taken to the Jail, where in a few hours afterwards he died, having no doubt committed suicide, by poisoning himself. Truly "the way of the transgressor is hard." Thus ends this sad and melancholy case. Better, far better, to have led a life of honest poverty, than for the sake of the "almightydollar" to have waded through the sea of trouble and crime, as this poor wretch has done, and then to die in prison by his own hands. His case, in all of its features, was one of the most singular cases that I have ever known at the Bar. That he was guilty. I am inclined to think is true, though there were doubts enough about the testimony at least to have warranted an acquittal according to the merciful dispensation of the law which acquits a man where doubts, rational doubts, (an almost undefinable term) exists.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN. TO THE DEMCCRACY OF CLARKE COUNTY. Fellow Citizens: Pursuant to notice over the signature of Many Voters, published some two week since, in the Winchester Virginian and the Spirit of Jefferson, requesting the Democracy of Clarke, to meet at the Court-House, at February Court, for the purpose of nominating a candidate, to run for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election, the fact I presume will not be denied, that a large and respect able meeting of the Democracy did assemble at the Court-House on that day. It was anticipated by some, other than members of the party, that it would prove a failure, and indeed, by some of the party, that should a meeting take place and organize, that any attempt at a nomination by the usual mode (the socall caucus nomination) would prove a defeat at the ensuing election. Feeling a high degree of anxiety for the result, it was perfectly natural that I should find myself at the Court-House, on the identical day of February Court, where were to be seen a large number of the Democracy of the County. For some little time before and while organizing, the question was actively revolving (for I was more of an observer than an active member in the proceedings.) in my mind, how the meeting would shape its course. to obviate the difficulties, alleged to have attended nominations, heretofore by the so-called caucus system, and heal the dissensions created thereby, so effectually as to unite the whole party on the nominee. On the meeting being called to order, and the usual preliminaries gone through, a preamble and resolutions, matured by a committee, was presented, so satisfactory in their shape as to command the united voice of the meeting in their favor; this could be no otherwise than highly agreeable to my feelings. In my judgment, fellow citizens, this preamble clear-ly sets forth the reasons and difficulties, attending preceding nominations by the caucus system, and with a potent pen frankly and firmly announces the future course recommend, for adoption and action, by all those entertaining like political sentiments. The resolutions are just what they should be, they speak for themselves, they invite the Democracy to act primarily, by taking the matter into their own hands and hold precinct meetings, to select or elect (for they are one and the same) delegates to a county convention to assemble at the Court-House, to de termine by their voice who shall be the nominee to run for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election in the county of Clarke, now fellow citizens not even a whig so far as I am advised has arraigned the whole or any part of this production, and if it has errors in whole or in part I have yet to discover them. If it be the pleasure of the majority of the citizen: of Clarke, entertaining like political sentiments, to keep up their organization, the plan proposed and recommended (because it is based upon principles of perfect equality) can do no otherwise than satisfy the most fastidious of the party. On the contrary if the democratic party in Clarke believe that a crisis has arrived, that makes it no longer necessary to keep up their organization, by uniting their strength for th common object, of maintaining and perpetuating the principles and measures they profess, then no plan heretofore in vogue, or any that could be recom-mended, would be likely to be received with favor in future. It is urged and pressed by not a few that elections for executive officers, should not assume a political caste (this may be reasonable to some extent) and this has been the practice in Clarke, the consequence of which is, that nearly all the offices of importance are held by gentlemen of the minority party, whose qualifications are unquestioned—the duties of the offices being performed in a satisfactory manner. But, fellow citizens, it surely cannot be, that you have none in your own party that can perform the duties of these offices equally satisfactory. No, it cannot be, you have many perfect-ly reliable and truly deserving men, good and true, and rotation in office so often asserted and admired by the fathers of Democracy as necessary to a faithful performance of the duty committed therewith, could be kept in vogue should it be your pleasure to nominate and elect one of your own party to the office of Sheriff. You have a perfect moral and political right so to do, and no one will have the hardihood to complain. I have been united and acting with the democratic party from my youthful days to the present time, and years of experience with all the reflection I have given the subject has only served to convince me more and more that a party without organization, can effect nothing, and comes nearer a parallel to the fable of the belly and limbs, than

any thing that I can think of at present. Your Fellow Citizen, A DEMOCRAT OF 1812. DR. C. R. HARRIS

The following very high compliment is paid Dr C. R. Harris, the Senator from the Augusta District. by an intelligent correspondent of the Richmond ouirer, who writes from New York and signs himself "D. H. L." Dr. H's. constituency have cause to be proud of their representative: "I was delighted a few days before I left home,

to observe with how much satisfaction some really Southern Rights sentiments, uttered by Dr. Mallory and Wallace, were received by the House of Deleand Wallace, were received by the House of Delegates, and I have observed with how much unauimity several letters of Dr. Harris to the country press have been re-copied and applauded by the Richmond press, without distinction of party. Harris is destined to make his impression upon the sentiments and opinions of the State. A very intelligent man from Mississippi told me that he regarded him the most gifted man in the Legislature of any party, and, he added, that his bearing and demeanor was so agreeable and generous, that it was difficult to withhold from him your personal attachment."

. A new post office has been established at Buck-

Вісимово, Реб. 28, 1854. If curiosity has been excited or any one should feel interest enough to raise the mask of your correspondent, I trust that he will not be suspected of affiliating in spirit with the "Spirit of Jefferson," or of attempting to pave the way over to the enemy Examples there have been of those who being elevated to seats of honor, have straitway "denied the faith that was in them" and deserted the ranks of those who had contributed to their elevation; but he will not be among them. Let this suffice, his position being defined; who will say that an honest difference of opinion shall alienate friends? As you have heretofore, with remarkable good nature, borne my playful sallies at your party,-because as Shylock says, "it is my humor,"-I will strive to avoid a repetition of the like in future, and pen nothing that would offend the sense of the most fastidious old fogy in your ranks. As you are aware, the days of this Legislature are

well nigh numbered, but if during the short interval that will elapse before its dissolution, any matters of great public interest shall be evolved, it may serve to allay the ghosts of murdered hours that might hereafter rise and shake their gory locks at the members of this Assembly.

With the exception of a few internal improvement bills, nothing of much moment or signal importance, has received attention. A bill was passed a few days since appropriating the sum of ten thousand dollars for a statue of Jefferson to adorn the University of Virginia. No more fitting and appropriate place could have been selected as the depository of a statue that will perpetuate to posterity the form and features of that great man, than the one chosen; which is itself a standing monument to his memory, and a constant witness to his noble exertion to rear in the heart of his native State an institution where the Sons of the South may enjoy those facilities that will enable them to maintain the dignity and honor of that section of the Union which has given birth to so many of the distinguished men of our coun-

The most flattering accounts are given of the prosperity of the University, in which there has been an increase of students beyond any former example in its history. The buildings are represented to be in a very dilapidated condition, and for the purpose of putting them in a thorough state of repair, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was yesterday appropriated. At the same time an act was passed whereby it is estimated that some three hundred thousand dollars may be added to the treasury of the State, which is to be applied to the purpose of education

The act provides that in the month of December next, and annually thereafter; every bank, savings institution, loan, or insurance company, and every other association authorized by law to declare and make dividends of profits amongst stockholders shall publish in the newpaper having the largest circulation in the city or county where the same may be located, or in which its principle office or place of business may be situated; a true and accurate statement, verified by the oath or affirmation of the cashier or treasurer thereof, of all dividends or profits declared on its capital stock, which, at the date of such settlement, shall have remained unclaimed for three years immediately preceding. In three years from the date of the first publication of the said unclaimed dividend or profits, if no claimants have been found, the same, with the principle sum, shall escheat to the Commonwealth. And so in like mannet, every year thereafter, when three years notice shall have been given, all sums whether the same be deposit or dividend, shall go to the treasury of the State. It is provided, however, that when the owners, or their legal representatives shall present themselves, with satisfactory proof of the validity of their claims, the auditor of the treasury is authorized to refund the same with interest thereon.

It is said that these unclaimed balances have heretofore been divided amongst the stockholders of the corporations where they have been found, and therefore the act in question certainly proposes a better disposition of all such funds. The tax bill reported by the committee on finances yesterday, and which will no doubt be adopted does not comtemplate any alteration in the rates or subjects of taxation, from those fixed at the last session of the Legislature. Several modifications were proposed but in view of the near approximation of the period for adjournment, and the multiplicity of ob-

jects demanding attention it was thought advisable to adopt it as a whole, rather than to consume time in re-adjusting a bill, which, owing to conflicting interests and sentiments, must always remain a vexed question, and give rise to endless difficulty and consequent dissatisfaction. The Legislature has been far more reasonable and moderate in the matter of ap propriations than the action at the beginning of the session would have indicated. The appropriations will not, I think, exceed one million of dollars though it was generally supposed at the outset that the treasury would be touched to the tune of six or eight millions. The most of the large bills are defunct for this session, and the people may felicitate themselves upon having escaped from a fate which at one time seemed to be impending over them, to wit: a heavy increase of taxation. I entertain but little doubt that the Legislature will at some future period prosecute to completion the important works already entered upon, and when that time arrives, it will result as an inevitable consequence in augmented taxation. But we may now breathe freely

An act was passed a day or two since of very general interest to the citizens of the State, especially those who have business before the Court of Appeals It is said that the docket at Richmond has been so burdened that a case could not come up even in its regular order under seven years. Indeed I made enquiry respecting a certain case which I found had been pending over six years. Patience has had her perfect work, and the vexatious delays which have heretofore existed in that Court has amounted to a denial of justice. The bill which has now become a law, proposes to constitute Special Courts of Appeals for the trial of all cases which remained upon the docket when the Judges under the old constitutution ceased to hold their offices. Probably no law

of more general utility has passed at this session. The Governor has given a series of brilliant entertainments which were alike creditable to his taste and liberality. Amid them all he was the same free. open, agreeable gentleman that I have always found him to be. I like him much, and record with pleasure my favorable impressions of a political adversary, whom I in no wise assisted in elevating to his present honorable position. I doubt very much whether so good a man has filled the chair of State since it was vacated by the lamented McDowell-Whilst I do not think that the Governor has those high intellectual qualities which are possessed by the man we offered as his competitor, he is endowed with good common sense, joined with great urbanity of manner, which is almost sufficient to disarm In conclusion I will hazard the opinion that it will

one of preconceived opinions and prejudices. be well for our beloved Commonwealth if its inter ests are never committed to worse men than Joseph

CONTEMPLATED ARREST OF KOSSUTH BY AUSTRIA. -A private letter from London to the New York Times states that Kossuth delayed his visit to Constantinople for fear of being arrested by Austria, and adds : "I am positively informed that the day of his pro-posed embarkation, and the vessel which was to

ave taken him, were known at Vienna before hand. Moreover, explicit orders were given to Austrian steamers to watch his movements, and, if occasion offered, to make a seizure similar to the attempt upon Martin Koszta. I am, also, no less positively
informed, that Kossuth received full intelligence of
this contemplated action of the Austrian police.—
Consequently, it is probable that the Hungarian leader will not go to the East, although the Turkish
Government still deluded, is most friendly towards
him, until a general was aball have broken out, and him, until a general war shall have broken out, and sposition of Austria have been thoroughly unmasked "

REQUISITION FOR AN ALLEGED KIDNAPPER.-OD

Monday officer Barnaclo, of Washington, arrived at Richmond, Va., with a second requisition from the U.S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia, upon the Governor of Virginia for the delivery of upon the Governor of Virginia for the delivery of A. A. Thompson, who was examined several weeks ago before the mayor of Richmond on the charge of kidnapping. The Governor refused a second time to deliver him up, on the ground that the Chief Justice of the District, and not the District attorney, was the proper functionary to make the requisition. A man in Washington, alleged to be an accomplice of Thompson, has, it is said, been indicted for kidnapping, and also for offering a bribe to an officer ACCIDENT AT RICHMOND .- The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch states that about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, just as the Legislature adjourned, Mr. Wm. Minor, of Alexandria county, was found lying near the wall of the south end of the Capitol with his thigh broken and face much bruised, having evidently fallen from the porch above—a height of very nearly twenty feet. It was not known at what time of the night he fell. He was very seriously injured.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the SENATE, on Monday, a large number of petions were presented: Several railroad bills were insidered and passed. The Nebraska bill was taken up, and Mr. Cass spoke with great ability, and at considerable length, in support of it. Having concluded, Mr. Cooper addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. Mr. Brodhead then obtained the floor for to-morrow, renarking that inasmuch as his views on this sub differed from those of his colleague, he falt bound to lay them before the Senate; when it being five o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, moved that the House pro-

ceed to the election of a public printer to-morrow, at 2 o'clock; but on motion of Mr. Dean, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, was fixed for that purpose. On motion of Mr. Bocock, the Senate bill authorizing the construction of six steam frigates was taken up, but afterwards referred to the Committee of the Whole on he state of the Union. On motion of Mr. Walker. the Secretary of the Navy was instructed to commu-nicate to the House whether in his opinion the steamships employed in the ocean mail service were in a proper condition to be converted into vessels-of-war; and if so how many, and which. On motion of Mr. Eastman, the Committee on the Judiciary was in-strected to inquire relative to dividing Wisconsin into judicial districts. Other resolutions were offer-ed, and either objected to or rejected; and sundry bills were introduced. In the SENATE, on Tuesday, the Chair laid before

that body a letter from the Secretary of War, transtting seventy-five copies of the Army Register for

The bill granting lands to the several States for the benefit of indigent insane was taken up; and, after being amended, it was postponed until to-morrow, as Mr. Mason desired to speak on the subject.

The Nebraska bill was again resumed, and Mr. Brodhead spoke in favor of it. Mr. Thomson, of New rsey, followed on the same side, and Mr. Clayton ined the floor for to-morrow, when the further onsideration of the bill was postponed.

After the consideration of executive bu

enate adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Ewing, the Committee of Elections were discharged from the further consideration of the memorial for contesting the seat of the Hon. Mike Walsh. The debate on the bill grantng lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes was reamed, and occupied the morning hour without comng to any vote. The House then went into con on the homestead bill, amendment to which were de-bated under the five-minutes rule; and without reporting the bill, the committee rose, and the House

MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD. The map recently constructed of the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and its proposed extension to the Virginia Coal Flelds, Harpers-Ferry, &c., and which is now in the office of the Manassas Gap Railroad Company, gives the following distances, a state-ment of which may be useful for reference, and for he consideration of the great interest at stake in the prosecution of our Railroad system towards The distance from Alexandria to Strasburg, is

Distance from Strasburg to Harrisonburg 51 miles. Distance from Alexandria to Harrisonburg 136 From Alexandria to Piedmont Coal Fields, via the

massas Gan Railroad, 166 miles, From Alexandria to Harpers-Ferry, via Loudoun The Independent line, from Gainesville to Alexandria is 33 miles, passing a little north of Centreville. The Loudoun Branch intersects the Maine Line 21½ les west from Alexandria, at a point opposite to entreville-thence to Carter's Gap 171 mileshence to Purcell's Store, 9 miles. Distance from

lexandría to Purcelsville, (the means provided r) 48 miles. From Purcelsville to Harpers-Ferry, 16 miles. Requiring to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio, and Winchester and Potomac Railroads 42 miles, to be built, of which 16 miles only to be provided for penditures from Harpers-Ferry, West. The distance from Harpers-Ferry to Baltimore is 81 miles-Distance from Harpers-Ferry to Alexandria, 64 miles-being 17 miles difference in favor of Alexandria

These interesting facts are shown on the man, together with the line of the Loudoun branch, and the connexions, and extensions of the proposed improvements, &c .- Alexandria Gazette. VIRGINIA WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

It is with sincere pleasure that we announce that the beautiful and solid granite structure of the Virginia Washington Monument, in the Capitol Square, s now completed. It rises to the height of forty feet, and on its ton is to be erected a splendid bronze equestrian statue of Washington, twenty feet high, which will make the whole height of the monument sixty feet from the ground. Yesterday we enjoyed a splendid view from the top of the mon assending an elegant and substantial spiral cast iron stair-case leading up through the interior from the assive and solid granite door on the South. The onument is now ready for the reception of the statues, of which two, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, each 13 feet high, have been cast in bronze at Munich, under the direction of Mr. Crawford; and a third, a magnificent equestrian group of Washington 20 feet high, is now in the act of being modelled at Rome by the same accomplished sculptor artist. We have strong hopes that this last-named statue will be completed during the present year, so that the monument may be solemnly inaugurated on the 22d of February, 1855, just five years from the laying of the corner-stone.—Richmond Esquirer.

A bill has recently passed the Senate of Virginia, for the purpose of allowing certain free negroes in the county of Nottoway, to enslave themselves .-These negroes had earnestly petitioned to the Legis-lature for this privilege. Mr. Campbell, the able and estimable Senator from the Nottoway district, in making a statement of the facts to the Senate, said that they had been manumitted by the will of a gent'eman in his district, and that their desire was to be sold to there late master's next of kin. A large number of respectable citizens of Nottoway, feeling an iterest in the Negroes for their good character, added their recommendations for the same object. The bill has passed the Senate, and we have no doubt, will pass the other House. This simple fact is an answer in itself to the thousand libellous accounts of the horrors of slavery, to which the prolific imagination of abolitionism every day gives birth. - Dispatch.

A New Metal .- The Paris correspondent of the " A very remarkable discovery was announced to the academy of sciences, by M. Dumas, at its last sitting. He stated that M. Saint Clair Deville had than the houses of many of our Northern working succeeded in obtaining from clay a metal as white men in towns and cities, comparatively well to do and brilliant as silver, as malleable as gold, and as light as glass. It is fusible at a moderate temperature. Air and damp do not effect this metal, which is called aluminium, it retains its brilliancy, and is not affected by nitric or sulphoric acid, either strong or diluted, if the temperature be not raised. It is only disolved by very hot chlorhydric acid. Several specimens of this metal were exhibited to the academy, and on the proposition of Baron Thenard, it was voted unanimously that a sufficient sum should be placed at the disposal of M. Saint Clair Deville enable him to make experiments on a large scale."

WHAT COUNTY CAN BEAT CLARKE.-This year, of the sheep of Nath'l Burwell, near Millwood, 11 of his ewes brought 28 living lambs; 5 of the 11 brought 16; one of the 5 brought 4; and each of the other 4 brought 3 lambs. Clarke County is hard to beat. Mr. Burwell has been for years improving his sheep from Cotswold bucks bought of Col. Ware, and now has a flock of fine ewes.—Virginian.

HON. T. W. DORR .- The Senate of Rhode Island passed a bill on Friday, restoring all the rights of a citizen of the State to Thomas W. Dorr. The bill passed by a majority of one vote.

A New Invention.—A French newspaper gives an ecount of a newly discovered plan of building carts account of a newly discovored plan of building carts and other vehicles, by which a horse can be made to draw one-half heavier load than by carts as at present constructed. The new vehicle has four wheels, the foremost pair of which come about the middle of the horse's body; the weight is thrown on the axels and the vehicle is so constructed that part of it covers

RENCONTRE. - A rencontre took place in Washington on 22d ult, between ex-Senator Clemens, of Alaba and Hon. Mr. Harris, of Mississippi. Mr. Clemens was introduced to Harris, who declined replying.— The introduction was unsolicited. Mr. C. retorted that he would make Harris responsible. Mr. Harris reig ed angrily, when Mr. C. drew a revolver and struck H. a heavy blow on the head, cutting it dangerously. and felling him to the ground. Clemens then seized a chair, but was prevented from a further attack by his friends who interfered. A reconciliation has since been effected.

MAMMOTH Hos .- A hog butchered on the farm of WM. A. CARTER, on the 13th ult, exceeding any thing for size or weight that has been killed this season, that we have heard of. The net weight was seven hundred and seventy pounds; entire length from tip to tip eight feet and seven inches; circumference six feet and an inch. There's a specimen of Valley porkers for you !— Winchester Republican.

PUBLIC HOUSES AT WHEELING .- The people Wheeling having voted against the granting of li-censes for the sale of liquors, the council of that city having passed an ordinance to license eating houses, provided the proprietors give bond neither to sell nor give away liquors. PENALTY COMMUTED.—An officer arrived in Stan

ton on Monday night last, with authority from Gov-ernor Johnson to remove Wilson to the State Penitentiary, and returned the next morning with the prisoner. The term of confinement has been fixed at eighteen years. Friday last was the day previously appointed for Wilson's execution.—Slaunton Spectator.

... Nebraska embraces the whole of the unorgan-ized territory of the Union—the extent of its boun-dary is over three thousand miles—its era about five hundred thousand square miles—capable of being formed into a dozen States, each as large as Ohio. The charges against the bank of the Old Do-ninion have been disposed of by the indefinite postgement of the bill to repeal its charter.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Den crats of Clarke county, held at the Court House, on Monday, 27th of February, 1854, on motion P. I SHEPHERD, Esq., was called to the Chair and H.

G. Flace appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by Dr. J. J. JANNEY, on whose motion the Chairman anointed J. J. Janney, A. M. Earl, B. Perry, Jas. Mc Cormick, A. Castleman, T. P. Pendleton, Henry W. Castleman, John D. Larue, Wm. H. Jones and Jacob In the absence of the committee Mr. Henry G. Flagg was called upon and addressed the meeting.

The committee reported the following pream and resolutions, which after being read were una WHEREAS, we, a portion of the Democrats of Clarke WHEREAS, we, a portion of the Democrats of Clarker county, having met in general meeting for the purpose of considering what policy is best to be pursued by our party, in the coming election for the office of Sheriff, deem it proper to submit to the Democratic party of Clarke the following statement of facts, and recommend that they adopt and carry out the plan of action contained in the resolutions hereto ap-

We are satisfied that a respectable majority of voters of Clarke county are Democrats—and, the fore, upon every principle of right, justice and politice party are entitled to a liberal share of the county of the our party are entitled to a liberal share of the county offices—yet we find a large majority of these offices, including the most important and lucrative, are held by the Whigs, and unless speedily corrected we can never expect to be other than "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the minority party of

In looking at the causes which have produced this anomaly, we see that our opponents ever raise the cry of no-party in county elections, yet scrutinize their votes and it will be found that they stand united as one man, and never fail to cast their votes for a candidate of their own party, while with the Democrats some are seduced by this cry of no-partysm, and others, if not induced to forsake their own party friends, divide their strength between rival candidates, a policy which must ever result in their defeat.

Are you content longer to submit to this injustice? We hear the answer from all sides we are not. these things are not as they should be. The one tion then naturally arises, how are these things to be corrected? Is there an office to be filled numer-

strong and peculiar claims, no one disposed to yie his claim to another and friends cannot reconcile the difficulties between them. A convention is proposed, but that time-honored system of our party has been so abused that it has almost fallen into disrepute—the manner in which they have been usually gotten up and conducted has justly excited opposition—they seldom express or represent popular feeling or sentiment; many good and true Democrats stand aloof from them; their action is not considered binding, and in many cases open warfare is waged against them, the inevi

ous are the candidates for the same, each posses

esult of all which is to defeat the nominee.

In view of all these facts and difficulties and is order to obtain our just and equitable share of the county offices, to heal the dissensions that exist in our ranks, to unite and harmonize the party and restore the convention system to its original purity, we recommend to every individual Democrat of the county of Clarke the adoption of the following reso-

1st, Resolved, That we will cast our votes and use our influence to promote the election of a Democratic candidate, for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing

2d. Resolved, That a Convention of the Democra-2d. Resolved, That a Convention of the Democra-tic party, of this county, he held in this place, on Monday, the 27th of March next, composed of delegates to be selected by the various precincts of the county, to nominate a candidate for said office. 3d. Resolved, That we recommend to the Democrats of the different precincts of the county that they meet at their usual places of voting, in said precincts, on Saturday, 25th day of March, 1854, and On motion it was moved and adopted that the

nan and Secretary, and that a copy of the same be furnished the editors of the Spirit of Jefferson and Winchester Virginian, with the request that the same be published in their papers. On motion the meeting adjourned. P. D. SHEPHERD, President. HENRY G. FLAGE, Secretary.

proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chair-

"SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN SLAVERY." The New York Herald, in an editorial under the * * * * " Turning to the statistics of Mr. Kennedy, as published in the Herald, of December 7, 1852, we find that the number of paupers in the six New England States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Connec

ticut, who in 1850 were subject to charitable sup-

port, was 33,431, while for the same year, the same

class of persons in the six Southern States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, numbered only 13,500. Of these, the native paupers of the New England States numbered, in round numbers, 19,000, while those of the six Southern States amounted to but 12,000, RECAPITULATION, Pop'n. Native Paupers. Six New England States, 2,705,896 Six Southern States, 12,000 5 219,776 That is to say, the six New England States, boasting the highest elements of Northern perfection, in free schools, free labor, free speech and free men, have an average of more than three to one of native born paupers, as compared with Mr. Kennedy's offi-cial returns of that class in the six Southern States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. We select the native pau-

pers, because the foreign are an extrane us element,

affording no basis for a just comparison. And the same advantage will appear to the South in the com-parative returns of the idiotic, the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the in:ane. Why is this? What are the causes of these differences in these melancholy returns of wretchedness in favor of the South? They may be readily explained. The population of the South is mainly agricultural—that of the New England States is chiefly occupied in manufactures. The black slaves of the South, and the poorest of the whites have generally enough to eat, and air enough for health and vholescme ventilation. The hired laborers of the North are to a great extent crowded into close and unwholesome factories; and on leaving their work they return to still more crowded and unwholesome cellars and garrets, in towns and cities, recking with unwholesome vapors. The plain, but substantial fare, and the wholesome cabins of the aegro quarters of a Southern tobacco or cotton plantation, are, in truth, more favorable to health and longevity

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.]

BALTIMORE, March 4, 1854.

CATTLE.—The offerings at the Scales on Monday were about 600 head of Beel Cattle, which were sold to city butchers, (with the exception of 70 head left over) at prices ranging from \$3 50 to \$5 00 on the hoof, equal to \$7 00 a \$9 75 net, and averaging \$4 25

LIVE Hogs.-Sales at \$6 75a \$7 25 per 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—The sales of the week comprise 5600 bags Rio at 11½a12c for common to prime qualities. The imports this week are 1,100 bags from Kingston, The imports this week are 1,100 bags from Kingston, Jamaica.

CORN MEAL.—Baltimore ground \$4 37½ per bbl.
FLOUR.—The bulk of the operations this week in Flour have been of this description. The market opened on Saturday with sales, previous to the receipt of the news by the Europa, of 300 bbls at \$7,75, 1500 bbls. at \$7,62½, and 1000 bbls. at \$7,50. After the arrival of the steamer was announced, there were sales of 700 bbls, at \$7,25, and 700 bbls. at 7,37½.

On Monday and Tuesday the market was a little firmer, and about 7200 bbls. were sold at \$7,50.—Sales also of 500 bbls. for future delivery at \$7,37½ On Wednesday there were sales of 500 bbls. for immediate delivery at \$7,37½, and of 500 bbls. for delivery at the seller's option in 60 days at \$7,25.—Yesterday there were sales of 500 bbls. at \$7,25, and of 4000 bbls. at 7,37½, the market closing pretty firmly at the latter figure. There were sales yesterday after the close of change of 1000 bbls. at \$7,25, and to day sales of 2500 bbls. were made at the same price. The market closed steady at this figure.

WHEAT.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of this week, prices rar ged at 170a175 cts. for fair to prime reds, and 175a180 cts. for fair to prime whites. Yesterday there were sales of fair to prime whites. Yesterday there were sales of fair to prime whites at 180a whites. Yesterday there were sales of fair to prime reds at 172a175 cts. and of fair to prime whites at 180a

183 cts. The offerings to day were larger than our any previous day this week, the quantity at market being about 6,500 bushels. Sales were made of fair to prime reds at 170a175 cts, and of fair to prime whites at 155a180 cts.

CORN.—To-day about 18,000 bushels were at mar-We quote at \$632} a 6.25 per LARD.—We quote blish: 10 cts.

WOOL.—Fine there 35a45 cts; inburshing July
cts; pulled 29a33 cts; and unwashed 22a55 cts.

WHISKEY.—We note sales of parrels through the week at 31 a 31 fc. We quote blus, at 30.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET. 1 70 a 1 72 1 70 a 1 78 0 90 a 0 92 0 78 a 0 00 0 80 a 0 82 0 43 a 0 44 Do. · (
RYE, per b CORN, (white).
Do. (yellow)
OATS, per bushe
CORN MEAL ...

0.85 a 0.90 0.85 a 0.90 0.18 a 0.92 0.016 a 0.18 0.08 a 0.81 0.09 a 0.91 0.700 a 0.00 BUTTER, (roll).. Do. (firkin) ..4 00 a 4 25 TIMOTHY SEED WINCHESTER MARKET.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1854.
COBRECTED WEEKLY BY SAML. HARTLEY, AT THE DEPOT.
ARTICLES. WAGON PRICE. STORE PRICE

The pay of a French soldier is nine cents and a half per day, finding themselves food, or, what is the same thing, with food and two cents a day pocket money. Chevalier, in his notes on America says an American boy eighteen years of age gets more pay for his labor than a captain in the French army.

FLOUR, per barrel ... 7 00 a 7 12 7 75 a 8 50 00 a 00.

GRAIN WHEAT ... 1 50 a 1 60 00 a 00.

Coars ... 60 a 63 00 a 00.

Rys ... 60 a 65 00 a 00.

LARD, per lb 03 a 034 69 z 10.

PLAISTER, per ton ... 0 00 a 0 00 a 0 00. LOUR, per barrel 7 00 a 7 1

....The young woman who edits a paper out west, says, 'we don't look so well to day, on account of the non-arival of the mails,' ...W. P. Tunstall, Esq., President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, died on Sunday at Danville, Va.It is stated that a valuable silver mine ha been discovered in Gwinnet county, Georgia.

COUNTY ELECTION.

Election Day 4th Thursday in May. There will be no State Election this year in Vir ginia, though each county of the Commonwealth will be required to elect on the 4th Thursday of May its Sheriff, Commissioner of the Revenue, and the Constables for the several Districts into which the county may be apportioned—all of which offcers serv

fry-The Printers' fee for announcement in the "Spirit of Jefferson," is \$5.00, and no announcement will be published until the same is paid, or a responsible name accompany the order.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

SHERIFFALTY NOMINATIONS. 13-We have been requested to state that Capt. John Avis, who is one of the candidates for the Sheriffalty in this county, has been confined to his bed by severe indisposition for the last several days, but hopes in a short time again to be able to pay his respects to the people in person.

We are authorized to announce Henry Timberlake as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

Jefferson county. [Nov'r 22, 1853. We are authorized to announce, Capt. George W. Sappington as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Jefferson county. [Nov. 22, 1853, the present Sheriff, as a candidate for the next Sheriff alty of Jefferson county. [Nov'r 29, 1853. We are authorized to announce John Avis

[Dec'r 6, 1853.

jr., Esq., as a candidate for the next Sheriffal Jefferson county, [Dec'r 6, 18: To the Voters of the Jefferson County:

BELIEVING myself to be well qualified to discharge
all the duties of Sheriff, I have yielded to the earnest solicitation of many of my friends to become a candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and flatter myself with the hope that my intimate acquaintance with the voters of Jefferson county, will ensure my election.

Nov'r 29, 1853

G. W. SAPPINGTON.

CONSTABLES. M3-We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN REED as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in District No. 3. Feb. 21. 10-We are authorized to announce THOMAS JOHNSON, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in District No. 3.

Feb. 14, 1854. OFI offer myself as a candidate for the office of able for the 4th election District of Jefferson county. Should my friends elect me, I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability. J. W. McGINNIS. BRAGG, as a candidate for Constable, in District No. 4, at the next election. [Dec. 27, 1853.

We are authorised to nominate Samuel C. Young as a candidate for the office of Constable in District No. 4. If elected, his best efforts will be given to the discharge of the duties which the office impose Dec. 20, 1863. MANY VOTERS.

13-We have been requested to announce Mr. WIL-LIAM WEST, as a candidate for re-election as Con-stable in the Kabletown District, No. I. He claims to have discharged the duties of his office with fideli-ty to the public interest, and a conscientious discharge of the responsibilities imposed. He shall be grateful to receive again the support of the people of the District. February 7, 1851.

CLARKE COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce JOHNPIERCE,

Jr., as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Clarke County. Feb. 7, 1854. 93-We are authorized to announce CHARLES D. CASTLEMAN as a Candid to for the Sheriffalty of Clarke county-subject to the decision of County Democratic Convention. February 14, 1854.

Special Motices.

MONEY WANTED. ON the first of April next, the Printer has five hundred dollars to pay, and as from his engagements, no less than the effects of a severe cold, he will be unable to make any personal effort at collection, he most earnestly and respectfully desires that those who know themselves to be indebted will enclose per mail either whole or part of such indebtedness. There are surely 100 of our patrons, who are indebted to the extent of from ten to twenty-rive dollars, can send us five dollars on account during the mouth, and hereby relieve us of embarrasment, and we hope put their consience at ease. This is no fancy sketch, but plain matter of facts, and we kope may be so regarded be all for whom it is intended. THE PRINTER.

(Hampton's Tincture. The Baltimore Patriot says: This medicine, which has been before the public for many years, has met with remarkable success, as we have seen from the most respectable sources. A large number of patients who have been relieved, and a number of the medical profession also, who have used it in their practice, have voluntarily given their certificates of recommendation to the pro-

We are decidedly opposed to puffing quack nostrums, but as we have seen so many letters to Messrs.

MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, from the sources above mortimes & MOWBRAY, from the sources above mentioned, we feel it to be nothing more than justice to call the attention of the public to their advertisement in to-day's paper. For sale by

L. M. SMITH, Charlestown.

T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry.

L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester.

Dr. MOTT, Leesby ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown And by Dealers everywhere.

67-The Ladies of the Presbyterian Congregation, of Harpers-Ferry, propose holding a Colation on the 22d instant, for the benefit of the Church, at which time some useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale.

[Feb. 14, 1854.] fractionally fatalof all diseases, (except epidemics.) annually carrying thousands to untimely graves. How often could the rayages of this arch destroyer be prevented, if timely remedies were used in allaying the inflammation produced by an ordinary cold.—For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, and all similar diseases. STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPEC-TORANT has no equal. It is not recommended as infallible, but medical men and others, who have used and administered it, bear testimony to its extraordinary efficacy. It is known to be a "good medicine," and as such is offered to the public, as also STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, for diseases of the bowels. See advertisement in another column, and descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis. Price of each, only 50 cents, or six bottles for \$2.50.

February 7, 1854.

87-Henry's Invigorating Cordial.—The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility, nervous affections, &c. &c. are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. \$2 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$5, 6 bottles for \$8; \$16 per dozen. — Observe the marks of the

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Propared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Pow Vine Street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa., TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESS-

For Sale by all respectable Druggists & Merchants throughout the country.

PERL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va., wholesale agents for Virginia.

Ar-Benk Notes for sale.-We have just Blank Checks, fliring Bosses and a general assortagent of Lavyes, Colons and Sheriff's Blanks, as well as Decks of Burgain and Sale, Deeds of Trust, Ac., all executed in the best style and on the best

cuality of paper.

108 Week of an description, executed at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Having a large and varied assortment of type, we are prepared to execute Pamphlets, Constitution and By-Laws for any of the Orders, in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. From those in want, we invite a call.

January 10, 1854.

Active to the Rose of the Rose of the Rose of the Philadelphia public, no matter what may be the changes in Clothing still continue to provide the Rose with a color of the Rose of the Ro

of-Wanted.—Wood or Corn, a few hun-ed weight of Pork, and Country Produce generally, ill be received in payment of dues to January 10, 1854. THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ immediately two or three JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS, who re good workmen and of steady and industrious has its. Wanted, also, three APPRENTICES, to Jearn the Carpenters' Business, to whom a desirable situation in good.

N. MYERS.

N. MYERS. wn, March 7, 1854-3t

Marriages. On the 2d of February, by Rev. WM. F. SPEAKE, Mr. DAVID STEPHENS, of Frederick county, Md., Mr. DAVID STEPHENS, of Frederick county, Md. and Miss FANNIE V. SHEWBRIDGE, of Bolivar in On Thursday, 23d ultimo, by Rev. E. WELTY, Mr. WILLIAM DAY and Miss LUCINDA THOMPSON

MULL all of this county. Near Barterbrook, on the morn by Rev. J. M. GREEN, Rev. HENRY J. BLAND, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, and Miss ANNOT L. STEELE, daughter of Mr. John Steele, of Midway, Augusta county, Virginia. On the morning of the 24th ultimo, by Rev. H. R. SMITH, Mr. HENSON SIMPSON and Miss MARY A., daughter of James Hoge, Esq. On Thursday evening, February 23d, by Rev. J. N. HANK, Mr. GEO. W. GRUBB and Miss JANE ANN CONARD—all of Loudoun. On Thursday morning, the 23d inst., by the Rev. Dr. D. S. Dogger, THOMAS M. CROWDER, Editor and proprietor of the "Southern Argus," and Miss LUCIE, daughter of Col. James Walker, of Madison county, Va.

At Church Hill Farm, on the 29th of February, by Rev. John O. PROCTOR, Mr. JACOB THOMAS and Miss SUSAN PENDLETON SNODGRASS, daughter of Col. ROBT. V. SNODGRASS-all of Berkele county, Virginia.

Deaths. On the 19th of February bast, Mrs. JEMIMA GANT, widow of the late John Gant of Clarke county, in her 71st year. On the 9th ultimo, in Bath, Morgan county, JOS. S., son and only child of Joseph S., and Virginia M.

DUCKWALL. At Harpers-Ferry, on the 21st ritimo, of inflammation of the brain, GEORGE WILLIAM THOMAS, aged 19 months and 16 days, youngest son of John L. and Mary E. Rowe. At Spring Hill Farm, Loudoun county, on the 5th ultime, Mrs. SARAH BENTON, consort of WILLIAM BENTON, in the 60th, year of her age.

On Monday, 27th ultime, in Leesburg, FRANCES, youngest daughter of Charles C. and Magdaline Newton.

On Tuesday last, Mrs LUCINDA CATHARINE PORTERFIELD, consortofMr A. W. PORTERFIELD, and daughter of Mr. John C. Small, of Berkeley. On the 22d ultimo, in Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. JOSEPH SIMMONS, formerly of Berkeley county. In Berkeley county, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. WAL-LACE W. HENSHAW, in the 24th year of his age.

RARE SPORT.
WHEELING MATCH will take place at 2! A o'clock, on FRIDAY next, 10th instant, on the lot of Capt. Geo. W. Sappington, on the Smithfield Turnpike, near Charlestown, for a most splendid and well-latted OX, raised by L. W. Washington, Esq., and which will weigh over 1,200 lbs. Chances can be obtained by those may who be willing to enter into the sport, by application at Sappington's Hotel. March 7, 1854.

SALE AT AUCTION. THERE will be sold; at the Arsenal, at Harpers-Ferry, on SATURDAY, March 11th, 1854, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Col. B. Huger, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, &c., &c. Terms of Sale:—All sums of \$5 and under, Cash —over \$5 a credit of six months will be given on notes well andersad otes well endorsed.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, at public auction, at the residence of the subscriber, near Shannondale Springs, n WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1854, the owing PROPERTY, viz: 5 head of Horses, 1 Colt;

Milch Cows, Stock Cattle; A lot of good Hogs, 12 Cotswold Sheep; Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons, and 1 Cart; 4 set of Harness, 1 Wheat Fan; I Corn Sheller, 1 Cutting Box; 1 lot Locust Posts and Fencing Plank; 40 or 50 bbls. Corn.

Also—A portion of my HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. Terms-A credit of nine months will be given on all ums above Ten Dollars, under that amount cashpurchasers giving bond and approved security. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are nplied with. HARRIET E. MILTON. J. W. McGINNIS, Auctioneer. March 7, 1854.

SI intend removing west in the Fall I will offer A at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of March, 1854, on the farm of Wm. Flanagin, near the Zion Church, the following PROPERTY, viz: 4 head of Work Horses, three of which are Brood Mares, two with foal: 5 head of Milch Cows, 9 head of Stock Cattle; 20 Hogs, some Sheep; 2 Wagons, Wagon Bed, 1 pair of Grain Ladders; 2 Barshear Ploughs, 2 Harrows; 4 double and 2 single Shovel Ploughs; 1 Runyan Wheat Fan, new; 6 pair of Wagon Gears, 3 do. Plough Gears;

6 Bridles, 6 Collars, Halters, 1 Cutting Box; 2 Grain Cradles, 3 Mowing Scythes; 2 sets of Dung Boards, 1 Sleigh and Harness; 1 Saddle, new; 6 tons of prime Timothy Hay; About 100 acres of Grain in the ground. HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. Terms of Sale-A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving his note with approved security—all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day.

March 7, 1854.* TO THE PUBLIC.
WE, the undersigned, having attended a course of lessons in PENMANSHIP, under the supervision of Mr. JOHN T. SKINNER, and having improved far beyond our expectations, can, with the rest of the class, not only recommend him as an efficient TEACHER, but his system is one of the very best that we have ever seen taught in any place, and we would further say that an opportunity is now offered to the public to learn this system on terms that can not fail to please all who may take this chacne to ob-DANIEL ANGELL,

WM. W. McCARTY, PHILIP M. NICHOLS, MARIA E. JONES March 7, 1854 * CATHARINE F. POISAL. FOR SALE. I HAVE for sale two YOUNG MULES of large size and two WORK HORSES. J. C. R. TAYLOR,

CANAL OPEN. THE undersigned are now prepared to resume business on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. They business will buy all kinds of GRAIN, and cupply Peruvian Guano, Plaster, Salt and Lumber in all its varieties. Now is the time to lay in a supply of Peruvian Guano for Fall use. A delay until the fall would probably again disappoint our farmers in procuring this valua-ble manure. We require the cash to be paid to us in every instance and then it will be purchased at the lowest prices.

R. S. BLACKBURN & CO. March 7, 1854. [F. P.] [Winchester papers will copy 3t.] REMOVAL.

LAWSON BOTTS. ATTORNEY AT, LAW, COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE in his House, formerly the property of the late Mrs. Fanny M. Willis, one door north of the office of Wra. C. Worthington, Esq. Entrance from same street.

[March 7, 1854—4m]

FASHIONABLE HATS. HASHIONABLE HATS.

A case of new-style HATS, just received by
March 7, 1854.

A. W. CRAMER. HOUSE AND LO'F FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, a comfortable DWELLING
HOUSE, suitable for a small family, on
the road leading from Charlestown to Kabletown, about four miles from the former and one mile from the latter place. There is attached to the House an excellent Garden, containing half an acre. To a

good tenant the terms will be moderate. Possession given on the 1st of April. For terms, &c., apply to me in Charlestown.

March 7, 1854—3t

MARTHA LRE. FOR SALE. A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, about 20 years of age, with TWO CHILDREN, for sale on reasonable terms. Enquire of March 7, 1854.—tf THE PRINTER.

MILL FOR RENT.

THE CHARLESTOWN MILL is offered for Rent
privately.

JOHN J. LOCK. March 7, 1854.

A LLEN'S CELEBRATED
GARDEN SEEDS.

The undersigned has for sale a large stock of those superior Seeds raised by Thos. Allen of Winchester. In the stock will be found the following Seeds:
Cabbage Seed—Drumhead, Early York, Flat Dutch, Bullock heart, Savoy. Nutmeg Melon Seed; Imperial head Lettuce; Summer Squash; Large Apple Tomato; Salsify; Turnip; Beet; Extra Early, Marrowfat and Early Frame Peas; Long white Parsnip; Early Scarlet Radish; white Spanish; Bush Squash; Marrow Soup Beans; White Solid Celery.
March 7.

March 7.

JOHN D. LINE.

JOHN D. LINE. NOTICE TO BRICK MAKERS. WE wish to employ first-rate Workmen to make and lay 100,000 BRICKS for us, and want the work done as early in the Spring as it can be done.
Clay, wood, &c.., very convenient.
PROPRIETORS OF JORDAN'S SPRINGS.
March 7, 1854.

LIME FOR SALE.

100 Bushels fresh burnt Lime for sale by
March 7. JOHN D. LINE. PORTFOLIO.—A large and superior assortment of Papier-Mache, Turkey Morocco and plain Portfolios, which will be sold on very reasonable terms by L. M. SMITH.

terms by Charlestown, March 7, 1854. LUBIN'S AND HARRISON'S

EXTRACTS COLOGNE,

Comprising the following varieties:

Prarie Flower Cologne;
Farina Cologne;
Hauel's do.
Extract Sweet Briar;
Extract Sweet Clover;

"Mignonette; " Mignonette;
" Geranium;
" Jasmine;
" New Mown Hay;
For sale by
L. M. SMITH. Extract Sweet Clover; " Violette;
" Patchouly;
" Musk;
" Verbena,
March 7, 1854.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS, &c.—A fresh supply of Seidlitz and Soda Powders; also, Seltzer Aperient, Husband's Magnesia, for sale wholesale and Charlestown, March 7, 1854. Maccaroni just received by March 7. H. L. EBY & SON.

CHEESE.—A Prime lot of Cheese just received by March 7.

H. L. EBY & SON. H. L. EBY & SON. NAILS.—Nails assorted sizes for sale by March 7. H. L. EBY & SON. SYRUP AND MOLASSES.—A large supply for sale by H. L. EBY & SON.

H. L. EBY & SON.

Let all the world say what th For selling large prizes M. ANSEL & CO., EXCHANGE & LOTTERY BROKERS, TAKE pleasure in presenting the public with a schedule of some of their Splendid Lotteries, which will be drawn in March, and from the Great Success which has attended our customers in getting many good prizes, we feel confident in saying that this first Spring month many capital prices will be sold by us—therafore we request of all to send their orders soon to the Old Prize Sellers, M. Ansel & Co.

A SPLENDID \$4 LOTTERY draws March 10.

1 Capital Prize of \$12,000—1 of 3,600—3 of 1,700—

10 of \$1,000—10 of 750—15 of 500.

75 Numbers and 16 drawn Ballots.

Packages of Whole Tickets \$49, shares in proportion. \$850.960 GRAND AND SUPERB LOTTERY-Tickets \$15. On Saturday, March 11, GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class G. 1 Capital Prize of \$50,000—1 of 25,493—4 of 12,500—4 of 6,250—5 of 3,000—150 of 1,000—50 of 750.

Tickets \$15, Halves 7.50, Quarters 3.75, &c.

Package of whole tickets \$230—shares in proportion

\$549,628. A SPLENDID LOTTERY, March 15, 1 Capital Prize of \$30,000—19 of 3,000—100 of 1,000. Whole Tickets \$10, Halves 5, Quarters 2.50, &c. Package Whole Tickets \$140—shares in proportion. \$575,438.

A FIRST-RATE LOTTERY, March 18. 1 Capital Prize of \$38,000—1 of 18,000—1 of 10,000—1 of 8,000—2 of 4,000—100 of 750—50 of 500—50 of 300.

Whole Tickets \$10, Halves 5, Quarters 2.50.

Package Whole Tickets \$140—shares in proportion. \$458,627. A SPLENDID \$8 LOTTERY, March 20.

1 Capital Prize of \$27,500—1 of 2,500—50 of 1,000. Whole Tickets \$8, Halves 4, Quarters 2. Package Whole Tickets \$112-shares in proportion \$589,750. A MAGNIFICENT \$10 LOTTERY, March 22. Capital Prize of \$35,000—1 of 25,000—1 of 15,000— 2 of 7,500—2 of 3,063—30 of 1,000—30 of 500. Tickets \$10, Halves 5, Quarters 2.50, &c. Package Whole Tickets \$120—shares in proportion.

\$304.304. A MOST EXCELLENT \$5 LOTTERY, March 24.

1 Capital Prize of \$24,000—1 of 12,000—1 of 8,000—

2 of 5,200—2 of 3,000—25 of 1,000.

Whole Tickets \$5, Halves 2.50, Quarters 1.25.

Package Whole Tickets \$70—shares in proportion. \$1,475,892.

MAMMOTH LOTTERY. The Great Mammoth Lottery, the People's Favorite, Will be drawn on Saturday, March 25, 1854. 78 Numbers and 18 drawn Ballots. capital price of \$70,000—1 of 30,000—2 of 15,000—2 of 8,756—4 of 5,000—4 of 2,500—40 of 1,750. Whole Tickets \$20, Halves 10, Quarters 5, &c. Package Whole Tickets \$230—shares in proportion. \$304,296. A SPLENDID LOTTERY, March 23.

1 Capital Prize of \$21,500—1 of 13,000—1 of 9,000— 1 of 5,500—2 of 3,300—20 of 1,000. Package Whole Tickets \$74—shares in proportion. \$301,890. A SUPER'S \$5 LOTTERY, March 31.

1 Capital Prize of \$25,000—10 of 2,500—10 of 1,624.

Package Whole Tickets \$74—shares in proportion. Package Whole Tickets \$74—snares in proportion.

(13-NOTICE.-23)

(13-Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday will be drawn the Patapsco Lottery—Capital prizes \$12,000, \$10,000, \$9,000, \$8,000, \$6,700, \$5,000, 20 of \$1,000. Tickets \$2.50—packages of Wholes \$32—Halves 16—Quarters 8.

SMALL FRY! SMALL FRY!!

The Small FRY! SMALL FRY!

The Small Fry Lotteries are drawn Tuesdays,
Thursdays, and Saturdays. Capital prize \$5,000,
\$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,000. Tickets \$1—Package of
Wholes \$15, Halves \$7.50, Quarters \$3.75.

(G-We receive the Notes of all Solvent Banks or
Checks of Deposit, and we remit in return for prizes, Bank checks on any place in the United States. A single Package of Tickets may draw the four high-3-All letters directed to M. ANSEL & CO. will come safely to hand, and distant correspondents may feel sure that their orders will be attended to, the same as if they were here themselves. It has many times happened that we have made our correspondents rich before we have had the pleasure f a personal interview. We have thus endeavored to be as minute as

ing Tickets, look over the list, select the Lottery, en-

close the money, and direct the letter to our address.
TRY US! TRY US! M. ANSEL & CO., Box 363, Post Office, Baltimore, Md. March 7, 1854. FOR SALE OR RENT.

WILL sell, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, my LARGE STONE STOREHOUSE & DWELLING, situated on Shenandoah street, and now occupied by Thomas Russell, Jr. The two Store Rooms on the first floor will be sold separated by Desilling above consisting of five rooms. rate, and the Dwelling above consisting of five rooms Terms-One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest from the date, the later payments to be secured by deed of trust on the property. Possession given on the 1st day of April next. Title in-IG-If not sold the whole will be divided as above and rented for one year from the 1st of April. Harpers-Ferry; March 7, 1854. [F. P.] CREAT BARGAINS.—In order to make Troom for a very large stock of Domestic and Fancy Goods for the Spring trade, which will be up by the 1st of April, I offer during Murch a fine assortment of Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, brown and beached Cetton, and carry of the state of the s

bleached Cottons, and a great many other articles at Cost. [March 7] I. ROSE. LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Postoffice, at Charlestown, February 28, 1854.

A-Miss Mury E Allison, 2. B-Jemes R Brent, Thomas W Beale. C.—George E Curry, Lepossia B Capell, Mrs Ann C Crane, Henry Chappel, Sie Carter, William H Carroll. D.—Thomas W Dillow, Thomas Dobson, Wm T Daughertv. E.—Earhart, Roberts & Co. H.—Miss Cassabinah Hodge, Simon N Hardnot, Miss Nancy Hill, Miss Fanny Hicks, Theodere T Hu speth. J—Ames Jones. K—John Koonce, James J Keyes, Mr. Kerr, Kable & Johnston, 2, Blackford Knode. M—Miss Frances McDonald, James McCabe, Mrs. Evelin Moler, John McGill. O—Mrs Matilda Oden. P—William Painter. R—Samuel—Rhea. S—Samuel Snider, Alfred F Smith, Corissa Spotts Smith, Miss Catharine Shew, 2, N.S.Smith. T-Charles Thompson, Chas W Trus-sell. W-Miss Emily Whittington, Benj'n Whit-tington, Sumner Wheeler, Lewis W Washington. Y — E D Young, Young & Hicks.

March 7. JOHN P. BROWN, P. M.

FISH.—Mackerel, Herring & Cou-fish, just received by March 7. H. L. EBY & SON.

UNTIL next Christmas, a NEGRO GIRL, large and well grown for her age. For particulars enquire of the PRINTER. February 23, 1854-3t WRITING SCHOOL.

THE undersigned returns his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charle town and vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received as INSTRUC-TER in the art of PENMASHIP; and hopes to merit a continuance of the same He, having been engaged for sometime in giving instructions, to a class in this place, and, rendered entire satisfaction to those who have been in attendance, still offers his services to all who desire to improve in this noble art

His is a new system of PENNMANSHIP, and on that is far superior to any of those usually taught; as an examination of the writing of those who have been in attendance upon his instructions, will plain

Those wishing to patronize him, are requested to meet him at his school-room, adjoin in the Methodist Church, on Thursday next, at 7 o'cl. ck, P. M. JOHN T. SKINNER. Charlestown, Feb. 23, 1854-3t.

THE HOUSE now in the occupancy of J. D. Line will be for rent from the first of April. Application to February 28, 1854. JNO. J. LOCK. THE undersigned finding that their business at their Warehouse, at Harpers-Ferry, calls for

their whole time and attention, they will rent their STONE WAREHOUSE, at the "Old Furnace," for the unexpired term of their lease, which is nearly five years. This point is teo well known, as a most favorable one for the "Boating Business," to need any particular description. There is a Limestone Quarry close by, of the best quality, which adds to the value of the position. Apply to

R. S. BLACKBURN & CO.

February 21, 1854—ff February 21, 1854--tf [F. P.]

FOR RENT.

Intending to remove to Kabletown on the 1st of April, I offer for rent the HOUSE at present occupied by myself. It is a new and comfortable house, roomy and well fited for a large family.

Feb. 21, 1854—3t. THOMAS D. WEBSTER. WAGON-MAKER'S SHOP FOR RENT. THE undersigned has, in connexion with his Blackshith Shop, a Wagon-Maker's Shop for Rent, large and commodious, which he will rent on reasonable terms. He has also a complete sett of Tools which he will either rent or sell, and a good lot of seasoned timber which he will sell. This stand is a most desirable one, and to a good workman and a sober and industrious Mechanic no better opening s presented in the county. Feb. 21, 1854—tf. THOMAS W. DAVIS.

PUBLIC RENTING.

ON the 1st day of March next I will rent to the highest bider, af public auction, on the premises, the large WAREHOUSE, STABLES and appurtenances belonging to the estate of John A. Gibson, dec'd., situated at Harpers-Ferry on the Chesapeake, & Ohio Canal, for one year commencing on the day of renting. In the interval I shall be pleased to hear from any one desiring to rent.

Terms:—Good personal security for the rent, payable at the end of the year.

JOSEPH S. DUCKWALL, Executor.

Berkeley Springs, Morgan Co., Va., Feb. 21, 1854. STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

I OFFER for rent the Store Room, on the Main Street,
in Charlestown, at present occupied by Robert
Starling, near the Valley Bank. It is suited for either
a Grocery or Dry Goods Store. Possession given 1st
of April. Apply to
Feb. 21, 1854—3t.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR RENT.

THE WOOLEN FACTORY, on the Opequon
Creek, near Smithfield, known as Whitehill's
Factory, is for RENT the ensuing year. Possession
given at once. There is also a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE attached. Terms liberal. Apply to
WALTER SHIRLEY.

February 21, 1854—tf

JUST RECEIVED—A large stock of Allen's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS from the Winchester Gardens. Warranted fresh and genuine.
February 21: JOHN D. LINE. L February 21. H. L. EBY & SON. ON HAND—A large and general stock of GRO-CERIES. For sale very cheap by February 21. JOHN D. LINE.

THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA PIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Will issue Policies on all kinds of Property Merchandise, &c., at fair and equitable rates. Merchandise, &c., at fair and equitable rales.

Capital \$100,000; with power to increase the same to \$200,000.

The attention of the citizens of Virginia is especially invited to this Company as a Home Institution, based upon ample capital, and guaranteed by the best of references; and conducted on the strictest principles of equity, justice, and economy:

HOME OFFICE—WINCHESTER, VA.

JOS. S. CARSON, President.

C. S. FUNK. Secretary.

C. S. FUNK, Secretary. O. F. BRESEE, Actuary. DIRECTORS. Jos. S. Carson; James P. Riely, H. H. M'Guyre, Lloyd Logan, John Kerr, B. W. HERBERT, Agent for August 2, 1853-1y

Testimonials. Winchester, May 27, 1853.

We, the undersigned, being solicited to give our opinion as to the character and standing of the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia, have no hesitation in saying that we have the utmost confidence in the ability and integrity of the President and Directors of that Company.

The fact that we have insured our own property in the Company, is perhaps the strongest evidence we can give 4s to our opinion of its merits.

J. H. Sherrard, Cash. Farmer's Bank of Va. Hon. J. M. MASON, U. S. Senator.

JACOB SENSENY, Esq., Merchant, Winchester.

JACOB SENSENY, Esq., Merchant, Winchester. T. A. Tidball, Prest, of Bank of Valley of Va. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM-HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Incorporated 1810.--Charter Perpetual.
Capital \$150,000, with power of increasing
it to \$250,000.

PUBLIC Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, Machinery, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Vessels on the stocks or while in port,
&c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will
admit.

admit.
Applications for Insurance may be made of
B. W. HERBERT;
In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to J.
P. Baewn, Esq., who will attend to them promptly.
Persons at a distance address through the mail.
N. B. On all Church Buildings and Clergymen's personal property the Agent will present his commissions in reducing the amount of premiums on the risks thus arising. thus arising. January 2, 1854—17

A PAIR OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS. Both Horses work well, in single or double harness, and ride well. Will be sold separately if desired. For further particulars apply to WM. C. BROWN, U. S. Armory.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 7, 1854. NOTICE.

I HAVE, within the past four weeks, taken particular pains to have every open account on my books made off and presented to the persons to whom they belonged, and, also, given two several notices to all those indebted to me, on any account, to settle their respective dues—and I take this occasion to present to those who have liquidated them my sincere thanks. hose who have liquidated them my sincere thanks. But the principal object of this notice is to remind hose, I trust for the last time, who have not paid, that they will confer on me a favor, if they will call and pay on or before the 15 h of the next month. After which time their respective balances will be disposed of in such way as will best suit my business transactions.

PHILIP COONS. Harpers-Ferry, January 31, 1854.

MEMORANDUM: I will sell my STOCK OF GOODS, either in whole or part, which consists of almost every article kept in a general country store, on good terms. From this day I will close out my stock at the very lowest prices for cash; and to my old cus-tomers on time, and my usual terms. To an active man, this is an excellent opportunity for investment in a mercantile adventure, where \$25,000 may be sold annually at a good profit and the chief of it for cash.

I will rent my STORE-HOUSE, which is large and convenient, with or without the DWELLING, for one or five years, or trade the whole for land or good paper possible in all our details. If any important item of and either give or receive the difference in value information has been omitted, the undersigned are January 31, 1854. PHILIP COON January 31, 1854. PHILIP COONS.

> TO THE PUBLIC. THE undersigned would take this method of re-turning thanks to the citizens of Jefferson and the adjoining counties for the very liberal patronage erctofore extended to them and hopes by tention to business to merit a continuance of the same. They have on hand at all times a large lot of the very bost TINWARE, which they will sell as low and on as reasonable terms as any house in the Valley. All rders from merchants will meet with prompt attention and be delivered free of charge. In their assortment they are manufacturing the celebrated Patent Condensing Coffee Pot, which has the reputation of saving at least one-fourth of the coffee used by the ROOFING AND SPOUTING will be done in the est manner and of the best material. LIGHTNING RODS, with silver plated points, brass connectors, glass insulators and malable fastenings, put up in a durable manner and at low rates.
>
> JOB WORK, of every description, connected with the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, will be done with neatness and promptitude-in short this shall be the place for work to be done and well done, and great bargains will be given to all its patrons. Shop opposite Dr. Mason's, Main street.
>
> HUNT & EVANS. Charlestown, January 31, 1864. (G-Cotton Rags, Wool, Hides, Sheep Skins, Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Iron, Dried Fruit, Beans, Corn, Hay, Oats, Wood, Bacon and Lard,

> taken in exchange for ware or work. TEACHER WANTED. A COMPETENT TEACHER is wanted in District No. 7. Apply to THOMAS HITE, January 10, 1351. Commissioner. SITUATION WANTED. THE engagement of the Assistant in the Charlestown Academy has expired, and he desires to procure a SITUATION as Principal of an Academy or as private Instructor. Besides the ordinary English branches, he is prepared to give tuition in the Latin, Greek, French and German Languages. The best testimonials given.
>
> C. E. FAHNESTOCK,
> Feb. 7, 1354. Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va.

CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY. THE Friends and Patrons of the Charlestown Academy are hereby informed that from this date, the post of Associate Teacher in the Academy, will be filled by Mr. Josiah Ryland, a graduate of a Virginia Institution, who has had several years expeience in teaching, and brings the highest testime nials of scholarship and of moral worth. P. H. POWERS,

February 7, 1854. GROCERIES.

NEW Crop N. O. Sugar; Java Coffee, prime; Rio do.; Tea, Green and Black; Molasses N. O., first runnings; Syrup, N. Y., extra nice; Crushed, Powdered and Loaf Sugar; Sperm Oil; Brandies, Wines and Whiskey; Vinegar best in the town; Beans and Dried Apples; Bacon, Lard, &c., &c., for sale at low prices by

January 31, 1854.

JERE. HARRIS. GROCERIES.

THE Subscribers have a very superior Sett of Saw Mill castings entirely new, together with Car-riage, Ragwheel and Saw Gate, Saw and Fender Posts, including every thing connected with the most improved Mill, which they will sell at private sale, on very low and accommodating terms. Persons wanting to build a Mill would do well to give us a

January 51, 1854. ZIMMERMAN & CO. NOTICE. DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN T. RIELEY and A. G. McDANIEL was dissolved on the 6th instant by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by John T. RIELBY. JOHN T. RIELEY, A. G. McDANIEL.

Harpers-Ferry, February 7, 1854. THE BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS. in all its various branches, will be continued at the OLD STAND by the undersigned, where he will be glad to see all their old cus Harpers-Ferry, February 7, 1854.

SEASONABE GOODS.

PIECES 4.4 Osnaburgs;

10 do 7-8 do

10 do heavy Twills, for Servants! pants;

10 do Penitentiary Plaid;

Brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirting;

Patent Thread, Knitting Cotton;

10 pieces Nankin. Just received and for sale by February 7, 1864.

T. C. SIG AFOOSE.

A T COST.—I will commence this morning closing out my entire STOCK OF LADIES DRESS GOODS, at strictly prime cost. Those wishing bargains will please give me an early call.

February 7, 1854.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE. DURE CIDER VINEGAR, in store and for sale by [Feb 7] T. C. SIGAFOOSE. WANTED.—All kinds of COUNTRY PRO-DUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. February 7, 1854. T. C. SIGAFOOSE.

N. Y. SYRUP.—I have a very fine article of N. Y. Syrup, which is superior to any before offered, which I will sell low.

February 7, 1854.

T. RAWLINS. February 7, 1854. SUGAR.—I have just opened a very fine article of N. O. Sugar, which I will sell for 6½ cents, and a still better article of Porto Rico, which I sell for 8 cents. Call soon or you will lose a bargain.
February 7, 1854.
T. RAWLINS. TO CABINET MAKERS.—I have a fine assortment of Coffin Handles, Tacks, Screws, Hinges of every description and of different prices. February 7, 1854.

T. RAWLINS. MEDICAL LIQUORS.—I have a few more bottles of MEDICAL LIQUORS, such as Port and Madeira Wine, Punch, Extract, Schiedam Scnapps, Pale, Dark, Lavender and Raspberry Brandy, which I will sell low in order to close out my stock, to make room for other articles.

February 7, 1854. THOMAS RAWLINS. CARRIAGE BOLTS.—Just received a large of lot of Carriage Bolts, i by 2 inches to it by 44 inches long. I also have on hand two first-rate Cook Stoves, which I will sell at cost to get them out of my way.

[Feb. 7.]

T. RAWLINS. STRONG CIDER VINEGAR, for sale by Jan. 10. A. W. CRAMER. FOR THE LADIES, Patterns for Collars, Bands and Undersleeves, printed on Nansook Muslin. KEYES & KEARSLEY. January 10, 1854.

LOVET'S WHAMPENE.—This article is re-commended as one of the best preparations in use for removating and restoring hair—price \$1. For sale by L. M. SMITH. February 14, 1854. FAMILY AND EXTRA FLOUR, of most approved brands, for sale by Feb 14.

H. L. EBY & SON. TOBACCO AND SEGARS.—A superior lot of Chewing Tobacco and Segars, just received by February 21.

H. L. EBY & SON.

where we will be the said to the said to the

SCHOOL NOTICE.

A NELECTION will be held for School Commiscers, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of March next, the places and under the superintendence of the tersons named in the following schedule, viz:

Oistricts.

Commissioners.

No 1—School House—John Keplinger, Wm Kerney and Charles Huvit

nd Charles Huyitt.
No 2—J Entler's Tavern—El Lee, J Entler and J

No 3-School House-C Harper, D Cameron and Feaman. No 4—School House—Jacob W Reynolds, Daniel No 4—School House—Jacks W Abject and John Hoffman.

No 5—Union School House—I Dust, D Hess and John Melvin.

No 6—School House—John E Schley, Thos Osbourn and M Licklider.

No 7—School House—B Trusssell, John C Wiltshire and T McKinney.
No 8—School House—M Helm, A S Dandridge and J Logie. No 9—School House—Jos Harley, Nathan Barnes and Geo Murphy.

No 10—School House—W W Throckmorton, J
Marshall and S J C Moore.

No 11—School House—Jacob Gruber, Sr., David
Fry and M Hunsicker. No 12-School House-C & Taylor, G W Turner

No 13-School House-John Kable, J C R Taylor nd F A Lewis.
No 14—School House—George Backhouse, P Lang-No 14—School House—N W Manning, J Walraven and J H Little,
No 15—School House—J G Cockrell, B B Welsh and W H Moore.
No 17—School House—John Moler, R Henderson and D Moler.
No 18—School House—Jacob Moler, D Sheffield nd W B Daniels. No 19—Carter's Hotel—T A Moore, Joseph Starry nd I N Carter.
No 20—School House—G W Sappington, Thomas

Rawlins and J J Lock. No 21-School House-C Thompson, T Russell and W Spangler.
No 22—Herr's Mill—G Mauzey, I Gregory and E Tierney. No 23—Lutheran School House—A Rhuleman, F mith and E Spangler. No 24—Carrell's Hotel—W J Stephens, I Fouke and C Johnson.

No 25—School House—R Dailey, G W Tacy and Jacob Miller.

No 26—School House—G W Moler, S T Strider and R Moler. No 27-School House-W Rusk, J J Vansant and L Etchinson. The present Commissioners of the Districts will cause this notice to be posted at the School House or other public place of the district; and the Commissioners of election above named will report to the Clerk of the present Board the result of the elections

neld by them on or before the 24th day of March next, when the Board will meet.

It is expected that all tuition bills will be made out to first of April next and with a receipt for the Sheriff to sign, and be ready for delivery on the day of the meeting of the Board.

W. C. WORTHINGTON, February 21, 1854.

THE business heretofore existing between T. C. SIGAFGOSE & HARLEY, was dissolved on the 1st January, 1854.
T. C. SIGAFOOSE having bought the entire interest of F. J. Harley in bond, note, account, &c., is alone authorized to settle the business and use the alone authorized to settle the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE,

F. J. HARLEY.

(15-T. C. SIGAFOOSE will continue the busines in his own name and on his own account. NEW BOOKS, NEW BOOKS.

THE GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, edited by T. Baldwin and J. Thomas, M. D.—
This work embraces the population, agricultural productions, commerce, &c., of the different States in the Union. Also, the different towns and post offices, and is justly considered one of the most valuable books ever published in this country.

Hagerstown Almanacs.
Thirty Years with the Indians, by Schoolcraft.
Sparks' Abridged Life of Washington.
L. M. SMITH. Charlestown, Jan. 24, 1854.

A CARD, IN consequence of the advance in Servants' hire, breadstuffs and other produce, it becomes actually necessary that we the undersigned should increase the charges heretofore made at our Hotels in Charles-Therefore, from and after the lat day of January next, our terms for boarding without lodging will be increased from \$10 to \$12 per month. Boarders with rooms, lodging, &c., will be charged \$15 per month, instead of \$12.50 as heretofore. G. W. SAPPINGTON, ISAAC N. CARTER.

December 27, 1853. Dr. GEO. H. COOKE OFFERS his professional services to the Citizens of Chalestown and its vicinity.

He will be found at I. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his office one door East of it. November 1-tf

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIS'F.
THE undersigned tenders his thanks to the Citizens of Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, for their liberal patronage, during the time he has been with them. And laving permanently located himself in West Bolivar, would respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of that place, and the surrounding Community. ing Community. Those desiring teeth extracted-artificial teeth inserted—either on pivots or gold plates, can have it done in the most modern and scientific manner.

J. S. AULABAUGH.

Sept. 20, 1853. NOTICE TO FARMERS. THE subscriber is now largely engaged in manufacturing Leavitt's Patent Corn and Cob Grinder, Corn Sheller, and Corn Meal Grinder, at Messrs. Snapp & Coonts's Foundry, Winchester, Va., where all letters (post paid) will receive immediate attention, addressed to the undersigued, who will also furnish Hills, giving full descriptions of the Mill. As this Mill was fully exhibited at the Fair of the Valley Agricultural Society, and the first premium awarded to it, further recommendation is unnecessary.

Nov. 1, 1853—3m

R. McLAGAN. Nov. 1, 1853-3m

HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.
Purely Vegetable in its Composition.
This invaluable Cordial is extracted from Herbs and
Roots, which have been found after years of experience, by the most skilful Physicians, to be possessed of qualities most beneficial in the diseases for which it is recommended, and hence whilst it is presented to the application of the property of the public term officer in the disease for which it is recommended, and hence whilst it is presented to the application of the property of the public term officer in the property of the property of the property of the property of the public term of the property of the public term of the property of th sented to the public, as an efficacious remedy, it also is known to be of that character on which reliance may he placed as to its safety. In cases of Impotency, Hoemorrhages, Disordered Sterility, Menstruation, or Suppression of the Menses, Fluor Albusor Whites,

or for DEBILITY arising from any cause, such as weakness from sickness, where the patient has been confined to bed for some time, for Females after Confinement, Abortion or Miscarriage, this Cordial cannot be excelled in its salutary effects; or in less of Muscular Energy, Irritability, Physical Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Sluggishness, Decay of the Progrestive Functions, Necvoursess, &c., where a TONIC Medicine is required, it will be found equal, if not superior to any Compound ever used.
TO FEMALES. Henry's Invigorating Cordial, is one of the most invaluable Medicines in the many Complaints to which Females are subject. It assists nature to brace the whole system, check excesses, and create renewed health and happiness. Less suffering, disease and unhappiness among ladies would exist, were they generally to adopt the use of this Cordial. Ladies who are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored by the use of a bottle or two to bloom and to vigor.

two; to bloom and to vigor. YOUNG MEN. That solitary practice, so fatal to the existence of man, and it is the young who are most apt to become its victims, from an ignorance of the danger to which they subject themselves, causes NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Weakness of the System, and Premature Decay.—
Many of you may now be suffering, misled as to the
cause or source of disease. To those, then, who by
excess have brought on themselves Premature Impotency. Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Weakness
and Shrivelling of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affection, or any other consequences of threstrained
indulgence of the sensual passions, occasioning the
necessity of renouncing the felicities of
MARRIAGE,
lessening both mental and bodily capacity. Hold!

lessening both mental and bodily capacity, Hold! Henry's Invigorating Cordial, a medicine that is purely Vegetable, will aid nature to restore these impor-tant functions to a healthy state, and will prove of service to you. It possesses are virtue, is a general remover of disease, and strengthener of the system.

AS A TONIC MEDICINE, AS A TONIC MEDICINE, it is unsurpassed. We do not place this Cordial on a footing with quack medicines, and, as is customary, append a long list of Recommendations, Certificates, &c., beginning with "Hear what the Preacher says," and such like; it is not necessary, for "Henry's Invigorating Cordial," only needs a trial to prove that it will accomplish all we say.

THE GENUINE "HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL," is put up in Soz Pannel Bottles, and is easily recognized by the Manufacturer's signature on the lable of each Bottle, (to counterfeit which is fogery.)

[63-Bold for \$2 per Bottle; Six for \$8; \$16 per dozen Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine Street, Below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa., TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESS

For Sale by all respectable Druggists & Merchants throughout the country. PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va., wholesale agents for Virginia.

January 31, 1854—19 TAR.—5 bbls. Tar, for sale at the Charlestown Depot. E. M. Alsquith. January 24, 1854. AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received a fresh supply of differents kinds of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, from the most war-

rantable source, in the neighborhood of London, which have proved so highly satis actory to our customers, for sale by [Feb. 14] T. RAWLINS. I RISH POTATOES, for sale by Feb 14. H. L. EBY & SON. Feb 14. GLASS, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, for sale by Feb 14.

H. L. EBY & SON. WOLF'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, a superlative tonic. Diurctic, anti-Dyspeptic, and Invigorating Cordial. For sale by Feb 14. H. L. EBY & SON. SCOTCH SNUFF.—Garrett's 2d Quality, in bottles and papers, for sale by February 21. H. L. EBY & SON. ROCK, Fine and G. A. SALT, for sale by February 21. H. L. EBY & SON. BAKER'S Broma, Cocoa and Chocolate, for sale. February 21. H. L. EBY & SON. GARDEN SEEDS. A fresh supply just re-ceived and for sale by H. L. EBY & SON. CANDLES.—Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow
Candles, by box, for sale by
February 21.

H. L. EBY & SON.

TEA.—The best Gunpowder and Imperial Tea;
for sale by Feb 21 H. Le EBY & SON.

VIRGINIA, Jefferson County, Sct. In the County Court, January Term, 1854. the will annexed, of David Moore, AGAINST [Plaintiff,

Susan Wilson, Rachel Moore, Daniel Janney and Mery his wife, Wm. E. Frederick and Jane his wife, John Moore and Frances his wife, Elisha Moore, Wm. Moore, Susan Duncan, Wm. E. Campbell and Sarah his wife, Elisha Moore, John Joy, Wm. Moore, Ann Moore, Perry Moore, Geo. Moore, James Moore, Wm. J. Blackford, Thomas Csbourn and Abigail his wife, Eliza Blackford, Virginia Blackford, Ann J. Blackford, John C. Blackford, James Burr, Elizabeth Y. Moore, and Jonathan Watkins and Nancy his wife,

THE object of this suit is to enable the Plaintiff to make a final and full distribution and settlement of the Estate of the Testator.

It appearing by satisfactory evidence that the defendants, Susan Wilson, Rachel Moore, Daniel Janney and Mary his wife, Wm. Atchison and Nancy his wife, Wm. E. Frederick and Jane his wife, John Moore and Frances his wife, Elisha Moore, William Moore, Susan Duncan, Wm. E. Campbell and Sarah his wife, John Joy, Ann Moore, Perry Moore, George Moore, James Moore and Jonathan Watkins and Nancy his wife, are not residents of this State, they are hereby required to appear within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interests, and it is further product.

cessary to protect their interests, and it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in this county, and posted at the front door of the Court-House of this county, on the first day of the next term of this Court.

A Copy—Teste:
T. A. MOORE, Clerk January 24, 1854-4w. State of Virginia, County of Jefferson, Sct. In the County Court, February Rules, 1854. James W. Beller, administrator of Gerris S. Gardner, dec'd., An action of debt.

James E. Moler.

THE object of this suit is to attach the Estate of the Defendant, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the amount sued for in this action, and It appearing by satisfactory evidence that the De-fendant is not a resident of this State, he is hereby re-quired to appear within one month after due publica-tion of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest, and it is further ordered, that this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in this county, and posted at the front door of the Court-House of this county, on the first day of the next term of the said

T. A. MOORE, Clerk. Feb. 14, 1854. A. F. BRENGLE, Flour and Commission Merchant, NEAR THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT,

A LSO keeps on hand at all times, fresh burnt LIME, which can be furnished at any of the Depots of the Baltimore and Ohio or Winchester and Potomac Rail-roads at the shortest notice, by addressing as above.

[December 6, 1853—19] NEW STORE AT KABLETOWN. HAVING purchased the stock of Goods belong to Franklin Osburne at Kabletown, the und signed respectfully announces that he is now opening and receiving a general stock of DRY GOODS, GRO-CERIES, HARDWARE, &c., which he offers at the very lowest figure for cash, or on a limited credit to punctual dealers. It is his purpose to replenish his stock at least four times a year, which will enable him to furnish the public at all seasons with Goods fresh from the market. The stock of Goods purchased from Osburne he intends selling at reduced prices. A share of public patronage is respectfully a licited, promising to give entire satisfaction in return.

Country produce of all kinds will be taken in ex-

change for goods, and the highest price allowed, Nov. 1, 1853—tf [F. P.] A. WILSON. BLACKSMITH SHOP. THE subscriber having permanently located him-self at the BLACKSMITH SHOP at Duffield's Depot, is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, at prices as moderate as any other shop in the county. He will at all times be prepared with Iron of all kinds for repairing or making Plough and other Irons used by the Farmers.

I solicit a call from those in want, feeling assured that all who give me a call will not go away dissatis

Duffield's Depot, April 12, 1853. WESTERN VIRGINIA LAND AGENCY. THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of la res of land in that part of Western Virginia, through which the Central Railroad is in process of construction. This land, considered in reference to soil, climate, mineral resources, accessibility, and the character of the population now 'settling' in that part of the State, will generally commend itself on examination, as very desirable for investment and residence, at the low prices and easy terms at which it is offered for sale. Full and particular information will be furnished to persons desiring to purchase, by HENRY L. BROOKE, Richmond city, S. S. THOMPSON, Lewisburg, Greenbrier co., P. P. DANDRIDGE, Lee-Town, Jefferson co.,

BOOTS AND SHOES. THE subscriber will continue the Shoc Pusiness on his own account. In addition to the large and well selected stock of Ladies, 'Misses' and Children SHOES, he has a large stock of his own manufacture, and is ready to manufacture and that with promptness any orders, of the best material, which may offer. Mr. James McDaniel will give the business his undivided attention.

FOR SALE. HAVE for sale, 200 tons of PLASTER, ground, on reasonable terms. Kabletown, Feb. 14, 1854.—3t F. STONE. DOSS FLOUR .- Ross' Family and Extra Flour R and other choice brands, just received and for sale by R. H. BROWN. January 17, 1854.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT REDUCthe season advances, all kinds of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, such as Overcoats, Business and Dress Coats, Pants, Vests, Stocks, Shirts and Drawers, at great reductions for cash. Those liking to get great bargains will please to call. ISAAC ROSE. Charlestown, Jan. 19, 1853.

SAVE YOUR MONEY N. MONTGOMERY (Late Salesman for Yeakle, Cobb & Ca.) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY SILK MILLINERY GOODS, No. 211 Baltimore street,

Between Light and Charles street,
BALTIMORE.

HAS on hand and will be receiving constantly through the season, NEW GOODS—rich fashionable fancy silk MILLINERY GOODS. My stock of RICH RIBBONS, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs. I offer my Goods for net cash, at lower prices than any credit House can afford.

All persons will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money, and make selections from my great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes, &c.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Foundations, Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Lace for Caps, French and American Flowers, French Lace, English, American and Italian Straw Bonnets, and Trimmings.
Together with every article in the Millinery line.
Baltimore, February 14, 1854—3m

FOR SALE. A very fine PIANO—maker Chick-cring, Boston, and for rent a good HOUSE. Enquire of the Editor. Feb 14, 1854—tf. Feb 14, 1854—tf.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

MORE than 500 persons in the City of Richmond,
Va., alone testify to the returkable cures performed by CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the blood
is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the
greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture.
Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the
Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Afflections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female
Complaints, Paines and Aching of the Bones and
Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great

Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy. For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy; and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or bre ken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine va gor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture, will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree; beyond all the mediants of the step of th

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BERRS,

None gentune unless signed Bennett & Benns, Daugeists.

Principal Depois at M. Ward, Close & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York. T. W. Dyott & Sons, and Janeins & Habtshorne, Philadelphin. Bennett & Reers, No. 125 Main street, Richmond, Va. Andfor sale by Dr. L. M. SMITH, Charlestown, T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry, and by Dealers in Medicines every where.

August 16, 1853—1y

PERSONS having HAY TO PACK to send to the Eastern markets can have it done, on their premises, at short notice, by applying to the subscriber, mises, at short notice, by applying to the subscriber, or in his absence to KEYES & KEARSLEY. I will go into the neighboring counties if the quantity be large enough to justify it. I am using one of the largest and most approved Hay Presses.

DAVID SHRODES.

Feb. 14, 1854—3t [7. P.] BOOKS! BOOKS!
THE following books are offered for sale on accommodating terms:
Cooledge's Edition of Shakespear;
The Bow in the Cloud, the Wall

Choledge's Edition of Shakespear;
The Bow in the Cloud, the White veil;
Gems of Beauty, the Gems of the Season;
Leaflets of Memory, Fanny Fern's Port Folio;
Ingersoll's Second War, 2 vols.;
Hendley's Second War, 2 vols.;
Weem's Marion, Weem's Washington;
Miss' Leslie's Cookery, Mrs. Bliss' Cookery;
Makenzie's 5000 Receipt Rook;
Mason's Farrier by Skinner.
For sale by
Charlestown, Feb. 14.

TUST RECEIVED-A very large stock of DOMESTICS, viz:
Heavy Twill Canabarg;
4-4 plain do.t
7-8 " do.)
3-4 " do.;
4-4 Pros. Penifentiary Plaids, all for sale very low, by February 21. JOHN D. LINE.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the residence of the subscriber, two miles south of Shepherdstown, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of Massh next, the following PROPERTY, viz:

9 head of Horses and Colts, 24 head of Cattle;
50 head of Stock Hogs and Brood Sows;
18 head of Sheep, 1 improved Buck;
3 Barshear Ploughs, 2 new Harrows;
7 double ard single Shovel Ploughs;
1 Wheat Fan, 1 Wheat Reaper, Hussey's make;
1 Patent Cutting Box, 1 new Road Wagon;
1 Farm Wagon, 1 set of Wagon Harness for a horses; complete; 8 sets of Plough Gears;
1 Sleigh, 2 pair Grain Ladders, Grain Cradles;
Mowing Scythes, Rakes, Forks, &c.
3 Stoves and many other articles unnecessary to enumerate.

Also, about 900 bushels Corn in the crib.

Terms—A credit of nine months will be given an all sums of \$10 and upwards; purchaser giving bond and approved security—under that sum cash—except the Corn which will be sold on a credit of 60 days purchaser giving a page table.

days, purchaser giving a negotiable note well endered ROBERT LUCAS, Ja. February 21, 1853. [F. P.] PUBLIC SALE. AM obliged to leave Virginia, and will sell, on the 16th day of March, 1854, at public sale, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY on my farm, situated five miles from Martinsburg, on the Martinsburg and Winchester Turnpike.

The following is a list of some of the property to be sold:

HOUSEHO AND KITCHEN FURNITURE of excellent quality and appearance.
A lot of very superior Port Wine, in bottles imported by Capt. Boarman;
A lot of Old Apple Brandy, distilled by Abraham A lot of Old Apple Brandy, distinct by Abrasach Shepherd; 15 head of HORSES, among which is a Buggy and Saddle Horse, young and very fast; 30 head of Cattle of the Airshire and Alderny stock; A young Bull, Alderny and Airshire crossed; A yoke of large-sized young Oxen; 200 Sheep of good quality; 100 head of Hogs; many of them large; 2 Carriages and 2 Sleighs, with Harness;

2 Carriages and 2 Sleighs, with Harness; 1 Ox-Cart, Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows; Wheat Drill, Reaper, Fan; Corn Sheller and Straw Cutter.

Wheat Drill, Reaper, Pill;
Corn Sheller and Straw Cutter.
Together with all the other Tools and Implements necessary on a well appointed farm.

15 tons of Hay, and 20 bbls. of Vinegar;
12 very large Oil Casks;
A lot of Bacon, Lard and Potatoes.
The Northern-bred Stallion, HARD WARE, whose sire trotted a mile in 2.40. He is unsurpassed for docility and good temper, will work any where perfectly, and is no trouble on a farm.

Terms—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of \$10 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, under that sum the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

800 bushels of CORN will be offered at 60 days, for negotiable paper well endorsed.

I will self a NEGRO WOMAN, about 43 years old, with her three children, a girl and two boys, ages 7. with her three children, a girl and two boys, ages 7, 5, and 2 years. She is an accomplished pastry and meat cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a beautiful seamstress. Being desirous of getting a good home for this excellent servant, in this or the good nome for this excellent servant, in this or the adjoining counties, I will give twelve months credit for the purchase money—if it is satisfactorily secured.

I will also hire out, from April to December, TWO BOYS, one aged about 20 and the other about 16 years, unless previously disposed of.

All persons having accounts against the, will please present them for settlement.

The sale will commence at about 9 o'clock.
February 23, 1854. FRANCIS PETERS.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at my residence, on Union street,
Bolivar, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of March,
1854, (if the day be fair, if not, the first fair day,) the following HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE: 1 Wardrobe, large and commedious; 2 choice Bed-steads; 1 Table; 1 Safe; Bookcase; 1 Cooking Stove, complete; 1 ten-plate do.; 1 eight-day Clock; Chairs; Cupboard Ware; Washstands; Looking-Glasses; and many other things not necessary to mention.

Terms—All sums of \$5 and under, the cash will be required; above that sum, a credit of three months will be given—the purchaser giving bond with good security. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

Bolivar, February 28, 1854.

A CARD. A LL persons indebted to me by note or otherwise, are hereby requested to come forward immediately and make payment, as a further indulgence cannot be given. Bolivar, February 28, 1854.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be som, at public sale, in front of Mrs.

Carrell's Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 25th day
of March next, A LOT OF LAND, situated west of
the Short Hill, in Londoun county, containing Four
Acres, more or less, the same purchased by Martin
Grace, dec'd., from Samuel Gibson, Trustee.

ALSO—At the same time and place, I will sell the
LOT situated on High street, Harpers L'erry, the
same purchased by Martin Grace, dec'd., from N. H.
Swayne. There is upon said lot a stable. It will be Swayne. There is upon said lot a stable. It will be sold subject to a ground rent of forty-two dollars per annum.

J. W. CAMPBELL, D. S.

for J. W. Moone, Adm'r d. b. n. with the will annexed of Martin Grace, dec'd.

CEDAR LAWN FOR SALE. WILL be sold at private sale, the Farm known by the name of Cedar Lawn, formerly the residence of John T. A. Washington, dec'd., lying in Jefferson county, Va., about three miles S. W. of Charlestown, on the road leading from Berryville to Lectown, and about one mile South of the Harpers-Ferry and Smith-field turnpike, adjoining the farms of John R. Flags, George Isler, Mrs. H. L. Alexander, Thos. B. Washington, Dr. Scollay and others, containing about 245 ACRES, about 25 of which are in fine timber. The improvements consist of a handsome threestory Buck Dwelling, forty feet square, with a two story Wing 40 feet by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn-house, Milkhouse, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice Apples, and a young Peach Orchard recently planted. The Lawr and premises renerally are highly improved by Shrubbery and a large variety of handsome Ornamental and Fruit Trees. There is a Cistern convenient, and a never failing well of pure, Limestone Water about 100 yords distant. The farm in shape is nearly square. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, and the soil of superior quality. It has every convenience to market, being in the immediate vicinity of the Winchester and Harpers-Ferry Railroad, and within 7 or 8 miles of the Balto, and Ohio road, and within 4 or 8 miles of the Balto, and Ohio Rail-road. The place is well known, and altogether is one of the most desirable tracts of its size in the Val-ley. Persons who contemplate purchasing, can be in-formed as to the terms of sale by consulting me in person, or by letter addressed to me at Charlestown, Leffeoren county. Va.

Jeffeorsn county, Va.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, For himself and in behalf of the other devises. Dec'r 13, 1853-tf

PUBLIC RENTING.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson, made at the last term of said Court, in the causes of Isaac Fouke, Trustee, 28. Samuel Gibson and others, and Margaret Carrell vs. same, I will, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March next, in front of Mrs. Carrell's Hotel; rent, to the highest bidder, the HOUSE at present occupied by Samuel Gibson and Mrs. Carpell, and the Store-House
cupied by A. M. Cridler, for one year from
the 1st day of April next, when possession will be
given. A bond with approved security will be remixed for the rent. quired for the rent.

J. W. CAMPBELL, D. S.
February 28, 1854. for J. W. Mocae.

WALLEY BANK STOCK FOR SALE.
WILL be offered for sale, for cash, at the Bank of
the Valley, in Winchester, on FRIDAY, the
24th of March, 1864, 30 SHARES OF VALLEY BANK STOCK. Five Shares will be sold, with the privilege of taking more or all of it. [Feb. 28, 1854—ts JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE. JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE:

I WISH to sell two small Farms of good Linestons
Land—one containing 150 Acres, with good
Buildings, Orchard, &c., adjoining the Lands
of John Lock, Fisher A. Lewis and the heirs of Daniel
McPherson, dcc'd—about 40 Acres in Timber,
Theotheron the Shenandoah river, containing 123
Acres of first-rate Land, with 30 Acres in Timber, the lands of George L. Harris and Dr. John H. Lewis heirs. For terms, &c., which will be made easy, apply to the undersigned at Myerstown, or by letter (post paid) to Kabletown, Jefferson county, Va.

Jan. 25, 1853.

CORN. CORN. DWELLING HOUSE on the same, and adju

CORN, COEN, CORN!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY 19,000 Bushels of CORN, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash. Also, any quantity of WHEAT.

R. S. BLACKBURN & CO.

September 13, 1853. NEW-CROP N. O. MOLASSES & SU-GAR, just received by J. n. 17, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON. ADIES SHOES. Ladies best Philadelphia A Shoes, for sale by Jan. 24, 1854.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS AT COST.—
I have a beautiful assortment of French Merinos. Cashmeres, Mouslains, &c., which I am now selling off at cost.

A. W. CRAMER. January 24, 1854. WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY, for sale by A. W. CRAMER.
January 10, 1854. RUIT .- 20 bushels Dried Peaches and I barrel Cranberries, for sale by Jan. 10, 1854. KEYES & KEARSLEY. DOOTS AND SHOES, BELOW COST.—The subscriber purchased last Fall a fine supply of BOOTS AND SHOES, for his Branch Store in Shep-

herdstown. As he give up bus branch store in Shepherdstown. As he give up business in said place and don't intend to keep the article hereafter, he will self off all his Boots and Shoes on hand, considerably below cost. Please call and look at the goods and you will be surprised what bargains in Boots and Shoes are offered, at ISAAC ROSE'S Charlestown, Jan. 10, 1854. Cheap-Store. COFFEE.—A superior article of Java and Rio Coffee, which is equal in price and superior in quality to any that is offered in town, for sale at the Market-House. [Feb. 7.] T. RAWLINS. MIGARS, CIGARS.—The subscriber received again of those much admired Havana Cigars, at 4 cents, or 37; cents a dozen. Also, Jenny L'ads at 31; cents a dozen, and a very pleasant half-Spanish Cigar at 12; cents a dozen. By the box cheaner vet.

January 31, 1853

ISAAC ROSE. TO GENTLEMEN FOND of the WESD, I would say that I have the very best CHEW-ING TOBACCO in the county. If you doubt it, just call and try for yourselves.
February 21.

ON HAND—A prime stock of BRANDIES,
WINES, WHISKEYS, &c.
February 21.

FOR SALE.—50 bushels prime CLOYESSEED
February 21.

JOHN D. LINE.

CEOTHING, CLOTHING -Inc.

Croom for \$10,000 worth of Spring subscriber is now running off Coats, Over and Vests at wenderful low prices.

Anxious that the people shall understand as fully as possible the important question which is now agitating the country, incident to the admission of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, we give the following extracts, which are represented by the "Free Press," as being "Mr. Clay's account of the Missouri Compromise."

"Mr. President, before I enter into a particular examination, however, of that Missouri Compromise, I beg to be allowed to correct a great error, not merely in the Senate, but throughout the whole country, in respect to my ageacy in regard to the Missouri Compromise, or rather the line of 36 30, established by the agency of Congress. I do not know whether any thing has excited more surprise in my mind, as to the rapidity with which important historical transactions are obliterated and pass out of memory, than has the knowledge of the fact that I was every where considered the author of the line of I was every where considered the author of the line of 36-30, which was established upon the occasion of the admission of Missouri into the Union. admission of Missouri into the Union.

"It would take up too much time to go over the whole of that important era in the public affairs of this country.

I shall not attempt it, although I have ample materials
before me, derived from a careful and particular examination of the journals of both Houses. I will not occupy your time by going into any detailed account of the whole transaction; but I will content myself with stating that, so far from my having presented as a proposition the line of 36 30, upon the occasion of considering whether blissouri ought to be admitted into the Union or not, 17 DID NOT ORIGINATE IN THE HOUSE OF WHICH I WAS A

"It [the proposition of the line of 36 30,] originated in this body, [the Senate.] Those who will cast their recollection back—and I am sure the honorable Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) more correctly perhaps than any body else—must bring to recollection the fact that at the first Congress, when the proposition was made to admit Missouri, or rather to permit her to hold a convention and to form a constitution, as preliminary to deciding whether she should be admitted into this Union, the bill failed by a disagreement between the two Houses; the House of Representatives insisting upon and the Senate dissenting from the provision contained and November.

Hardy—Monday before 1st Tucsday in March,
June, August and November.

Warren—3d Monday in March, May, August and in the ordinance of 1787; the House insisting upon the interdiction of slavery and the Senate rejecting the proposition for the interdiction of slavery. The bill failed. November. Shenandoah—Monday before 2d Tuesdayin March, June, August and November.

It did not pass that session of Congress.

"At the next session it was renewed; and, at the time of its renewal, Maine was knocking at our door also to be admitted into the Union. In the House there was a majority for a restriction of the admission of slayery; in the Senate a majority was opposed to any such restriction. In the Senate, therefore, in order to carry Mistion. souri through, a bill or provision, for her admission, or rather authorizing her to determine the question of her admission, was coupled with the bill for the admission of Maine. They were connected together, and the Senate said to the House, you want the bill for the admission of ed; you shall not have it along with it the bill for the admission of Missouri also.

There was a majority—not a very large one, but a very firm and decided majority—in the Senate for coupling them together. Well, the bill went through all the usual stages of disagreement and of committees of confer ence; for there were two committees of conference upon the occasion before the matter was finally decided. It was finally settled to disconnect the two bills; to admit Maine separately, without any connexion with Missours, and to insert in the Missours bill a clause, which was inserted in the Senate of the United States-a clause which was proposed by Mr Thomas, of Illinois, in the Senate, restricting the admission of slavery north of 36 30, and leaving the question open south of 36 30, either to admit or not to admit slavery. The bill was finally passed .-The committees of conference of the two Houses recommended the detachment of the two bills and the passage of the Missouri bill with the clause of 36 30 in it. So it passed. So it went to Missouri. So, for a moment, it quieted the country. But the clause of 36 39, I repeat, you will find, sir, if you will take the trouble to look into the journals, was upon three or four different occapresented the proposition of 36 30; and it was finally agreed to. But I take the occasion to say that among those who agreed to that line were a majority of Southern members. My friend from Alabama, in the Scuate, (Mr. King,) Mr. Pinkney, from Maryland, and a majority of the Southern Senators in this body voted in favor of the line of 36 30; and a majority of the Southern members in the other House, at the head of whom was Mr. Lowndes himself, voted also for that line. I have

to tell with certainly how I actually did vote; but I have no earthly doubt that I voted, in common with my other Southern friends, for the adoption of the line of 36 30. So the matter ended in 1820." This was the first Compromise. The next year, a difficulty arose upon a clause in the Constitution of Missouri, requiring the Legislature to pass laws prohibiting the emigration of free negroes. In this case, Mr. CLAY took a more active part, not being Speaker of the House that session-and he was the leader in the conference which resulted in the admission of Missouri, in 1321. The principle of the Compromise was distinctly recog-

no doubt that I did also; but, as I was Speaker of the House, and as the journal does not show which way the

Speaker votes, except in the case of a tie, I am not able

nized in the Joint Resolution annexing Texas to the Union, dated 1st March, 1845. Indeed, it was enlarged, and Texas authorized to bring in new States from her large territory, either with or without slavery. Here ADMISSION OF TEXAS.

Missouri Compromise Reaffirmed and Enlarged. A joint resolution for annexing Texas to the Union was passed March 1, 1845. The third article of the second section of said resolution reaffirms the Missouri compromise principle in the following words: "And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of 36 30 north latitude

commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire.—
And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said
territory north of said Missouri compromise line slavery
or involuntary activities. or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be pro-hibited." The joint resolution for the admission of the State o Texus, passed December 29, 1845, admitted the new

State, the people thereof having by deputies in Convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, adopted a constitution, and assented to and accepted the proposals, conditions, and guaranties contained in the first and second sections of said resolution. And on the same day an act was approved extending the laws of the United States over the State of Texas. THE COMPROMISES OF 1850. The several acts of Congress embraced in this series

of Measures were five in number. 1. An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries; the relinguishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claim upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico, -[September 9, 1850.]-In the fifth clause of the first section of said act is the following proviso, introduced on the motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, viz:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify any thing contained in the third article of the second section of the 'joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States,' approved March 1. 1845, either as regards the number of that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas In the second section, establishing the Territory of

New Mexico, is the following proviso: " And Provided, further, That when admitted as State the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe." 2. An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah .- [September 9, 1850.] This act contains the same provision in regard to slavery as the preceding. 3. An act for the admission of the State of California.

stitution of the State, however, prohibited it. 4. An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled " An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," ap-

proved February 12, 1793.-[September 16, 1850.] 5. An act to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia .- [September 20, 1850.] These five acts constitute what are called the com

promise measuras of 1850. They renew the Missouri compromise in regard to the territory north of 36 30; agree to admit New Mexico and Utah as States when prepared, with or without slavery, as the people thereof may determine in their respective State Contitutions; admit California with her Constitution as presented, prohibiting slavery within the State; abolish the slave trade within the District of Columbia; and enact more stringent measures for the

recovery of fugitive slaves. Mr. Douglas, in his amendment to the Nebraska bill now pending, declares that this legislation is "inconsist-ent with the Missouri compromise of 1820," and thereare "inoperative and void." And upon this issue the debate is proceeding in the Senate.

diana, last week paid a visit to Frankfort, Ky., as D Jan. 10.

The spect of Governor Powell, of that State. He was NAILS, for sale by January 10, 1854. INDIANA AND KENTUCKY .- Governor Wright, of Ineccived with distinguished honors in the capital of the latter in the presence of both branches of the Legislature. In reply to an address of welcome, Gov. Wright, who is a fine orator, responded in glowing terms. The Louisville Journal says:

When he spoke of Kentucky and Indiana as shaking hands across the beautiful Ohio, advancing at the same moment and shaking hands with Governor

Business Man's Colamn. 1854. COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR. 1854

COURT DAYS.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Frederick June 15, November 15.
Clarke May 12, October 12.
Hampshire April 10, September 10.
Berkeley April 27, September 27.
Morgan May 6, October 6.
Jefferson May 18, October 18.

Seventh District-Fourteenth Circuit

Warren. March 30, August 30.
Shenandoah April 4, September 4.
Page April 14, September 14.

Hardy.......April 21, September 21. Rockingham......May 15, October 15.

QUARTERLY COURTS.

Frederick-Monday before 1st Tuesday in March,

June, August and November. Berkeley—2d Monday in March, June, August and

Jefferson-3d Monday in March, June, August and

Clarke-4th Monday in February, May, July and

Morgan-4th Monday in March, June, Augustand

November. Hampshire—4th Monday in March, June, Augus

and November.

Loudoun—2d Monday in March, June, August and

Fauquier-4th Monday in March, May, August

Frederick—Monday before the 1st Tuesday. Hardy—Monday before the 1st Tuesday.

Shenandoah—Monday before 2d Tuesday.

RICHARD H. FIELD,

RICHARD PARKER,

JOHN KINNEY,

Clarke-2d Monday in June and 4th Monday

DISTRICT COURT.

Composed of the Culpeper, Albemarle, Rockingham and Frederick Districts—sits annually in Winches-

LUCAS P. THOMPSON, Circuit Courts.

ter on the 15th day of December.]
(Green B. Samuels, Court of Appeals.

U. S. OFFICERS.

President, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

DAVID R. ATCHISON,

PRESIDENT'S CABINET,
Secretary of State-WM. L. MARCY, of New York.

Secretary of Interior—ROBT. McCLELLAND, of Mich. Postmaster General—James Campbell, of Pa.

Attorney General-Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts.

Governor-JOSEPH JOHNSON.

of Public Accounts-ROBERT JOHNSON.

Lieutenant-Governor-Shelton F. LEAKE.

Adjutant General-WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON Assistant Clerk-P. F. HOWARD.

Copying Clerk-William H. Richardson, Jr. Auditor of Public Accounts-Robert Johnson.

Register of the Land Office-S. H. PARKER.

Librarian—George W. Munford. Superintendant of the Penitentiary—C. S. Morgan.

Gen't Ag't or Storekeeper of Peni'ry-J. C. SPOTTS.

STATISTICS.

1350-Population of Virginia.... 995,204 free whites

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the

ontrary, are considered as wishing to continue their

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their

periodicals the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid,

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill

and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without in-

forming the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take

periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of inten-

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN of moral and industrious habits and who is capable of taking charge of a set of

books. None need apply who cannot give satisfac-

Also, wanted a BOY, from 12 to 15 years of age.

COAL, COAL.--FOR SALE AT THE CHARLESTOWN DEPOT.

SUPERIOR BLACK TEA, by Jan. 24. A. W. CRAMER.

More Clothing and More Bargains.

SAAC ROSE has received within the last ten days another great assortment of Clothing of every de-

scription. Also, Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests.

has at present the largest stock of Clothing in the county, and sells it from 10 to 25 per cent. cheaper

than any body else. All those who want Clothing made well and of good materials, will please call at the cheap store, where they will find goods and prices to suit them.

ISAAC ROSE.

INSEED OIL, WHITING, HIBERNIAN GREEN,

&c-In store, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Chrome, green and yellow; White Lead, ground and dry; Venitian Red, Whiting; Copal and Japan Varnish; also, Hibernian Green, a new article of Green Paint, su-

perior to Ground Verdigris, and much cheaper. Call and examine. L. M. SMITH

RESH SUPPLY .-- I am now opening a fresh supply of Groceries, &c., to which I invite the attention of the public.

O. SUGAR.-New-crop New Orleans Sugar,

Jan. 10, 1854. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large assortment of Boots and Shoes of all qualities, for sale low by J L HOOFF

BLANKS.--Every description of BLANKS on hand, printed to order, for sale at this office.

Dec'r 20, 1853.

ANDLES .- Patent Pearl, Sperm, Adamantine

and Mould Candles in store and for sale by Nov'r 22, 1853 R. H. BROWN.

CHEESE.—A fresh supply of Cheese just received and for sale by R. H. BROWN.

HEESE .-- A prime article of fresh Cheese, just

CIDER VINEGAR .-- 6 barrels of Cider Vine-

EMBROIDERY, &c-Inside Spensers, Under-Sleeves, Needle Work, Cuffs, Jaconet and Swiss

Collars, Swiss and Jaconet Edgings, for sale by J L HOOFF

MACCARONI, for sale by A W. CRAMER.

SALT.--100 sacks G. A. and Fine Salt, for sale by July 12. H. L. EBY & SON.

G. A. AND FINE SALT, for sale by H. L. EBY & SON.

TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS, from 371 ISAAC ROSE.

A FRESH supply of prime New Orleans and New York Syrup Molasses just received and for sale by (Oct 18) R. H. BROWN.

GOLDEN SYRUP..-A prime article of golden Syrup, just received and for sale by Dec. 20. R. H. BROWN.

SALT.—25 sacks G. A. and Fine Salt, for sale by Jan. 10. A. W. CRAMER.

FISH.—MACKEREL and HERRING just received by KEYES & KEARSLEY.

January 10, 1854.

GROCERIES.—I have just received a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as Brown Sugar, new crop; Pulverized do.; Crushed do.; Clarified do.; Rio and Java Coffee: Tea of superior quality; New Orleans Molasses; Choese; Crackers, Mustard

R. H. BROWN

R. H. BROWN.

A. W. CRAMER.

A. W. CRAMER.

JOHN L. HOOFF.

January 31, 1854.

January 10, 1854.

November 29, 1853.

October 25, 1853

Nov'r 22, 1853

o and for sale by

L cents to \$4 a piece. September 13, 1853.

Spices of all kinds, &c.
Jan. 10, 1854.

received and for sale by

September 6, 1853. JOH

Dec. 20.

do. ... 54,030 free cole do. ... 472,550 slaves.

.... 54,030 free color'd.

Attorney General-WILLIS P. BOCOCK.

Second Auditor-James Brown, Jr. Treasurer-J. B. Stovall.

Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie, of Ky. Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobein, of N. C. Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, of Mississi

Berkeley-Second Monday.

Jefferson-Third Monday

Warren-Third Monday.

Morgan-Fourth Monday.

November.

22 23 24 25 20 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2 3 14 15 16 17 18 5

TO THE PUBLIC.
From the Charlestown Tin-Ware, Stove
Roofing, Spouting, Lightning-Rod,
Shower-Bath and Bathing-Tuh
ESTABLISHMENT! THE Machinery of this Establishment is in full operation and the above mentioned Wares are now ration and the above mentioned wares are now rolling out with a rush.

TIN-WARE.

The assortment of Tin-Ware now on hand is extensive, and all orders from Merchants will receive prompt attention and Wares be delivered at their places of business without extra charge. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

Will be done in a thorough manner, at short notice and at prices that defy competition.

LIGHTNING RODS.

Iron Rods with silver-plated Points, Brass Connecters, Glass Insulaters and malable fastenings, will be put up in a durable manner at low prices. During the Summer months may be found at this Establishment a good assortment of Shower Baths, Bathing Tubs, Boston-Boats, Hip-Baths, Foot-Tubs, &c., &c., which will be finished in the neatest possible style and sold at Baltimore prices.

JOB WORK.

Job Work of every description, connected with the Tin and Sheet Iron business, will be done with neatness and promptitude—in short this Establishment shall be the Emporium for the above mentioned wares and Great Bargains will be given to all its patrons.

THOS. D. PARKER.

Charlestown, May 10, 1853.

(13- Cotton Rags, Wool, Hides, Sheep Skins, Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Iron, Dried Fruit, Beeswax, Beans, Corn, Hay, Oats, Wood and Bacon taken at the highest current prices in exchange for ware or work. JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP & IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. OLD THINGS DONE AWAY AND ALL THINGS

BECOME NEW. THE subscribers respectfully call the attention of the farming community to their very large assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, comprising every kind of implement used by the farmer to facilitate and cheapen his operations, including our celebrated Patent Premium Thresher and Cleaner. which received the first premium over the New York Pitt Machine and several others at the Maryland State Agricultural Fair last fall; also, at the Washington County Fair, Hagerstown, Maryland, and at our Val-ley Fair, Charlestown—which for simplicity, durabili-ty, and capacity has no equal in the world. By a recent improvement we can make the machine clean all kinds of grain perfectly clean for market, taking out all cheat, smut, and light wheat if wished, saving altogether the use of a Wheat Fan; thus saving the farmer two-thirds his expense over the common thresher, requiring but eight hands and from six to eight horses to thresh from 200 to 400 bushels per day, perfectly clean for the mill. This has never been accomplished by any other machinist but ourselves, and all sceptic minds can have their doubts removed by trying one and if they cannot do what we have represented we will take the machine back without charge.

Shop price of our Thresher and Cleaner from \$250

and taken in exchange for work.

ZIMMERMAN & CO. Charlestown, February 8, 1853.

SHENANDOAH IRON FOUNDRY THIS Foundry, situated on the Winchester and Po-tomac Railroad, 1½ miles from Harpers-Ferry, has been rented for a term of years by the subscriber, who would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to do, in a style of workmanship, which cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in this Valley, every description of Machinery and Plough Castings, at short notice Having been engaged in the business for many years in the largest foundries in the United States, and being now determined to devote his whole attention to the business, he is confident that those who favor him with their work will at the same time, be favoring their own interests, as his prices for Castings shall be as low as at any foundry in the Valley. Orders, from all in want of Castings of any descrip-

tion, are respectfully solicited.

Old Iron taken in exchange for Castings HENRY C. PARKER.
Shenandoah City, August 3, 1852. CARPENTERING AND JOINERING. THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, for he liberal patronage he has received in the last five years; and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He is always ready to execute work at the shortest notice, and will make it his interest to suit the times in He has procured a set of Draughting Instruments and having made himself acquainted with Architec ture, he is prepared to Draught and give plans an proportions for all kinds of work in wood. He will also make and carve to order Capitals for columns in the different orders of Architecture at the shortest notice. Always on hand SASH of various sizes for win-Those wishing to patronise him will address him through the mail, or verbally at Charlestown.

OG-All orders shall be strictly attended to, and gen

eral satisfaction given. WM. A. SUDDITH. Charlestown, April 5, 1853-1y TAKE NOTICE.

CIRCUMSTANCES having rendered it necessary that the undersigned should close up his business for the present in Charlestown, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted, that they must come forward at once and liquidate balances. No indulgence can be size and have a support to the company of the company be given, and he hopes his old friends and customers may be disposed to save themselves cost, by an early compliance with this request JOHN AVIS, Jr.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING. THE undersigned again gives notice to his old friends and customers, that he will hereafter conduct the Boot and Shoe-making business in all its oranches, at the Shop recently occupied by John Avis Jr. He solicits the patronage of his old friends, the late customers of the shop, and the public generally satisfied that he can please all who may favor him wif JOHN AVIS, Sr.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having occur elected a Constable in District No. 3, offers his services to the public He will collect and pay over with promptness al claims placed in his hands. Collections without war rants will be made with every possible dispatch, and the interests of those employing him faithfully regard ed. He therefore solicits public patronage. Charlestown, May 21, 1853,

DISSOLUTION. THE undersigned, merchants of Charlestown, here-tofore trading under the nome of LOCK, CRA-MER & LINE, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved partnership. The Books and Accounts of said firm can be found at the old store-house, now in the occupancy of J. D. Line, where one of the firm will at all times be in attendance, and as it is impor-tant that the old business should be speedily settled, our friends will much oblige us it they come forward

promptly and settle their accounts. J. J. LOCK. A. W. CRAMER, J. D. LINE. Charlestown, January 2, 1854. A CARD.

A CARD.

To the Customers of the Old Firm, my Friends and the Public.

INTEND to continue the MERCANTILE BUSINESS at the Old Stand of LOCK, CRAMER & LINE, opposite the Bank, where, by prompt attention to business, I hope to merit and receive a liberal share of your patronage. Respectfully, JOHN D. LINE.

Charlestown, January 10, 1854. Charlestown, January 10, 1854.

NEW STORE. HAVE opened a NEW STORE, (for the present in the room recently occupied by John Avis, Esq., opposite Messrs. Harris & Ridenour's,) where I shall be pleased to see my friends and the public generally.

Jan. 10, 1854.

A. W. CRAMER.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a general assortment of DOmESTIC GOODS, consisting in part of 4-4 Osnaburgs; 7-8 do.; heavy twilled do.; Plaid Cottons;
&c., &c.; which shall be sold as low as can be had in HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has now opened the largest stock of Hardware that was ever offered in Charlestown, selected by himself in Baltimore, consisting in part of Locks of every description, Hinges of all sizes and pat-terns, Screws of all sizes, Saws, Hatchets, Axes, Plasring and Bricklayer's Trowels, Table-kn and without Forks, silver-plated Forks, plated Table and Tea-spoons, Brass Head and Polished Steel Shovels and Tongs, Brass top Andirons, a few Eight Day Clocks, metal cases laid in with Pearl, a handsome arout Forks; a first rate lot of Double Barrel En Twist Guns, a first rate article, warranted; Powder-flasks and Horns, Dupont's Powder, Gun-wads; Pen and Pocket-knives; Plated Coffin handles and Screws; allarge lot of Bench-planes, cheap; fifth Log, Breast Stretcher Trace and Halter Chains; Hand and Sledge Hammers; Stocks and Dies; Plated and common Bridle-bits and Stirrups; Plated and Steel Spurs; a fine lot of Plough, Bar, and Horse-shoe Iron, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Sea general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, gars and Tobacco, all of which I will sell cheap ash, or on short credit. THOMAS RAWLINS. Dec'r 6, 1853

DISSOLUTION. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned expired on the 1st of January, 1854.

JERE. HARRIS, SAML, RIDENOUR, Jan. 17, 1854. OLD ACCOUNTS are ready for settlement and we would be pleased to close them at as early a day as possible. Either of us will attend to their setheir attention.

Jan. 17, 1854.

Jan. 1854.

SAML. RIDENOUR. SECOND NOTICE.

A LL persons knowing themselves indebted to me are requested to call on or before the 1st day of February next and pay or make such arrangements as will be satisfactory, or their claims will be disposed of in such a manner as will be best calculated to suit my business.

PHILIP COONS.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 10, 1854—tf [F. E.] CHAINS.--I shall manufacture and keep or stantly on hand a supply of all the various kin of Chains used by the Farmers. Breast and Tre Chains, single and double link, straight or twist made of the best iron, and in the best style of won the company of the property of the company of

nanskip, GEO Duffield's Depot, April 12, 1853. KNIVES.—I have received another lot of Ivory handle Knives. Also, Plated Forks; table, description of the series o

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RATLROAD. NEW ARRANGEMENT. Two Daily Lines between Baltimore and Wheeling. FROM BALTIMORE FOR WHEELING, CIN

CINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANOPOLIS, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, SAINT CLEVED AND, CARRY, January 22d, two daily O'RAINS, (except on Sundays,) will be run between Baltimore and Wheeling.

Leave Baltimore for Frederick, Harpers-Ferry, Cumberland, and all Way Places, at 8 a. M., arriving in Wheeling at 4.30 A. M. next day.

EXPRESS TRAIN

For Wheeling, stopping at Frederick, Harpers-Ferry,
Martinsburg and Cumberland only, leaves Camden
Station, daily, at 7 P. M.—Through to Wheeling in

eighteen hours.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN For Frederick and intermediate points, daily (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
For Ellicott's Mills and points East, daily, (except Sunday,) at 6.30 A. M. and 4.40 P. M.
From Wheeling at 9.15 A. M. and 8.30 P. M., daily,

(except Sundays,) the 8.30 p. m. Train not starting from Wheeling on Saturday evenings.)
From Cumberland at 8.30 A. m. and 9 p. m. From Harpers-Ferry at 1.10 A. M. and 1.25 P. M. From Frederick daily, (except Sundays,) at 8.30 A. M. and 2.15 p. M.

From Ellicott's Mills daily, (except Sundays,) at 4.15, 8 and 11.15 A. M.; and 5 and 6.15 p. M.

Through tickets are issued between Baltimore and Bitthough tickets are issued between Baltimore and

Toledo. 13 00
Chicago 19 00
St. Louis 27 00
Columbus, by land 12 30
Cincinnati, by land 11 00 Petersburg...... 7 50

 Richmend
 7 50

 Wilmington, N. C.
 13 50

 Gaston and Weldon
 9 50

Chicago....
St. Louis...
WASHINGTON BRANCH." Leave Baltimore at 4.15 and 9 A.M., 3.30 and 7 P.M. On Sundays, at 4 15 A. M. and 6.10 P. M. Leave Washington for Baltimore at 6 and 8 A. M.

.30 and 5 P. M. On Sundays, at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Af-The first and fourth trains from Baltimore, and he second and fourth train from Washington will be express mail trains, stopping only at Washington Juncture and Annapolis Junction. By order. Jan. 24. J. T. ENGLAND, Agent.

OFFICE OF WINCHESTER & P. R. R. Co.,) January 19, 1854. }

FROM and after this date the Passenger Train will leave the Ticket Office of the Company at 9½ o'clock, A. M., instead of 9 o'clock, as heretofore.

January 24. J. GEO. HEIST, Agent. GILBERT'S HOTEL,

At the Railroad Depot, Winchester, Va THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the community and travelling public that he has taken the well-known HOTEL at the Railroad Depot formerly kept by Mr. John Coe, dec'd. The House, respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and so A large and commodious Stable is attached to the premises, which will be furnished with the lest grain

and hay and attentive Ostler. His Table will always be furnished with all the varieties which the seasor and market will afford, and the Bar at all times supplied with the choicest Liquors.

His charges will be moderate. He therefore invites the patrons of the House to give him a call, as he is determined to spare no pains in making his guests W-Boarders taken by the week, month of

BARNET GILBERT. Ar-The undersigned takes pleasure in recommend ng Mr. Gilbert to the patrons of the House whils inder the management of my Father, and respectfully solicits for him a continuance of their custon JAMES W. COE. SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL, Charlestown; Jefferson County, Va. THIS large and very commodious THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL, situated in the centre and busi-

ness part of the town, is now among the most attract ive and desirable resting places in the great Valley of The luxuries of the TABLE of this establishment are surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior Wines and Several large Parlors and airy Chambers have been added since last year.

A Splendid Yellow-Mounted Coach attends the Charlestown Depot, upon the arrival of the Cars, which will convey visitors to the Hotel, free of charge. Persons wishing to be conveyed to other parts of the town, will pay a reasonable conpensation.

Saddle and Harness Horses, Carriages, Buggies, and

careful Drivers always ready for the accommodation of visitors. GEO. W. SAPPINGTON,
July 9, 1850. Proprietor. RAWLINS' HOTEL, Corner of Queen and Burk streets, MARTINSBURG, VA. THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the community and travelling public that he has taken the Hotel formerly known as the "Berkeley House." The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; it is now believed to be in every respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and sojourner. A large and commodious STABLE is attached to the premises. The luxuries of the TABLE will be

surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior wines and liquors.

Baggage taken to and from the Depot free of charge, bad weather a Carriage will run to the Dep for the accommodation of travellers without any add tional expense. JOS. C. RAWLINS. March 2, 1852-1y Proprietor

BERRYVILLE HOTEL. THE subscriber having leased the above well known Hotel, in Berryville, Clarke county, begs leave to inform the travelling public that he is now ready to receive guests. He is also prepared to accommodate Boarders, either by the day, week, monthor year. HIS TABLE will always be furnished with all the writing which the scason and market will afford: varieties which the scason and market will afford; his Bar with the choicest liquors, and his Stable with the best hay, grain, and ostler.

As he intends to make this his permanent residence,

he will spare no pains in endeavoring to render those who give him their custom, both comfortable and happy. He flatters himself, from his long acquaintance with business, and the manners of the world, that he can please the most fastidious. Hischarges will be as moderate, as the expenses of any good public house in this section of country will justify. He, therefore, invites all to extend to him a share of their custom.

Berryville, April 5, 1853. WM. N. THOMPSON. 10,000 AGENTS WANTED. A N Agent wanted in every town and county in the United States to sell the most popular and saleable

A United States to sell the most popular and saleable books ever published, including several new works with finely colored plates; also the works of T. S. Arthur, including "Arthur's Cottage Library." 10,000 copies of these popular series of books have been sold in the last three monhts. The largest commission paid to enterprising and industrious men, who can now have an opportunity for doing a pleasant and profitable business seldom offered.

Each Agent has exclusive control of the sale of our publications for the town or county he may agree to publications for the town or county he may agree to canvass. For particulars apply personally, or address (post paid,)

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,

No. 48 North 4th street, Philadelphia.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! HAVE an extensive assortment of PARLOR, OF FICE, HALL and COOK STOVES, FURNACES COAL GRATES, &c., which will be sold, delivere and set up on the most accommodating terms. Houses, or for Cooking, are respectfully solicited to call at the Charlestown Tin-ware and Stove House before purchasing elsewhere, as great inducements will there be offered, both in variety of style, and exremely low prices THOMAS D. PARKER.

A CARD. OUR clients and the public are informed that us in business, and has full authority to attend to any of our professional matters. His office is with ours, in Hoff's Row, near the Court-House. Winchester, Va., April 12, 1853-1y TO WHEAT SELLERS. THE undersigned are prepared to buy any quantity of WHEAT for the Baltimore market. Farmers will find it to their interest to give them a call.

R. S. BLACKBURN & CO.

January 10, 1854—tf [F. P.] THE LOUDOUN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
INSTITUTE & CHEMICAL ACADEMY,
near Aldie, Virginia.

THE above Establishment will be opened for the reception of Students on the 1st day of March, 1854.
It is not to be a Manual Labor School. But a course
of practical instruction will be given in Mathematics,
Chemistry and other sciences useful to the man of business. The Students will not only be instructed in
the Theory, but they will be taught the use and application of the sciences to the every day purposes of
life. The principles of science will be illustrated by
a great number of interesting experiments in the
Lecture-room, in the Laboratory, and on the farm.
The advanced students will be instructed in the analysis of soils, minerals, marls, &c. The apparatus
will be the best in the United States; and the Laboratory will be furnished with every convenience for
complete and elegant manipulations.
For terms, and other particulars, see a circular
which may be had by addressing a letter to

BENJ. HYDE BENTON,

Principal,
Aldie P. O. Loudoun county. Va.

Aldie P. O., Londoun county, Va.

January 10, 1854—4t DOMESTICS FOR SPRING.—I have ready for sale my usual supplies of Domestics for servants, they are all of the best make.

20 pieces Calico, new styles.

February 7, 1854.

JERE. HARRIS.

A TTENTION! SPORTSMEN!—A superior lot of Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, &c., for sale low by L. M. SMITH. December 13, 1853 RENCH GLASS 8 by 10 and 10 by 13—just received and for sale by Oct 18 R. H. BROWN.

HEIM, NICODEMUS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, of every description.

No. 383 Baltimore street, between Paca and Eulaw sis.
Baltimore, April 12, 1853—tf HENRY A. WEBB. H. A. WEBB & CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., &c.

No. 14 Noath Howard Street, Nearly opposite the Howard House, formerly the Wheatfield Inn, Next Door to Davis & Miller's Drug Store, July 12, 1853—19.

Battimore. July 12, 1853—1y.

To the Millers in the Valley. To the Millers in the Valley.

MARTIN & HOBSON,

FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Eulaw and Bultimore Streets, Bultimore, Md.,

THANKFUL to their friends and the Millers in

Virginia who have so liberally sustained their

House, offer increased facilities for the prompt and

most satisfactory performance of all business committed to their care. ted to their care Baltimore, July 12, 1853-1y.

MATTHEWS, HYDE & SMYTH, Importers and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,
SADLERY, &c.

Corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets, Baltimore.
Baltimore, June 21, 1853—1y

DICKSON & KING, Lumber Merchants, water street, George-KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of Building Materials. October 12, 1853-1y



Corner Sharp and German Streets, September 20, 1853—1y BALTIMORE, MD. NEW CHINA STORE.
JOSEPH S. HASTINGS, Jr.,
Importer and Wholesale & Retail Dealer in China, Glass and Queensware,
202 Baltimore street, north side, between St. Paul and
Charles streets, Baltimore,
DESIRES to inform the public that he has just laid
in an entirely new and elegant assortment of

PLAIN AND FANCY WARE. White, Gold-Band and Painted French China Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets; Rich Vases of beautiful shapes and styles; Fancy Mugs and Cups, with or without mottoes; Castors, with Cut and Moulded Bottles; Cut and Pressed Tumblers, Goblets, Wines, Champagnes, &c., of new and beautiful styles; Jellies, Bowls and Dishes to match. An extensive and well

selected stock of Granite and Common Ware.

[15] Country Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat
and Ship Agents, Private Families, and all others who may want articles in this line, are invited to call and examine the stock and prices. Baltimore, April 12, 1853.—1y 500 AGENTS WANTED.

WANTEDDIN EVERY COUNTY OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men to engge in the sale of some of the ebest ooks published in the country. To men of good address, published in the country. To men of good address, published in the country. sessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make ducements will be offered as to chaots
from \$3 to \$10 a day profit.

\$\(\pi\)—The Books published by us are all useful in heir
chracter, extremely popular and command largesales
wherever they are offered.

For futher particulars, address, (postage paid,)

LEARY & GETZ,

Subscription Book publishers, No. 133 North Second Street, Phladelphia. Augus 30, 1853. PUMP MAKING. To the Citizens of Jefferson, Berkeley,

Frederick and Clarke counties. AGAIN appear before you as a PUMP-MAKER and as I hope you have not forgotten me in that capacity, you will, one and all, call on me should you need any thing in that way. Please call on me at Charlestown, or my son, Tablas J. Bragg, living near Mr. George B. Beall's, on the Charlestown and Shephardstown road, as I have employed him to do the work. I pledge myself that al breers will be promp be attended to.

G C BRAGG.

DOASTING COFFEE BY STEAM .-- The A subscribers having purchased the right to dispos of Francis & Hart's Patent Coffee Roasters in Jeffer son, Berkeley and Clarke counties, are now prepared to furnish one of the greatest comforts and economist that can be brought into a family. Roasting Coffe bystcam with this Roaster, preserves the entire strength
—making it at least one-third stronger than when roasted in the ordinary way. It prevents all escape of the aroma, adding greatly to its flavor, and requires only lifteen or twenty minutes in roasting it fit for use. It is very simple and economical, and the price brings it within the reach of every family. Coffee cannot be roasted with as much regularity in the ordinary way May 31, 1853. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

NEW PICKLING AND PRESERVING
HOUSE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that
they are now prepared to fill orders for anything
in their line, such as Pickles, Preserves, Catsup, Sauces—Fruits and Vegetables preserved in their natural state. Brandy Fruits; Pie Fruits preserved; fresh cooked, spiced and pickeled Oysters; fresh Meats, Fish Soups, &c., all of which are of superior quality Particular attention is given to supplying of raw Oysters; having arrangements with the different Ex-press and Railroad lines, we are enabled to deliver them in good condition to any section of the country

A portion of public patronage is solicited.

MANN & DUKE, Nos. 127 and 129, McEldry's Wharf, October 25, 1353-tf

HATS! HATS! HATS! and finish, and of quality unequalled, at prices as low as any J. L. MoPHAIL & BRO.'S, Manufacturers 132 Baltimore st., next to Clipper office. Baltimore, September 20, 1853. GENERAL AGENCY,

Washington, D. C.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in I the prosecution of Claims before Congress, or any of the Departments of the Government. Some years experience as disbursing agent of the Indian Department, with a general knowledge of the mode of transacting business in the various offices of the Govern ment, enables him to promise satisfaction to all who may entrust business of this character to his care.

He will also give special attention to the collection of claims against parties residing in the District of Columbia or its vicinity, negotiating loans as well as the purchase or sale of Stocks, Real Estate, Land-Warrants, &c., &c., or furnish information to correspondents residing at a distance in regard to any business which may interest them at the seat of Govern-

His Office is over the Banking House of Selden JAMES J. MILLER. WM. S. ANDERSON,

MARBLE STONE CUTTER,

RETURNS his thanks to the citizens of Jefferson and adjoining counties for the liberal patronage extended to him in his line of business, respectfully gives notice that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line—such as MONUMENTS, TOMB-SLABS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, &c., at the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms; and his work shall compare with any other in the

country. All Stones delivered at my own risk and All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address WM. S. ANDERSON,

Frederick city. Md. Frederick city, Md., J. W. McGINNIS, Agent, Charlestown, Va., or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent, January 11, 1853. Harpers-Ferry, Va.

CHARLES B. HARDING, Attorney at Law,
WILL Practice in the Inferior and Superior Courts
of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun. Office, No.
1, Shenandoan street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia. CASH FOR NEGROES.

AM desirous to purchase a large number of NE-GROES for the southern markets, men, women, boys, girls and families, for which I will give the highest cash prices.

Persons having slaves to sell will please inform me personally, or by letter at Winchester, which will receive prompt attention; or B. M. & W. L. Campbell, No. 242, West Pratt street, Baltimore.

ELIJAH McDOWELL,

Agent of B. M. & W. L. Campbell. Winchester, July 7, 1851—1y CASH FOR NEGROES. THOSE persons having Negroes for sale, can get the highest price by calling on the subscriber at Charlestown. Application in person or by letter will be promptly attended to.

C. G. BRAGG.
July 15, 1851. FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

HAVING rented the Brick Warehouse, at She herdstown, and made arrangements I am pr pared to pay the highest Cash Prices for WHEAT, UORN, &c., upon delivery.

I will also keep constantly on hand PLASTER, FISH, SALT, &c., in exchange for Country Produce, or sell at low cash prices, and I will forward any produce to the District or Alexandria at the usual prices.

August 23 1853—16 August 23, 1853—tf C. W. LUCAS.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Thomas G. Rawlins & Co.,
Thomas Rawlins and Thos. Rawlins & Son, if they wish to save Cost had better call and pay. We are owing money and it is impossible for us to pay unless we are paid.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

September 13, 1853. NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been elected and qualified as Constable for District No 2, in Clarke county, offers his services to public for the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, according to law or on commission, and assures those who may entrust their

business to his care that no efforts on his part will be spared to render satisfaction. All claims will be paid over as soon as collected. Berryville, August 2, 1853. A NOTHER SUPPLY of ashionable Clothing from Philadelphia will arrive in a day or two, to which particular attention is called.

Dec: 13, 1853 ISAAC ROSE. L ADIES DRESS GOODS.—All Wool de Laines Printed Parish de Lainess, Merinos, Alpacas Sack Flannel of all colors.

J L HOOFF. HERRING AND MACKEREL.—A fresh supple of Herring and Mackerel just received and for all by (Oct. 18.) R. H. BROWN. W HITE AND BUFF MARSEILLES VESTS, Silk, Gingham and Linen Coats, White Linen Pants, and other seasonable Goods, in the greatest va-riety, at ISAAC ROSE'S Cheap Store.

Datent Medicines.

WILL YOU READ THE TRUTH. A MEDICINE must have merit and great merit, to
A stand the test of public opinion. No art of man
can galvanise a worthless articleso as to keep it up as
a good medicine, if it be not really so.
A good medicine will live, become popular, and extend its sales year after year, in spite of opposition.—
The people readily find out its virtues, and the fame
of them passes from mouth to mouth with more rapidity than newspapers can spread it. A Living
Witness testifying to the cure a medicine has made
for him, is of far more service than any newspaper or him, is of far more service than any newspa

advertising.
In proof of what we say above, we refer you to HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, and its effects. Its praise is in the mouths of multitudes. The effects. Its praise is in the mouths of multitudes. The best men in our country give their testimony to its wonderful cures. Among them we name Hon. H. Clay, Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, with hundreds of others. Capt. Thos. Canot—brother to the celebrated physician of the Emperor of France—was cured by it of a disease of seven years' standing after the skill of all the Doctors of Europe and America had failed to cure.

In fact, the rich and the poor, young and old, in every place, in the city and country, find that the same success attends its use.

ame success attends its use.
TRUTH IS MICHTY. A Plain and Unvarnished Statement.

A Plain and Unvarnished Statement.

We commend the perusal of the extract below to our readers. Mr. Bull is a merchant of higheharaeter.

Sandy Bottom, Middlesex County, Va., August 29th, 1853.

Messra. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gents: You may think it strange that I have taken the liberty to write you this letter, but I do so under circumstances that justify it. As you are the Agents for Hampron's Vegetable Tincture, I deem it expedient to address you this note, hoping it may be a part of the homorable means of giving this medicine that notoriety which its merits deserve.

Being in the habit of vending medicines which relate to the patent, and regular system, I consider myself to some extent, a judge of the real merits of many of them. My experience teaches me that "Hampton's Tincture" is a medicine of real merit and intrinsic value. When I say this, I do not say that it is an infallible cure, in all cases, but I mean to say that "Hampton's Tincture" will favorably operate in all diseases originating from a want of proper secretions of the gastric juices had digeated.

diseases originating from a want of proper secretiens of the gastric juices, bad digestion, and consequently bad deposit of animal matter from that source. I believe that many diseases located in various parts of the system, such as inflammation, Ulcers, Scrofula, etc., originally have their being in the stoquach, from bad food, bad digestion, and consequently bad depositions of the circulation to those parts; and I will believe Hampton's Vegetable Tincture will even react these causes.

these causes.

Having found out, myself, what it is, I recommend it to others in such cases, as I have described, and I have done it upon the "no cure no pay system," and I have yet to have the first bottle returned, or the first objection of the comment. I have yet to have the first bottle returned, or the first objection about the pay. It is a great pity it cannot be more extensively circula ed among the people. *

* I warrant it in the following cases:—Gout, Rheumatism, Inflammations which proceeds from the stomach, Sores, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, long standing cases of Ague and Fever; first stop the chill, and then give the Tincture—the difficulty in this case is not in stopping the chill, but the return of it, this the Tincture will certainly do. In general debilitations, I warrant it, and as I said before, I have procured a trial of it in this way, which otherwise I could not; the people have been humburged by patent medicines the people have been humbugged by patent medicines so long, that they are afraid of all. This is clearly a stomach medicine, it works all its wonders there, and in all such cases it is a specific, if anything in the Having given the Tincture a fair trial with myself,

in my family and neighborhood, I think I am warranted in what I say about it, and which I do without any ther interest than the wish to see it in general circ lation, and in every man's family, where it ought to be. If what I say be doubted by any of the afflicted, and they will write to me at Sandy Bottom Post office, Middlesex county, Va., stating the nature of the disease, and I recommend it for such a case I will warrant it, and if it don't do good I will pay for the medicine. Respectfully, THOS. R. BULL. lidine. Respectfully, THOS. R. BULL. Delicate females and children will find this a great Descare females and contered with inductions a great blessing. It has restored thousands to health. Dyspersia, Rheumatism, Schopula, Liver Com-plaint, &c.—From the Metropolis.—Pass it around— let the afflicted hear the tidings! This is but the sen-

timent of thousands: WASHINGTON, May 17, 1853. Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbrny—Gentlemen: Hav-ing been afflicted with the Liver Complaint of ten years anding, I hereby, for the benefit of the afflicted, take pleasure in announcing that after using a few bottles of your Hampton's Tincture, I found it had accomplished a perfect cure. I have used different medi-cines from time to time, but have never been able to account for any apparent good, and it is a blessing to stricken humanity that that medicine is found which possesses the wonderous power of prolonging human life. The many cures it has wrought is a sufficient guarantee of the beneficial results which may be ex-

perienced from its use.

Yours, respectfully,

More than Gold to the Sick.—From one of the nost respectable Druggists in South Carolina. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:—The sale of your Hampton's Vegetable Tincture is increasing every day, and every bottle sold recommends this valuable medicine to the afflicted. Several of our planters have tried it in different cases with astonishing success, and are getting it by half dezens. It has been found to be the greatest remedy for Rheumatic Affections, and wonderful cure has been performed on a negro by suffering by Fits. I will furnish you with a number ofcertificates if you wish them.

Please send me, soon as possible, a supply of the

I am gentlemen, yours, W. G. TROTT. Hundreds in this city will bear same testimony. Delicate females and children will find this a grea remedy. Also, see cures of Coughs, Dyspeps Scrofula, &c. MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore street. CURE OF COUGHS, VERTIGO, RHEUMATISM.—Cure of the venerable Dr. Dunn's son, of the city of Baltimore, man well knewn, and whose testimony adds to the triumph of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture:

Baltimors, Feb. 9, 1852.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: It is with real pleasure that I am able to attest to the general healing and curative powers of Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. Some time during last News by retable Tincture. Some time during last November

I was taken with a very bad and serious cough.
was advised to take Cod Liver Oil, and did so, but get
ting no better, I was induced to try your Tincture—
got one bottle, and before I had taken it all, my cough left me. Permit me also to state, that for the last lif-teen years I have suffered very much from acute Kheumatism and Vertigo, confining meat times to my bed. I am fully convinced that I owe my present good health to the use of the Tincture, and a kind Provi-You are, my friend, at liberty to use this as you may

think proper, and believe me,
Yours very respectfully,
N. B.—I can be seen at any time at the Mayor's Office.

Oblicate females and children will find this a great Deficate remaies and contaren with and this a great blessing. It has restored thousands to health. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.—Call and get pamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of the wonderful Blood Purifier, and see certificates of our own citizens, of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, and Nervous-

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. 63-Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Bal ore st., Baltimore, and 304 Broadway, New York. More st., Baltimore, and so bleat and so.

103-Call and get a pamphlet gratis.

L. M. SMITH, Charlestown.

T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry.

L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester.

Dr. MOTT, Leesburg.
ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown. And by Dealers every where. Jan. 24, 1854-1y.

SCHOOL BOOKS. A LARGE assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received, including 181 18 Playfair's Euclid; Parke's Arithmetic; Do 2d 3d do. Ray's Smith's Do 5th do. . do Comly's Speller; Smith's Grammar: Webster's quarto Dict'y;
Do royal octave do.
Smith's Geog'y and Atlas;
Mitchell's do do
Onley's do do Davies' first Lessons in Arithmetic; Davies' Arithmetic; Do Algebra; Do Surveying; Onley's Smith's q Do Analytical Geom- Morse's Smith's quarto Morse's do etry;
Do Elementary do. Manual of Elecution an

Gummere's Surveying;

With every variety of Miscellaneous articles fo Schools, including Paper, Pens, Pen-Holders, Ink, Inkstands, Copy Books, Slates, Slate Pencils. For sale low by sale low by Charlestown, August 30, 1853. DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

Pancy Articles, Perfumery, &c. M. SMITH keeps constantly on hand a very U. large and fresh assortment of Drugs, &c.;
White Lead, ground and dry; Oils of all kinds;
Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Shaving Cream;
Sapophene; Barry's Tricopherous;
Hauel's Eau Lustrale; Wright's ditto; And other Preparations for the hair; Perfumery of every kind;
Lubin's Genuine Extract; Wright's Extracts.
All of which are warranted to be of the best quality and which will be sold at reasonable rates.

Charlestown, January 11, 1853. BELL HANGING. AM prepared to furnish and hang BELLS of all kinds, and in the latest and most approved man-ner. Respectable reference given, if required. Or-ders left at Carter's Hutel, Charlestown, will be romptly executed. P. Charlestown, September 13, 1853. FLOUR!

A LWAYS on hand, a good supply of the best Flour, for sale by R. H. BROWN.
Oct. 18, 1853. PICKLES, PICKLES. HAVE just received 10,000 superior Cucumber Pickles, and for sale at 75 cents per hundred. Nov. 8

J. F. BLESSING. WHO WANTS CLOTHING?

I SAAC ROSE having himself blocked up in the cheap
store with BEADY-MADE CLOTHING, is bound to sacrifice a great part of them to get room to breathe.—
All kinds of country produce, such as good Bank
notes, Gold, Silver and Copper coins, taken at the
highest market price in exchange.
Nev'r 22, 1853

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STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL

The valuable medicines above named, are not empirical, but are prepared in agreement with the experience of some of the most learned and judicious practitioners, and are not secret, further than is necessary to protect the proprietors and those who use them from loss and imposition, as the component parts have been mide known, confidentially, from time to time, to perhaps 500 Physicians!!! in Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, Ohio, and other places, all of whom, without a single exception, have approved of the formula, and most of them acknowledge that they are the best remedies that they have ever known for the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. Our confidence in the excellence of these medicines, added to our desire to avoid the just prejudice of the medical profession against secret and quack nostrums, induced us to adopt this candid course.—We append a few of the notices we have received from Physicians:

From Dr. Wm. H. Farrow, Snowhill, Md.

Gentlemen—I have frequently in my practice prescribed your "Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant" and "Diarrhea Cordial," with great satisfaction to myself, and to the enlire relief of such diseases as they profess to cure. I consider them happy combinations of some of our most valuable and safe therapeutical agents, and must be of infinite worth to the afflicted and mankind at large. In furnishing the medical profession with these active and concentrated preparations, so convenient for administration, and of a standard quality, you have rendered them an eminent service, and I can do no less than earnetily recommend these preparations to practitioners, and especially in the country, where the impurity of commercial Drugs is one of the greatest obstacles to the success of the Physician.

Dr. W. S. Love, writes to us that he hasadminister-

Drugs is one of the greatest obstacles to the success of the Physician.

Dr. W. S. Love, writes to us that he has administered the Expectorant to his wife, who has had the Bronchitis for fourteen years, and that she is fast recovering from her long standing malady. It has in a few weeks done her more good than all the remedies she has heretofore used under able medical counsel.

From Dr. H. P. Worthington, Lausel, Md.

"After several months use of your Expectorant, both in my own family, and in general practice, I am confirmed in the opinion expressed of it, when first made acquainted with the recipe. For one I thank you for so convenient and elegant a preparation of the Wild Cherry."

From Geo. Gerry, M. D., Somerset Co., Md.

"Gentlemen—I have used many of the different Cherry Expectorants, and I do assure you that yours far exceeds any I have ever tried."

From Dr. J. R. Andre, of Kussington, Talbot Co., Md.

"Having examined the component parts of Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant; also of Stabler's Diarrhoza Cordial, and having used them in practice, I feel no hesitancy in recommending them."

rhosa Cordial, and having used them in practice, I feel no hesitancy in recommending them."

From J. E. Marsh, M. D., Kent Co., Md.

"I have made free use of your Diarrhosa Cordial, in my family. It gives me much pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor of its efficiency."

From Samuel Martindale, M. D., Chesapeake City, Md.

"I have much pleasure in adding my testimony in favor of your valuable Cherry Expectorant. I have, after an extensive use, found it to answer all my expectations. From Dr. Danl. W. Jones, Somerset Co., Md.

From Dr. Danl. W. Jones, Somerset Co., Md.

"I have given your Expectorant and Diarrhea Cordial a fair trial, and am delighted with their effects, never having had them to fail in a single instance. I shall take pleasure in recommending them.

We have been favored with a written certificate, cheerfully given by numerous Medical gentlemen, in Maryland, Virginia and Ohio, which alone should convince the most doubting, that these are really "Good Medicines;" after stating that they are acquainted with the composition of both the Expectorant and Cordial, and that they have administered them to their patients, they testify "that they are remedies of great value, safe, efficient and well worthy of the patronage of the Profession and the Public, that they are more

standing, and Merchants of the first respectability, should be sufficient to satisfy all, that these medicines are worthy of trial by the afflicted, and that they are of a different stamp and class from the "Quackery" and "Cure-All" so much imposed upon the public.

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