## BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, POSSESSES the most speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all Secret Diseases: Gonorrhoz, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Blad-

Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Loss of Organic Powers, Nervous Irritability, 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 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 cotranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call

quence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence. Marriage.

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

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

NJ-Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place. Be not enticed from his office. A Cure Warranted or no Charge, in from

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 (ex. vd-ing all others) is a sufficient guarantee that he is the only proper Physician to be consulted.

Dr. Johnston,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London Graduate from eno of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has

United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spentin the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most as tonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with a ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immedi-A Certain Disease.

When the misguided and impudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful dissure finds he has imbibed the secds of this painful dis-ease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shaine, or dread of discovery, deters him from apply-ing to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriendhim, 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 ness, nodes on the sum 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 secrecy, 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 dreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness or ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin 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, unfiting them for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dis-pepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Diges-tive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Con-

maption, &c.
MENTALLY.—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 habit frequently learned from evilcompanions, or at school—the effects of which from evilcompanions, or atschool—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit.—

Such persons before contemplating

Marriage,

Marriage, should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote countries 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 hap-piness of another becomes blighted with our own.— Weakness of the Organs

immediately cured, and full vigor restored. 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. He 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 deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his Office.

\*ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST-PAID—REME

DIES sent to any part of the country.

OFFICE-No. 7, South Frederick St., East side. Observe name on door. Jan. 24, 1854-1v.

LOUDOUN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE AND CHEMICAL ACADEMY. NEAR ALDIE, VA.

In this Institution thorough instruction is given in all the branches of Mathematics of Science useful to the farmer and the man of business. The students are not taught the theory only, but they are instructed in the PRACTICAL APPLICATION of their studies to the every day affairs of life. They are made acquainted with the phenomena of nature, taught the properties of soils, the requirements of plants, the composition of minerals, the utility of different kinds of rocks, laws of mechanical forces, calculations of the strength of materials used for building and other purposes, surveying farms, levelling water courses, laying out roads, making maps, mechanical drawing, calculations required in the construction of machinery, &c. Agricultural Chemistry is thoroughly taught, and illustrated by thousands of interesting experiments in the lecture room, in the laboratory and on the farm. The advanced students are taught how to prepare pure chemicals, analyze soils, mir rals, marls, &c.

A workship is furnished with a Turning Lathe and A workship is furnished with a Turning Lathe and a great variety of tools for working in wood and metal. Hence the students have an opportunity of witnessing all the branches of mechanism from the felling of the timber to the polishing and finishing of handsome and costly apparatus, every part of which is familiarly explained.

Their attention is not confined to the class book, but they are taken into the laboratory, the workshop.

but they are taken into the laboratory, the workshop, the garden and the field; and they are made acquainted with hundreds of operations which every body sees, but few can explain.

The design of the Institution is to prepare young

men for business. To accomplish this desirable end, neither pains nor expense is spared in obtaining every thing necessary for full and complete instruction. The buildings are new and commodious. The laboratory is conveniently arranged for all the manipu-lations in qualitative and quantitative analysis, and the location has all the advantages of purity of water, salubrity of atmosphere, and beauty of seenery.

The course of instruction is varied to suit the far-

mer, the merchant, the engineer, &c.
The regular sessions commence on gust. Young men wishing to enter as stu should if possible make application before the closing of the previous session.

Terms per Session of Ten Months—Two hundred dollars, one-half payable in advance and the remainder on the first of March. This includes Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel and Lights. Students in the Classical Department are charged \$20 per session extra to be paid in advance.

Sons of preachers and editors are charged only \$150 per session.

\$150 per session.

Books furnished at store prices, for which the stu-

dents are expected to pay cash.

Farmers can have their soils analyzed and teachers and students can obtain pure chemical tests at the establishment. BENJ. HYDE BENTON, Principal. Aldie P. O., Loudoun county, Va., May 2, 1854—1y

THE undersigned, grateful to the public for their past very liberal patronage, hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He takes great pleasure in announcing that he is now in receipt of his SPRING STOCK OF GOODS, which in extent and desirableness, surpasses any preceding one, and will compare favorably, in all respects, with similar stocks usually kept in this place. He is prepared to take all kinds of Country Produce in exchange for Goods, at fair market rates. He is determined to adopt the one price system as near as his friends will allow him, as he hopes to sell a good many Goods by order. Particular attention paid to all orders.

JOHN O. SNYDER.

Berryville, April 25, 1854—tf

1300 pounds good J. O. S.

75 GOOD tight Whiskey Barrels for sale JOHN D. LINE. P ORTHE SICK.—On hand, a full supply of the following Liquors for the sick, viz: Brandy, Scheidam Schnapps, Madeira Wine, Old Port do.— These articles have been selected without regard to

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1854. VOL. XI.

Miscellaneous. CHARLES B. HARDING, Attorney at Law,

WILL Practice in the Inferior and Superior Court
of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun. Office, No.
1, Shenandoan street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.

ANDREW E. KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA,
Will practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Frederick
Berkeley and Clarke counties.

@-Office, one door east of Certer's Hotel.
September 26, 1854—3m [F.P.]

ember 28, 1852.

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 Wm. C. Worthington, Esq. Entrance from same street. [July 18, 1854.—tf.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and Loudoun.
Office No. 2, Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia. [July 18, 1854.—6m. Dr. COOKE OFFERS his professional services to the Citizens of Chalcstown and its vicinity.

He will be found at I. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his

TALBOT S. DUKE,

fice one door East of it. May 9, 1854. SAMUEL STONE. Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit and County Court of Jefferson County.

OFFICE in the Court-House, (up stairs,) in the room for many years occupied as an office by the late Robt. Worthington, Esq.

Entrance (except on Court days) at the east door.

July 11, 1854—tf

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE. R. E. L. WAGER having permanently located at the late residence of Jas. H. H. Gunnell, dec'd., near Shannondale Springs, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the Public—

hoping by diligent attention, and with eight years experience, to incrit the confidence of all who may desire his services. [March 14, 1854. SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL

THE undersigned tenders his thanks to the Citi-iberal patronage, during the time he has been with them. And having permanently located himself in West Bolivar, would respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of that place, and the surround-ing Community. ing Community. Those desiring teeth extracted-artificial teeth in Those desiring been extracted at the late teeth in served—either on pivots or gold plates, can have it done in the most modern and scientific manner.

MARTINSBURG ACADEMY, Vivit et Viget. C. E. VON FAHNESTOCK, PRINCIPAL.

J. S. AULABAUGH.

HE friends of this Institution are most politely in formed that its duties will be resumed on Mon day the 4th of September. Terms will be made known upon application to the Principal or to Col. P. C. PENDLETON, President of Board of Trustees. July 4, 1854-tf

FALL ARRIVAL OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. The subscriber has just returned from New York, where he selected with great care his STOCK OF GOODS embracing the most fashionable styles to which he invites the particular attention of all in want of Clothing, and which he will trim and make want of clothing, and which he will thin and make up in the finest manner and most fashionable style.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage, and assures them that he will use every effort to give satisfaction.

For the benefit of the Ladies I have brought on PATTERNS of all sizes and styles for children and ouths' Clothes.
Goods purchased elsewhere, will be manufac

J. R. A. REDMAN. Charlestown, October 17, 1854-tf [F. P.]

READY-MADE CLOTI CLOTHING TAILORING. The subscriber would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to his stock of Ready-Made CLOTHING, which he offers to sell very low for Cash. He is also prepared to make COATS, PANTS and VESTS, at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable manner. His shop is in one of the rooms of Mr. Andrew

Hunter's Row, opposite the Court-House, and next door to E. E. Cooke's Office. JOHN REED. Charlestown, October 10, 1854. JAMES E. JOHNSON, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER (Two doors east of the Velley Bank, Has just received his Fall and Winter BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing every style and size, selected with great care expressly for this market. The pub-lic are invited to examine his stock, as he is fully sa-

tistied it will compare favorably with that of any other establishment. most fashionable style and durable manner. FALL AND WINTER FASHIONABLE MILLINERY. -MRS. MARY E. DAVIS

Would respectfully inform the Ladies that she has returned from Baltimore, and after a few days delay has received her FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS and invites their attention to her PATTERN BON which has been selected with great care. She ten ders her thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and pledges herself tha all work entrusted to her shall be executed in the neatest and most tasteful manner. Mg-Her residence is in the west end of the town two doors south of Mr. Howell's. October 17, 1854-3t

MANTUA MAKING. MISS M. S. HAINES
Respectfully informs the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity, that she has just returned from Baltimore with the latest styles of FASHIONS, and is now the characteristics of the control of the contro prepared to make up in a substantial and fashionable manner LADIES DRESSES, of every description with promptitude.

She would call attention to a supply of TRIM

MINGS, &c., on hand.

For the liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, she begs to return her grateful acknowledg ments; and she assures her patrons that every effor will be made on her part to render entire satisfaction to all who may favor her with their custom. Charlestown, October 17, 1854.

MISS E. L. KERCHEVAL, HAVING returned from Baltimore, with the LA-TEST FASHIONS, solicits a call from her friends and the public generally. Her assortinent of RIBBONS and PATTERN HATS are beautiful, as well as SILKS and FLOWERS, &c.—Also, DRESS MAKING carried on as usual. Call and examine for yourselves. Charlestown, October 17, 1854-3t IRON FOUNDRY.

undersigned have leased the well know IRON FOUNDRY, in the County of Jefferson, Virginia, lately occupied and worked by Hugh Gillecce. The facilities of the Lessees of procuring the best stock, and at all times, afford a guarantee to their customers of prompt and workmanlike CASTINGS. They have engaged the very best workmen and solicit the patronage of the

They are prepared to furnish all kinds of Castings, cither from their own, or patterns supplied by their customers—and the prices as low as can be afforded any where in the neighborhood. F. BECKHAM & SON. Harpers-Ferry, October 3, 1854.

WE have just received a large lot of Table and Pocket CUTLERY, and FILES of our own importation, the orders for which were sent out before the nce in prices, of which circumstance buyerscan have the advantage.
ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & CO. Alexandria. October 10, 1854.

THE undersigned is now receiving and opening a general supply of FRESH GROCERIES, to which he would call the attention of his customers and the public, and invites them to give him a call.

October 10, 1854

R. H. BROWN. October 10, 1854. 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, sre very fine. My terms are accommodating.

JAMES STRONICK.

October 25, 1853.

TO THE FARMERS.

HAVE had fixed up at the DEPOT a pair of FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, for weighing Cattle, Hogs, and Stock of all kind, &c., and have also made pens for loading stock on the cars. Farmers or traders can have there stock not only loaded on the cars here but can weigh them before leaving.

September 12, 1854.

E. M. AISQUITH. K. N.-Those who "Know Nothing" are respectfully informed that the Know Nothing BREASTPINS are selling fast, they will all be gone in "a few days," so call soon and examine at C. G. STEWART'S September 5, 1854.

Jewelry Store.

SODA, WATER AND SUGAR CRACK-ERS, received by H. L. EBY & SON. September 5, 1854. NAILS, assorted sizes, for sale by Sept. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

VERY SUPERIOR GREEN TEAS just received by H. L. EAY & SON. CRACKERS.—10 bbls. Soda, Sugar and Water Crackers, just received and for sale by October 10, 1854. R. H. BROWN,

Henry A. Wise on Know-Nothingism. [FROM THE BICHMOND ENQUIRER.] No word of commendation is necessary to secure for the following letter the attentive perusal which it will so abundantly compensate. The originality of conception, the invective that blasts, as with a stroke of lightning, the power of argument, and the tone of earnest and eloquent declamation, which characterize the public speech of Mr. Wise, are no less conspicuous in the productions of his pen, and have given him a rank among writers quite as distinguished as that which he has long maintained among orators. In the following letter, the out-spoken frankness of his nature and the popular qualities of his genius, are signally displayed. Whatever is false in theory, corrupt in character, mean in motive, or base of purpose, encounters in Mr. Wise the utmost energy of opposition; it is not surprising, therefore, that he stands in an attitude of such uncompromising hostility to

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GLOUCESTER C. H., Va., October 20th, 1854.

Gentlemen—On the eve of leaving Norfolk last week, I received a resolution of a Democratic Committee of Norfolk county, calling on those who are spoken of as nominees for the office of Governor to say whether they are members of what is called the Know-Nothing Organization. I replied very briefly to the interrogatory addressed to me, that I was not a member of that organization. Having previously prepared a statement of the reasons for my opinions on this subject, in reply to other questions from another quarter, more fully presenting the issues, candor and common honesty compel me to give them to the public. Whilst I cannot allow myself to seek a nomination for the high office of Governor of Virginia, I will not permit my name to be presented by my friends to the approaching Democratic Convention, without disclosing my sentiments on any subject in respect to which I am properly called on to make a declaration. You are, therefore, at liberty to publish the accompanying paper. To the Editors of the Enquirer :

Know-Nothingism:

dmpanying paper.
I am, yours, respectfully,
HENRY A. WISE. ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, Va., September 18, 1854.

Dear Sir -I now proceed to give you the reasons for the opinions I expressed in my letter of the 2d instant, as fully as my leisure will permit:

I said that I did not "think that the present state of affairs in this country is such as to justify the foration, by the people, of any SECRET POLITICAL

The laws of the United States-Federal and State Laws—declare and defend the liberties of our people. They are free in every sense, free in the sense of Magna Charta and beyond Magna Charta; free by the surpassing franchise of American Charters, which makes them Sovereign and their wills the sources of

onstitutions and Laws.

If the Archbishop might say to King John—

"Let every Briton, as his mind, be free;
His person safe; his property secure;
His house as sacred as the fane of heaven; Watching, unseen, his ever open door, Watching the realm, the Spirit of the Laws; His fate determined by the rules of right. His voice enacted in the common voice And general suffrage of th' assembled realm, No hand invisible to write his doom; No demon starting at the midnight hour, To draw his curtain, or to drag him down To mansions of despair. Wide to the world sclose the secrets of the prison walls, And bid the groanings of the dungeon strike The public ear—Inviolable preserve sacred shield that covers all the land. The Heaven-conferr'd palladium of the isle To Briton's sons, the judgment of their peers, On these great pillars; freedom of the mind, Freedom of speech, and freedom of the pen,

Forever changing, yet forever sure, The base of Briton rests." we may say that our American Charters have mor than confirmed these laws of the Confessor, and our people have given to them "as free, as full, and as sovereign a consent" as was ever given by John to the Bishops and the Barons, "at Runnimede, the field of Fredom," to which it was said— "Britain's sons shall come,

Shall tread where heroes and where patriots trod, To worship as they walk!" In this country, at this time, does any man think anything? Would be think aloud? Would be speak anything? His mind is free, his person is safe, his property is secure, his house is his castle, the spirit of the laws is his bodyhouse is his castle, the spirit of the laws is his body-guard and his louse-guard; the fate of one is the fate of all measured by the same common rule of right; his voice is heard and felt in the general suffrage of freemen; his trial is in open court, confronted by witnesses and accusers; his prison house has no scerets, and he has the judgment of his peers; and there is nought to make him afraid, so long as he respects the rights of his equals in the eye of the law. Would he propagate Truth?—Truth is free to combat Error. Would he propagate Error?—Error itself may stalk abroad and do her mischief and make night itself grow darker, provided Truth is left free to follow—however slowly—with her torches to light up the wreck! Why, then, should any portion of the people desire to retire in secret, and by secret means to propagate a political thought, or word, or deed, by pagate a political thought, or word, or deed, by stealth? Why band together, exclusive of others, to do som thing which all may not know of, towards some political end? If it be good, why not make the good known? Why not think it, speak it, write it, act it out, openly and aloud? Or, is it evil, which loveth darkness rather than light? When there is no necessity to justify a secret association for political ends, what else can justify it? A caucus may sit in secret to consult on the general policy of a great public party. That may be necessary or convenient; but that even is reprehensible, if carried too far. But here

that even is reprehensible, if carried too far. But here is proposed a great primary, national organization, in its inception—What? Nobody knows. To do what? Nobody knows. How organized? Nobody knows. Governed by whom? Nobody knows. How bound? By what rites? By what test oaths? With what limitations and restraints? Nobody, nobody knows!!! All we know is, that persons of foreign birth and of Catholic faith are proscribed, and so are all others who don't proscribe them at the polls. This is certainly against the spirit of Magna Charta.

Such is our condition of freedom at home, showing no necessity for such a secret organization and its antagonism to the very basis of American rights. And our comparative native and Protestant strength at home repels the plea of such necessity still more. The statistics of immigration show that from 1820 to

home repels the plea of such necessity still more. The statistics of immigration show that from 1820 to 1st January, 1853, inclusive, for 32 years and more, 3,204,848 foreigners arrived in the United States, at the average rate of 100,151 per annum; that the number of persons of foreign birth now in the United States is 2,210,839; that the number of natives, whites, is 17,737,578, and of persons whose nativity is "unknown," is 39,154. (Quere, by the by:—What will "Know-Nothings" do with the "unknown?") The number of natives to persons of foreign birth in the United States, is as 8 to 1, and the most of the latter, of course, are naturalized. In Virginia the whole number of white natives is 813,891, of persons born out of the State and in the United States, 57,502, making a total of natives of 871,393; and the number of

ring a total of natives of 871,393; and the number of persons born in foreign countries, is 22,953. So that in Virginia the number of natives is to the number of persons born in foreign countries, nearly as 38 to 1.

Again:—the churches of the United States provide accommodations for 14,234,825 votaries; the Roman Catholics for but 667,823; the number of votaries in the Protestant to the number in the Roman Catho in the United States, as 21 to 1. In Virginia the whole number is 856,436, the Roman Catholics 7,930 The number of churches in the United States is

The number of churches in the United States is 38,061, of Catholic churches 1221; more than 31 to 1 are Protestant. In Virginia the number of churches is 2333, of Catholic churches is 17, more than 140 to 1.

The whole value of church property in the United States is \$87,326,801, of Catholic church property is \$9,256,758, or 9 to 1. In Virginia the whole value of church property is \$2,856,076; of Catholic church property, \$126,100, or 22 to 1.

In the United States there are four Protestant sects, either of which is larger than the Catholics:

The Baptists provide accommodations for. 3,247,029

The Presbyterians for. 2,079,690
The Congregationalists for. 801,835 

Majority of only four Protestant sects... 9,804,250 Add the Episcopalians for................. 643,598 In Virginia there are five Protestant sects, either of which is larger than the number of Catholics in the

thodists..... Majority of free Protestant sects in Virginia, 765,426

In the United States, as.................. 21 to 1 

and Naturalized citizens were in the like majority of and Naturalized citizens were in the like majority of numbers, and of wealth, or if majorities and minorities were reversed? To retire in secret with such a majority, does it not confess to something which dare not subject itself to the scrutiny of knowledge, and would have discussion. Know Nothings of its designs and operations and ends?—Cannot the Know Nothings trust to the leading Protestant churches to defend themselves and the souls of all the saints and signers too against the influence. of all the saints, and sinners too, against the influence of Catholics? Can't they trust to the patriotism

and fraternity of matives to guard the land against immigrants? In defence of the great American Pro-testant churches, I venture to say in their behalf, that the Pope, and all his priests combined, are not more zealous and watchful in their master's work, or in the work for the mastery, than are our Episco-pal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran and Congregational clergy. They are as a whole church militant, with their armor bright: they are zealous they are jealous, they are watchful, they are organized, embodied, however divided by sectarianism, yet banded together against Papacy, and learned and active, and politic too as any protherhood of monks. They need no such political organization to defend the faith. Are they united in it? Do they favor or countenance it among their flocks? To what end? In the name of their religion, I ask them—Why not rely on God? And do the Know Nothings imagine that the pride and love of country are so dead in Native hearts, that secret organizations are necessary to beget a new-born patriotism

to protect us from foreign influence? Now, in defence of our own people, I say for them that no people upon earth are more possessed with nationality as a strong passion, than the freemen of the United States of North America. Nowhere is the fillal and domestic tie stronger, nowhere is the tie of kinship more hinding nowhere is there more amore loci—the more binding, nowhere is there more amor loci-the love of home, which is the surest foundation of the love of country-nowhere is any country's romance of history more felt, nowhere are the social relations on a better foundation, nowhere is there as clear identity of parentage and offspring, nowhere are sons and daughters so "educated to liberty," nowhere have any people such certainty of the knowledge of the reward of vigilance, nowhere have they such freedom of self-government, nowhere is there such trained batred of Kings, Lords, and aristocricies, nowhere is there more self-dependence, or more independence of the Old World or its traditions—in a word, nowhere is there a country whose people have, by birthright, a tythe of what our people have to make them love that land which is their country, and that spot which is their home! I am an American, a Virginian! Prouder than ever to have said, "I am a Roman citizen!" So far from Brother Jonathan wanting a national feeling, he is ustly suspected abroad of a little too much pride and bigotry of country. The Revolution and the last war with Great Brittain, tried us, and the late conquest of Mexico found us not wanting in the senti-mentality of nationalism. Though so young, we have already a dialect and a mannerism and our customs and our costume. A city dandy may have his coat cut in Paris, but he would fight a Frenchman in the cloth of his country as quick today, as a Marion man ever pulled the trigger of a Fower musket against a red coat Englishman in '76. And peace has tried our patriotism more than war. What people have more reason to love a country from the labor they have bestowed upon its development by the arts of industry? No; as long as the memory of George Washington lives, as long as there shall be a 22d of February and a 4th of July, as long as the everlasting mountains of this continent stand,

and our Father of Waters flows, there will be fathers to hand down the stories which make our hearts to glow, and mothers to sing "Hail Columbia" to their babes—and that song is not yet stale. There is no need to revive a sinking patriotism in the hearts of our people. And who would have them be selfish in their freedom? Freedom! Liberty! selfshand exclusive! Never; for it consumeth not in its use, but is like fire in magnifying, by imparting ts sparks and its rays of light and of heat. Is there any necessity from abroad for such secret political rganizations? Against whom, and against what is it levelled? Against foreigners by birth.

When we were as weak as three millions, we relied largely on foreigners by birth to defend us and aid us in securing independence. Now that we are

22 million strong, how is it we have become so weak in our fears as to apprehend we are to be de-prived of our liberties by foreigners? Verily, this seemeth as if Know Nothings were reversing the or-der of things, or that there is another and a dif-ferent feeling from that of the fear arising from a sense of weakness. It comes rather from a proud consciousness of over weening strength. They wax strong rather, and would kick, like the proud grown fat. It is an exclusive, if not an aristocratic feeling in the true sense, which would say to the friends of freedom born abroad: "We had need of you and were glad of your aid when we were weak, but we are now so independent of you that we are not compelled to allow you to enjoy our Republican privi-leges. We desire the exclusive use of human rights, though to deprive you of their common enjoyment vill not enrich us the more and will make you poor indeed'!" But not only is it levelled against he foreigners by birth, but against the Pope of

There was once a time when the very name of Papa frightened us as the children of a nursery. But, now, now! who can be frightened by the temporal ecclesiastical authority of Pius IX? Has he got back to Rome from his late excursion? Who are his body guards there? Have the lips of a crowned head kissed his big toe for a century? Are any so poor as to do his Italian crown any reverence? Do not two Catholic powers, France and Austria, hold all his dominion is a detestable dependency? What army, what revenue, what diplomacy, what church domination in even the Catholic courtries of the old or the new world has he? Why, the idea of the Pope's influence at this day is as preposterous as that of a gunpowder plot. I would as soon think of dreading the ghost Guy Fawkes.

No, there is no necessity, from either oppression or weakness of Protestants or natives. They are both free and strong; and do they now, because they are rich in civil and religious freedom, wish, in turn, to persecute and exclude the fallen and the down-trodden of the earth? God forbid! 2d. But there is not only no necessity for this secret political organization, but it is against the spirit of our laws and the facts of our history. Some amilies in this Republic render themselves ridiculous, and offensive too, by the vain pretentions to the exalting accidents of birth. We, in Virginia, are not seldom pointed at for our F. F. V.'s of ancestral arrogance. But, whoever thought that a preten-tion of this sort was so soon to be set up by exclusives for the Republic itself? Some of the aucient European people may boast of their "protoplasts," and of their being themselves "autochthones"—that they had fathers and mothers from near Adam, whom they can name as their first formers, and that they are of the same unmixed blood, original inhabitants of their country. But who were our protoplasts? English, Irish, Scoth, Germans, Dutch, Swedes, French, Swiss, Spanish, Italian, Ethiopian-all people of all nations, tribes, complexions, languages and religions! And who alone are "autochthones" here in North America? Why, the Indians! They are the only true natives. One thing we have, and that more distinctly than any other nation, we have our "eponymas." We can name the very hour of our "eponymas." We can name the very hour of our birth as a people. We need recur to no fable of a wolf to whelp us into existence. It may be hard to fix anno mundi, or the year of Noah's flood, or the building of Rome. Rome may have her Julian epocha, the Ethiopians their epocha of the Abyssines, the Arabians theirs of the flight of Mahomet, the Persians theirs of the coronation of Jesdegerdis: but ours dates from the Declaration of Independence among the nations of the earth, the 4th day of July A. D. 1776. As a nation we are but 78 years ofage. fany a person is now living who was alive before this nation was born. And the ancestors of this people, about two centuries only ago, where foreign-ers, every one of them coming to the shores of this country, to take it away from the Aborigines, the "antochthones," and to take possession of it by au-thority either directly or derivatively, of Papal Power. His holiness the Pope was the great grantor of fiction was a fact of the history of all our first discoveries and settlements. Foreigners in the name of the Pope and Mother Church, took possession of North America, to have and to hold the same to their heirs against the heathen forever !- And now already their descendants are for excluding foreigners and their descendants are for excluding foreigners and the Pope's followers from an equal enjoyment of the privileges of this same possession! So strange is human history. Christopher Columbus! Ferdinand and Isabella! What would they have thought of this had they foreseen it when they touched a continent and called it theirs in the name of the Holy Trinity, by authority of the keeper of the keys of Heaven and of the Great Grantor of the Empire Domain of earth? What would have become of our national titles to North Eastern and Western boundaries, but for the place of this authority, valid of old among

but for the plea of this authority, valid of old among all Christian Powers?

Following the discovery and the possession of the country by Foreigners, in virtue of Catholic majesty, came the settlements of the country by force and constraint of religious intolerance and persecution.—
Puritans, Huguenots, Cavaliers, Catholics, Quakers, all came to Western wilds, each in turn persecuted and persecuting for opinion's sake. Oppression of opinion was the most odious of the abominations of the Old World's despotism—its only glory and grace is that it made thousands of martyrs. It deluged every country, and tainted the air of every clime, and stained the robes of righteousness of every sect with blood, with the blood of every human sacrifice, which was honest and earnest in its faith, the hyby a majority of 10,447,848.

In Virginia, there are five Protestant sects, each larger than the number of Catholics in the State, and the aggregate of which exceeds the Catholics by a majority of 765,426 votaries.

Now, what has such a majority of members, and of wealth of natives and of Protestants, to fear from such minorities of Catholics and naturalized citizens? What is the necessity for this master it ajority to resort to secret organization against such a minority? I put it fairly: Would they organize at all against the Catholics and Naturalized citizens, if the Catholics liberty of conscience. Is it now proposed that we

shall go back to the deeds of the dark eges of despo-tism? That this broad land, still moccupied in more than half of its virgin soil, shall no longer be an asylum for the oppressed? That here, as elsewhere, and again, as of old, men shall be burthened by their births and chained for their opinions? I rust that a design of that intent will remain a secret

nried forever.

I have said this organization was against the spirit I have said this organization was against the spirit of our laws. Our laws sprang from the necessity of the condition of our early settlers. They brought with them from England their Penates, the household Gods of an Anglo-Saxon race, the liberties of Magna Charta, the trial by jury, the judgment of the peers, and the other muniments of human dignity and human rights secured by the first English Charta. These, foreigners brought with them from Europe, Here they found the virtues to extend these rights and their muniments. The neglect of the mother country left them self-dependent and self-reliant until they were thoroughly taught the self-reliant until they were thoroughly taught the lesson of self-government—that they could be their own sovereigns—and the very experience of despotism they had once tasted made them hate tyrants, either elective or hereditary. Their destitute and exposed condition trained them to hardy habits and cultivated in them every sterner virtue. They knew privation, fatigue, endurance, self-denial, fortitude, and were made men at arms—cautious, courageous, generous, just and trusting in God. They had to fight indians, from Phillip, on Massachusetts Bay, to Powhatan, on the river of Swans. And they had an unexplored continent to subdue, with its teen soil, its majestic forests, its towering mountain and its unequalled rivers. Above all things, they needed population, more fellow-settlers-more for eigners to immigrate, and to aid them in the task of founders of Empire set before them, to open the forests, to level the hills, and to raise up the valleys of a giant new country. Well, these foreigners did their task like men. Such a work! who can exaggerate it? They did it against all odds and in spite of European oppression. They grew and thrived, until they were rich enough to be taxed. They were told taxation was no tyranny. But these for-eigners gave the world a new truth of freedom.— Taxation without representation, was tyranny.—
The attempt to impose it upon them, the least mite of it, made them resolve: "that they would give lions for defence but not a cent for tribute."-That resolve drove them to the necessity of war, and they, Foreigners, Protestants, Catholics and all, took the dire alternative, united as a band of brothers, and declared their dependence upon God alone. And they entered to the world a complaint of grievances—a Declaration of Independence! This was pretty well to show whether foreigners, of any and all religions, just fresh from Europe, could be trust-ed on the side of America and liberty. One of the

first of their complaints was:

"He (George III.) has endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, reng to pass others to encourage their emigration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropri-There is the proof that they valued the naturalization of foreigners and the immigration of for-

eigners hither, and that they desired appropriations, new appropriations of land, for immigrants.

Another complaint was, that they had appealed in vain to "British brethren." They said: "We have appealed to their Native justice and animity; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, &c. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

There is proof, too, that Nativism can't always be relied on to help one's own countrymen, and that brethren, and kindred, and consanguinity, will fail a whole people in trouble, just as kinship too often fails families and individuals in the trials of

"And," lastly, "for the support of this Declara-tion, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our ives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." There was Tolerance, there was a firm reliance the same one God; there was mutuality of pledge, each to the other, at one altar, and there was a common stake of sacrifice—"lives, fortunes and honor." And who were they? There were Hancock the Puritan, Penn the Quaker, Rutledge the Huguenot, Carroll the Catholic, Lee the Cavalier, Jefferson the Free Thinker. These, representatives of all the signers, and the signers, representatives

of all the people of all the colonies. Oh! my countrymen, did not that "pledge" bind them and us, their heirs, forever to Faith and Hope in God and to Charity for each other—to Tolerance in Religion, and to "mutuality" in Political Freedom? . Down, down with any organization, then, which "denounces" a "separation" between Protest-ant Virginia and Catholic Maryland—between the children of Catholic Carroll and of Protestant George Wythe. Their names stand together among "the signatures," and I will redeem their "mutual" pledges with my "life," my "fortune," and my "sa-cred honor," "so far as in me lies—So help me Almighty God !" I think that here is proof enough that "foreign

ers" and Catholics both entered as material elements into our Americanism. But before the 4th day of July there were laws passed of the highest authority, to which this secret organization is opposed. On the 12th of June, '76, the convention of Virginia passed a "Declaration of Rights." Its 4th section declares: "that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of Magistrate, Legislator or

Judge to be hereditary."

Now, does the Know Nothing organi claim for the "Native born" "set of men" to be entitled to exclusive privileges from the community as against Naturalized and Catholic citizens; and thus, by virtue of birth, to inherit the right of election to the offices of Magistrate, Legislator or Judge, which are not descendible? They set up no such claim for the indivinal person native born, but they do set up a quality for Nativity, to which, and to

which aloue, they claim, pertains the privileges of eligibility to effices.

Again:—Does this organization not violate the 7th section of this declaration of rights, which for-7th section of this declaration of rights, which for-bids "all power of suspending laws, or the execu-tion of laws, by any authority without consent of the representatives of the people, as injurious to their rights, and which ought not to be exercised?" When the laws say and the representatives of the people say, that Catholics and naturalized citizens shall be tolerated and allowed to enjoy the privileges of citizenship, and eligibility to office, have they not organized a secret power to suspend these laws and to prevent the execution of them, by their sole authority, without consent of the representa-tives of the people? This declaration denounces it as injurious to the rights of the people and as a power which ought not to be exercised. Again:-Does not this organization annul that part of the 8th section of this declaration, which says :- " That no man shall be deprived of his liberty, except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers?" This don't apply alone to personal liberty, the freedom of the body from prison, but no man shall be deprived of his franchises of any sort, of his liberty in its largest sense, except by the law of the land or the indgment of his peers.

the trial by jury. Has, then, a private and secret tribunal a right to impose qualifications for office, and to enforce their laws by test oaths, so as to deprive any man of his liberty to be elect Again —Is this organization not an Imperium in Imperio against the 14th section of this declaration which says:—"That the peop'e have a right to uni-form government, and, therefore, that no govern-ment separated from or independent of the government of Virginia, ought to be erected or establishe within the limits thereof." It is not a government but does it not, will it not, politically govern the portion of the people belonging to it, differently from what the portion of the people not belonging to it, are governed by the laws of Virginia? Again:—It does not adhere to the "justice and moderation" inculcated in the 15th section of the declaration. And lastly, it avowedly opposes the 16th section, which declares, "that religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice christian forbearance, love and charity towards each other."

But this organization not only contravenes the rules of our Declaration of Independence and Rights, but it is in the face of a positive and perrules of our Declaration of Independence and Rights, but it is in the face of a positive and perpetual statute, now made a part of our organic law by the new Constitution—the Act of Religious Freedom, passed the 16th of December, 1785.—Against this law, this Know Nothing order attacks the freedom of the mind, by imposing "civil incapacitations;" it thus "tends to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness;" it "attempts to punish one-religion and to propagate another 'by coercion on both body and mind;'" it "assumes dominion over the faith of others;" it "sets up its own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible;" it makes our "civil rights to have a dependence on our religious opinions;" it "deprives citizens of their natural rights, by proscribing them as unworthy the public confidence, by laying upon them an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless they profess or renounce this or that religious opinion;" "it tends to corrupt the principles of that religion it is meant to encourage, by hribing with a monopoly of worldly honors and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it;" it lacks confidence in Truth, which "is great and will prevail," if left to herself; that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to Error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weap-

ons, free argument and debate; it withdraws errors from free argument and debate, and hides them in secret, where they become dangerous, because it is not permitted freely to contradict them.

Let it not be said that this is a restraining statute

upon government, and is a prohibition to "legisla tors and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical." they even are restrained by this law a fortiori, every private organization, or order, or individual, is restrained. The Know Nothings will hardly pretend to the power to do what the Government is egislators, and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, lare not do. If such be their pretension they claim to be above the law or to set up a higher lawthen, sic volo, to compel a man to frequent or support any religious worship, and to enforce, re-strain, molest, or burthen him, or "to make him to suffer" on account of his religious opinions or belief; or to deprive men of their freedom to profess, and by argument to maintain their opinions in matters of religion, and to make the same diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities. No, when our Con-stitutions forbid the legislators to exercise a power, they intend that no such power shall be exercised

by any one.

Not only is the law of Virginia thus liberal as to Religion, but also as to Naturalization, So far as "Know-Nothingism" opposes our natural ization laws, it is not only against our a stute policy, but against Americanism itself. In this it is especially Anti-American. One of the best fruits of the American Revolution was to establish, for the first time in the world, the human right of Expatriation. Prior to our separate existence as a nation of the earth, the despotisms of the old world had made a law unto themselves, whereby they could hold forever in chains those of mankind who were so unfortunate as to be born their subjects. In respect to birthright and the right of expatriation, and the duty of Allegiance and Protection, and the law of Trea-son, crowned heads held to the ancient dogma:— Once a citizen always a citizen." If a man was so niserable as to be born the slave of a tyrant, he must emain his slave forever. He could never renounce his ill-fated birthright-could never expatriate himself to seek for a better country—and could never ferswear the allegiance which bound him to his chains. He might emigrate, might take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, might cross seas and continents, and put oceans, and rivers, and lakes, and mountains between nim and the throne in the shadow of which he was born, and he would still "but drag a lengthening chain." Still the Despotism might pursue him, find and bind him as a subject slave. If America beck-oned to him to fly to her for freedom, and to give her the cunning and the strength of his right arm to help to ameliorate her huge proportions and to work out her grand destiny, the Tyrant had to be asked ont her grand destiny, the Tyrant had to be asked for passports and permission to expatriate. But they came—lol they came! Our laws encouraged them to come. Before '76, Virginia and all the Colonies encouraged immigration. It was a necessity as well as a policy of the whole country. Early in the Revolution the King's forces hung some of the best blood of the Colonies under the maxim, "Once a citien always a citizen," They were traitors if found ighting for us, because they were once subjects.— Washington was obliged to hold hostages, to prevent the application of this barbarous doc tyranny. At last our struggle ended, and our indendence was recognized. George III was compelled to renounce our allegiance to him, though we were born his subjects. But still, when we came to our separate existence, we were called on to recognize the same odious maxim, still adhered to by the Despots of Europe. "Once a citizen always a citizen."bjects were still told that they should not expariate themselves, and America was warned that she should not naturalize them without the consent of their Monarch masters. Spurning this dogma, and the Tyrants who boasted the power to enforce it, the 4th power which the Convention of 1787, that formed our blessed Constitution, enumerated, is: " The Congress shall have power to establish an Uniform ule of Naturalization."

The meaning of this was, to say by public law to all Europe, and her combined courts, "Your dogma, once a citizen always a citizen," shall cease forever as to the United States of North America. We need population to smooth our rough places, and to make our crooked places straight; but above and beyond that policy, we are, with the help of God, resolved, that this new and giant land shall be one vast asylum for the oppressed of every other land, now and forever? That is my reading of our law of liberty. Those born in bondage might raise their eyes up in hope of a better country! They might and should, if they would, expatriate themselves, fly from slavery and chains, and come!—Ho, every one of them, come to our country and be free with us! They might forswear their allegiance to despots and should be allowed here to take an oath to Liberty and her flag and her freedom, and they should not be pursued and punished as traitors. When they came and swore that our country should be their country, we would swear to protect them as if in the country born, as if natives-i.e. as naturalized citizens, and they should be our citizens and be entitled to our protection.-And this was in conformity to the only true idea of "Naturalization," which, according to its legal as well as its etymological sense, means 'when one who is an alien, is made a natural subject by act of law and

consent of the sovereign power of the State." The consent of our sovereign power is written in the Con-stitution of the United States, and Congress at an early day after its adoption, passed acts of Naturalization. The leading statute is that of April 14th, 1802. It provided, that any alien being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the Inited States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:

1st. That he shall have declared on oath or affirmation before the Supreme, Superior, District or Circuit Court of some one of the States or of the territorial districts of the United States, or a Circuit or District Court of the United States, three years (two years by act of May, 1824,) at least before his admission, that it was his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the United States; and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, whereof such alien may, at the time, be a citizen or subject.

2d. That he shall, at the time of his application to

be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will sup-port the Constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, State or severeignty, whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the Clerk of

3d. That the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or territory where such court is at the time held, one year at least; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction, that during that time he has behaved as a man of a good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same: Provided, That the oath of the applicant shall in no case be allowed to prove his residence.

4th. That in case the alien applying to be admitted to citizenship shall have been any harditary.

ted to citizenship shall have borne any hereditary title or been of any of the orders of nobility in the kingdom or State from which he came, he shall, in addition to the above requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order of nobility in the court to which his application shall be made, which renunciation shall be recorded in the said court:— Provided, That no alien who shall be a native, citizen, denizen or subject of any country, State or so-vereign, with whom the United States shall be at war at the time of his application, shall then be admitted to be a citizen of the United States.

The act has other provisions, and has since been nodified from time to time. This statute had not operated a legal life time before Great Britain again asserted the dogma: "Once a citizen, always a citiasserted the dogma: "Once a citizen, always a citizen!" The base and cowardly attack of the Leopard on the Chesapeake, at the mouth of this very bay, in sight of the Virginia shore, was made upon the claim of right to seize British born subjects from on board our man-of-war. The Star-Spangled Banner was struck that day for the last time to the d maxim of tyranny:-"Once a citizen always a citizen." It must not be forgotten that it was upon this doctrine of despots that the Right of Search was founded. They arrogated to themselves the prerogative to search our decks on the high seas and to seize those of our crews who were born in British dominions. In 1812, we declared the last war.—
For what? For "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." That is, for the right of our Naturalized-citizen-sailers to sail on the high seas, and to trade abroad free from search and seizure. They had been required to "renounce and adjure" all "allegiance and fidelity" to any other country, state or sovereign, and particularly to the country, state or sovereign, and particularly to the country, state or sovereign, and particularly to the country. ty" to any other country, state or sovereign, and particularly to the country, state or sovereignty under which they have been natives or citizens, and we had reciprocally undertaken to protect them in consideration of their oaths of allegiance and fidelity to the United States. How protect them? By enabling them to fulfil their obligations to us of allegiance and fidelity, by making them free to fight for our flag, and free in every sense, just as if they had been born in our country. Fight for us they did; naturalized, and those not naturalized, were of our crews. They fought in every sea for the flag which threw protection over them, from the first gun of the Constitution frigate to the last gun of the boats on Lake

Pontchartrain, in every battle where

"Cannons' mouths were each other greeting,
And yard arm was with yard arm meeting."

The war sealed in the blood of dead and living heroes the eternal, American principle:—"The right of expatriation, the right and duty of naturalization of expatriation, the right and duty of naturalization—the right to fly from tyranny to the flag of freedom, and the reciprocal duties of allegiance and protection." And does a party—an order or what not, calling itself an American party, now oppose and call upon me to oppose these great American truths, and to put America in the wrong for declaring and fighting the last war of independence against Great italn? Never! I would as soon go back to waling in the mire of European serfdom. I won't

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do it. I can't do it. No; I will he down and rise up. Native American, for and not against these imperishable American truths. Nor will any true American who understands what Americanism is do otherwise

Who inderstands what remercialism is do country.—
I put a case:
A Prussian born subject came to this country.—
He complied with our naturalization laws in all respects of notice of intention, residence, onto of allegance and proof of good moral character. He remaine continuously in the United States the full period of five years. When he had fully filled the measure of heavest item and was consummately a naturalized city. years. When he had fully filled the measure of h probation and was consummately a naturalized cit zen of the United States, he then, and not until the returned to Prussia to visit an aged father. He wis immediately, on his return, seized and forced in the Landwehr, or militia system of Prussia, under the maxim: "Once a citizen, always a citizen P-There he is forced to do service to the King of Prussia at this very late hour. He applies for Protectio to the United States: Would the Know-Nothing interpose in his behalf or not? Look at the principles involved. We, by our laws, encouraged him to ples involved. We, by our laws, encouraged him to come to our country, and here he was allowed to be-come naturalized, and to that end required to recome naturalized, and to that end required to renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to the
King of Prussia, and to swear allegiance and fidelity
to the United States. The King of Prussia now
claims no legal forfeiture from him—he punishes him
for no crime—he claims of him no legal debt—he
claims alone that very allegiance and fidelity, which
we required the man to abjure and renounce. Not
only so, but he hinders the man from returning to
the United States and from discharging the allegiance and fidelity we required him to swear to the
United States. The King of Prussia says he should
do him service for seven years, for this was what he
was born to perform; his obligations were due to
him first, and his laws were first binding him. The
United States say, true he was born under your laws, nim first, and his laws were first binding him. The United States say, true he was born under your laws, but he had a right to expatriate himself; he owed allegiance first to you; but he had a right to forswear it and to swear allegiance to us; your laws first applied, but this is a case of political obligation, not of legal obligation; it is not for any crime or debt you claim to bind him, but it is for allegiance; and the claim to bind him, but it is for allegiance; and the claim you set up to his services on the ground of his political obligation, his allegiance to you, which we allowed him to abjure and renounce, is inconsistent with his political obligation, his allegiance, which we required him to swear to the United States; he has sworn fidelity to us, and we have, by our laws, pledged protection to him. Such is the issue. Now, with which will the Know-Nothing take sides?—With the King of Prussia against our naturalized citizen and against America, or with America and our naturalized citizen and against America, or with America and our naturalized citizen? Mark, now, Know-Nothingism is opposed to all Foreign Influence—against American Institutions. The King of Prussia is a pretty potent Foreign Influence—be was one of the Holy Alliance of Crowned Heads. Will they take part with him, and not protect the citizen? Then they will aid a Foreign Influence against our laws! Will they take sides with our naturalized citizen? If so, then upon what grounds? Now, they must have a then upon what grounds? Now, they must have a good cause of interposition to justify us against all the received dogmas of European despotism.

Don't they see, can't they perceive, that they have no other grounds than those I have urged? He is our citizen, nationalized, owing us allegiance and we owing him protection. And if we owe him protection abroad because of his ground legislance to receive the strength of the strength o

tion abroad, because of his sworn allegiance to us as a naturalized citizen, what then can deprive him of his privileges at home among us when he returns? If he be a citizen at all, he must be allowed the pri-vileges of citizenship, or he will not be the equal of his fellow-citizens. And must not Know-Nothingism strike at the very equality of citizenship, or al-low him to enjoy all its lawful privileges? If Ca-tholics and naturalized citizens are to be citizens and yet to be proscribed from office, they must be ra as an inferior class—ar excluded class of citizens Will it be said that the law will not make this distinction? Then are we to understand that Know-Nothings would not make them unequal by law?— Nothings would not make them unequal by law?—
If not by law, how can they pretend to make them
unequal by their secret order, without law and
against law? For them, by secret combination, to
make them unequal, to impose a burthen or restriction upon their privileges which the law does not, is
to set themselves up above the law and to superceda
by private and secret authority, intangible and irresponsible, the rule of public, political right. Indeed
is this not the very essence of the "Higher Law" doctrine? It cannot be said to be legitimate uphlic and trine? It cannot be said to be legitimate public sentiment and the action of its authority. Public sentiment timent and the action of its authority. Public sentiment, proper, is a concurrence of the common mind in some conclusion, conviction, opinion, taste or action in respect to persons or things subject to its public notice. It will, and it must control the minds and actions of men, by public and conventional opinions. Count Mole said that in France it was stronger than statutes. It is so here. That it is which should decide at the polls of a Republic. But, here is a secret sentiment, which may be so organized as to contradict the public sentiment. Candidate A. may be a native and a Protestant, and may concur with the community, if it be a Know-Nothing community, on every other subject, except that of proscribing Catholics and naturalized citizens; and candidate B. may concur with the community on the subdidate B. may concur with the community on the sub-fect of this proscription alone, and upon no other sub-ject; and, yet, the Know-Nothings might elect B. by their secret sentiment against the public sentiment. Thus it attacks not only American doctrines of expatriation, allegiance and protection, but the equality of citizenship, and the authority of pub-lic sentiment. In the affair of Koszta, how did our blood rush to his rescue? Did the Know-Nothing side with him and Mr. Marcy or with man and Austria? If with Koszta, why?-Let them ask themselves for the rationale, and see if it can in reason abide with their orders. There is no middle ground in respect to naturalization.— We must either have naturalization laws and let We must either have naturalization laws and let foreigners become citizens, on equal terms of capacities and privileges, or we must exclude them altogether. If we abolish naturalization laws, we return to the European dogma: "Once a citizen, always a citizen." If we let foreigners be naturalized and don't extend to them equality of privileges, we set up classes and diatinctions of persons wholly opposed to Republicanism. We will, as Rome did, her a citizens who may be senared. The three distances who may be senared. have citizens who may be scourged. The three alternatives are presented—Our present policy, liberal and just, and tolerant and equal; or the European policy of holding the nose of native-born slaves to the grind-stone of tyranny all their lives; or, odious distinctions of citizenship tending to so-cial and political aristocracy. I am for the present

laws of naturalization. As to religion, the Constitution of the United As to religion, the Constitution of the United States, art. 6th, sec. 3, especially provides that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States. The State of Virginia has, from her earliest history, passed the most liberal laws, not only towards naturalization, but towards foreigners. But I have said enough to show the spirit of American laws and the true reason of American laws. and the true sense of American maxims. 3d. Know No.hingism is against the spirit of the Reformation and of Protestantism? What was there to Reform?

Let the most bigoted Protestant enumerate what he defines to have been the abomination of the Church of Rome. What would he say were the worst? The secrets of Jesuitism, of the Auto da fe, of the Monsecrets of Jesuitism, of the Auto da fe, of the Monasteries and of the Nunneries. The private Penalties
of the Inquisition's Scavenger's daughter." Proscription, Persecution, Bigotry, Intolerance, Shutting up
of the Book of the Word. And do Protestants now
mean to out-Jesuit the Jesuits? Do they mean to
strike and not be seen? To be felt and not be heard? To put a shudder upon humanity by the Masks of Mutes? Will they wear the Monkish cowle?— Will they inflict penalties at the polls without reasoning together with their fellows at the hustings? Will they proscribe? Persecute? Will they bloat up themselves in that bigotry which would burn non-conformists? Will they not tolerate freedom of conscience, but doom dissenters, in secret conclave, to a forfeiture of civil privileges for a religious difference? Will they not translate the Scripture of their Faith? Will they visit us with Dark anterns and execute us by signs, and test oaths, and

antism! forbid it! Protestantism! forbid it!
If anything was ever open, fair and free—if anything was ever blatant even—it was the Reformation. To quote from a mighty British pen: "It gave a mighty impulse and increased activity to thought and enquiry, agitated the inert mass of accumulated prejudices throughout Europe. The effect of the concussion was general, but the shock was material in this country." (England). It toppled of the concussion was general, but the shock was greatest in this country" (England.) It toppled down the full grown intolerable abuses of centuries at a blow; heaved the ground from under the feet of bigoted faith and slavish obedience; and the roar and dashing of opinions, loosened from their accustomed hold, might be heard like the noise of an angry.sea, and has never yet subsided. Germany first broke the spell of misbegotten fear, and gave the watchword; but England joined the shout, and echoed it back, with her island voice, from her thousand cliffs and craggy shores, in a longer and a louder strain. With that cry the genius of Great Britain rose, and threw down the gauntlet to the nations. There was a mighty fermentation; the waters were out; public opinion was in a state of projection; Liberty was held out to all to think and speak the truth; Men's brains were busy; their spirits stirring; their hearts full; and their hands not idle.—
Their eyes were open to expect the greatest things, ring; their hearts full; and their hands not idle.—
Their eyes were open to expect the greatest things, and their ears burn with curiosity and zeal to know the truth, that the truth might make them free. The death blow which had been struck at scarlet vice and bloated hypocrisy, loosened tongues, and made the talismans and love tokens of Popish superstitions with which she had beguiled her followers and committed abominations with the people, fall harmless from their necks."

The translation of the Pible was the chief

The translation of the Bible was the chief eng The translation of the Bible was the chain the great work. It threw open, by a sect the rich treasures of religion and moralithad then been locked up as in a shrine. It the visions of the Prophets, and conveyed sons of inspired teachers to the meanest of I It gave them a common interest in a comm

and the most daring intrepidity in maintaining it. Religious controversy sharpens the understanding by the subtlety and remoteness of the topics it discusses, and braces the will be their in the subtlety and the subtlety and braces the will be their in the subtlety and the subtlety an races the will be their infinite importance. We perceive in the history of this period a persons, mesculine intellect. No levity, no feebleral character. But there is a gravity approaching to piety, a seriousness of impression, a conscientious severity of argument, an habitual fer-vor of enthusiasm in their method of handling every subject. The debates of the schoolmen were sharp ad subtle enough; but they wanted interest and randeur, and were besides confined to a few. They at the Bible was thrown open to all ranks and con-litions "to own and read," with its wonderful table contents, from Genesis to the Revelations. Every illage in England would present the scene so well escribed in Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night." low unlike this agitation, this shock, this angry is fermentation, this shout and its echoes, his impulse and activity, this concussion, this genfect, this blow, this earthquake, this roar and this longer and londer strain, this public this liberty to all to think and speak the th, this stirring of spirits, this opening of eves, this zeal TO KNOW—not nothing—but the truth, that the truth night make them free. How unlike to this is Know Nothing is setting and brouding In secret to proscribe Catholi's and naturalized citens! Protestantism processed against secreey, it otested against shuffing out the light of truth, it otested against prescription, bigotry and intolerance. It loosened all ton, ues and fought the owls and bats of night with the light of meridian day. The argument of Know Nothings is the argument of lence. The or or ignores all knowledge. And its excluding Catholics and naturalized citizens. It must proscribe Natives and Protestants both, who ill not consent to unite in proscribing Catholics and naturalized citizens. Nor is that all; it must not only apply to birth and religion, it must necessarily extend itself to the business of life as well as to political preferments. The instances have already occurred. Schoolmistresses have been dis-

missed from schools in Philadelphia, and carpenters from a building in Cincinnati. 4th. It is not only opposed to the Reformation and Protestantism, but it is opposed to the Paith, Hope and Charity of the Gospel. Never was any triumph more complete than that of the open conflict of Protestants against the Pope and Priestcraft. They did not oppose proscription because it was a policy of Catholics; but they opposed Catholics because they employed proscription. Proscription, not Catholics, was the odium to them. Here, now, is Know-Nothlingism combatting proscription and exclusiveness with pros-ription and exclusiveness, secrecy with secreer, Jesuitism with Jesuitism. American example, had begun its march throughout the earth. It trusted in the power of truth, had faith In Christian love and charity, and in the certainty that God would decide the contest. Here, now, is an Order proposing to destroy the effect of our moral example. The Pore himself would soon be obliged, by our moral suasion, to yield to Protestants in Catholic countries their privileges of worship and rites of burial. But, no, the proposition new is, "to fight the Devil with fire," and to proscribe and exclude because they proscribe and exclude. And they take up the weapons of Popery without knowing how to wield them half so cumningly as the Catholics do. The Popish Priests are rejuced to see them giving countenance to their example, and expect to

make capital and will make capital out of this step-

backwards from the progress of the Reformation.— Protestantism has lost nothing by toleration, but may lose much by proscription.

5th. It is against the peace and purity of the Protestant Churches and in aid of Priesteraft within their folds, to secretly organize Orders for religions combined with political ends. The world-I mean the sinner's world-will be set at war with the sects who unite in this crusade against tolerance and freedom of conscience and of speech. Christ's Kingdom have the Protestant any more than the Catholic Churches attempt to influence political elections, le among themselves and with each other. Peace is the fruit of righteousness, and righteousness and peace must flee away together from a fierce worldly war for secular power. And the churches must be corrupted, too, as evil passions, hatred and jealousy, Jesus." Protestant Priestcraft is consin germain to Catholic; and where is this to end but in giving to our Protestant Priests-the worst of them, I meansuch as will "put on the livery of Heaven to serve the Davil in"-a control of political power, and thus to bring about the worst union which could be devised, of Church and State? The State will prostitute and corrupt any Church, and any Church will enslave any State. Corrupt our Protestant Priests as the Catholics have been; with temporal and political power, and they will be of the same "old leaven" the same old beast-the same old ox going about with straw in his mouth! And where will the war

of sects end? When the Protestant Priests have gotten the power, which of their sects is to prevail? The Catholics proscribed, which denomination next is to fall? The Episcopal Church, my mother Church, is denounced by some as the bastard daughter of the whore of Rome. Is she next to be put upon the list of proscription? And when she is excluded, how are the Predestinarians and Armenians to agree among themselves? Which is to put up the Governor for Virginia or the President for the United States? Which is to have the offices, and how is division to be made of the spoils? Sir, this secret association, founded on proscription and intolerance, must end in nothing short of corruption and persecution of all sects and in a civil war against the domination of Priestcraft, Protestant or Catholic! Indeed, is it so, already, that a real reason for this SE-CRECY is that the Priests, who have a zeal without knowledge against the Pope, are unwilling to be seen in their union with this dark lantern movement!— Woe, woe! to the hypocrite who leaves the work of his Master, the Prince of Peace, the Great High Priest after the order of Melchisedeck, for a worldly work like this. 6th. It is against free Civil Government, by instituting a secret oligarchy, beyond the reach of popular and public scrutiny, and supported by blind in-struments of tyranny, bound by test oaths. If the ths and proceedings of induction of members pub-

lished be true, they bind the noviciates from the start to a passive obedience but to one law, the order of erance and proscription. Men are led to them by a burning curiosity to know that they are to Know Nothing! The novelty of admission beguiles them into adherence. They assemble to take oaths and promise to obey. To obey whom? Do the masses, will the masses, is it intended that the massand promise to obey. To obey whom? Do the masses, will the masses, is it intended that the masses, will the masses, is it intended that the masses the central seat of the Veiled Prophet? In New. York? New England? or Old England? Who knows that Know-Nothingism is not influenced by a cabal abroad-by a Foreign influence? Whence passes the sign? of course from a common centre somewhere. Is that centre in Virginia, for the orders here? If not, is it not alarming that our people in this State are to be swerved by a sign from somewhere, anywhere else, to go for this or that side of a cause, for this or that candidate for election? Those orders must have degrees; the degrees are higher and lower, of course, and the higher must prescribe the rule to govern. Each degree must have its higher officers. and all the orders must be subject to some one. Now, how many persons constitute the select few of the highest functionaries, no body knows. Nobody knows who they are, where they are, or how many of them there are. They exist somewhere in the dark. Their blows can't be guarded against, for they strike, not like freemen bold, bravely, for rights, but un-seen, and to make conquest of rights. Their adherents are sworn to secrecy and obey. They maguify their numbers and influence by the very mystery of their organization, and the timid and time-serving fly to them for fear of proscription, or for hope of reward. They quietly warn friends not to stand in the way of their axe, and friends begin to apprehend that it is time to save themselves by Knowing No-thing. They threaten their enemies, and some of their enemies skulk from fear of offending them .-They alarm a nation, and a nation, with its political and church parties, gives them at once consideration and respect as a power to be dreaded or courted .-Thus, in a night, as it were, has an oligarchy grown up in secret to control our liberties, to dictate to parestablishing presses too, but we cannot define from their positions a single principle ties, to guide elections, and to pass laws. They are -Nothings may not disown and disavow. The Prophet of Khorassan never gave out words more cabalistic-words to catch by sounds, and sounding the very opposite of what they really mean. When they have men's fears, curiosity, hopes, the people's voices, the ballot boxes, the press, at their command -how long will our minds be free, or persons safe, or property secure?—how long will stand the pillars of freedom of speech and of the pen, when liberty of conscience is gone and birth is made to "make the

human rights well enough to protect them. 7th. It is opposed to our progress as a nation. No new acquisitions can ever be made by purchase or conquest, if foreigners or Catholics are in the boundaries of the acquired countries; for, surely we would not seek to take jurisdiction over them; to make them slaves; to raise up a distinct class of persons to be excluded from the privileges of a Republic. If not for their own sakes, for the sake of the Republic we would save ourselves from this example. As early as 1787, we established a great land ordi-

man?" He is a dastard, indeed, who fears to oppose

an oligarchy or secret cabal like this, and loves not

nance. The most perfect system-of eminent domain, of proprietary titles, and of territorial settlements, which the world had ever beheld to bless the homeless children of men. It had the very housewarming of hospitality in it. It wielded the logwood axe, and cleared a continent of forests. It made an exodus in the Old World, and dotted the new with log-cabins, around the hearths of which the tears of the aged and oppressed were wiped away, and cherub children were oppressed were wiped away, and cherub children were born to liberty, and sangits songs and have grown up in its strength and might and majesty. It brought together foreigners of every country and clime—immigrants from Europe of every language and religion, and its most wonderful effect has been to assimilate all races. Irish and German, English and French, Scotch and Spaniard, have met on the Western prairies, in the western woods, and have peopled villages and towns and cities—queen cities, rivalling the marts of eastern commerce; and the Tcutonic and Celtic and Anglo-Saxon races have in a day mingled into one undistinguishable mass—and that one is American!" American in every sense and in every feeling, in every instinct, and in every impulse of American patriotism. The raw German's ambition is first to acquire land enough upon which to send word back to the Baron he left behind him, that he does not envy him his principality!

Tevolutions must go backward, and the sky must fall and catch Know Nothings, before the times of Revelations are out, and the Pope catches "Uncle Sam."

No, no, no—fhere is not a reason in all these complaints, which is not satisfied by our laws as they exist, and not an error, which may not be corrected by the proper application of the lawful authority at our command, without resorting to the extraordinary, extrajudical, revolutionary, and anti-American plan of a secret society of intolerance and proscription.

I belong to ackward, and the sky must fall and catch Know Nothings, before the times of Revelations are out, and the Pope catches "Uncle Sam."

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I belong to ack to the Baron he left behind him,

that "This is a free country." The children of all are crossed in blood, in the first generation, so that ethnology can't tell of what parentage they are they all become brother and sister Jonathans—Jonathan indifference; or, if there were, it is a relaxin the intense activity which gives a tone to
all character. But there is a gravity apto establish schools and colleges and rear orators sages and statesmen for the Senate-Jopathans to take a true heart aim with the rifle at any foe-who

dares to invade a common country—Jonathans to carry conquest of liberty to other lands, until the whole earth shall be filled with the glory of Americanism! As in the colonies, as in the last war, so have foreigners and immigrants of every religion and tongue, contributed to build up the temple of American law and liberty, until its spire reaches to Heaven, whilst its shadow rests on earth! If there has been a Turnpike road to be besten out of the rocky metal, or a Canal to be dug, foreigners and immigrants have been armed with the mattock and the spade; and, if a buttle on sea or land had to be fought, foreigners and immigrants have been armed with the masket and the blade. So have foreigners and immigrants proved that their influence has not immigrant the grains. that their influence has not impaired the genins or the grace, or gladness, or glory of American Insti-tutions. At no time have they warred upon our re-ligion in the West, and they have been at peace among themselves. The Pope has lost more than he has gained of proselytes by the Catholies coming he.e. No proscription but one has ever disturbed the religious tolerance of the West, and that one was to drive out the religion of an impostor which struck at every social relation surrounding it. If Know Nothings may tolerate Mormons, I can't see why they leave them to their religious liberty and select the very mother church of Protestantism itself for persecution and proscription. But the West, I repeat, made up of foreigners and immigrants of every religion and tongue, the West is as pu ely patriotic, as truly American, as genuinely Jonathan, as any people who can claim our nationality. Now, is not here proof in war and in peace that the apprehension of foreign influence, brought here by ham grants, is not only groundless but contradicted by the facts of our settlements and developments? Did a nation ever so grow as we have done under land ordinances and our laws of usturalization? They liave not made Aristocracies, but Sovereigns and Sovereignties of the people of the West. They have strengthened the stakes of our dominion and multiplied the sons and daughters of America so that now she can muster an army, and maintain it too, outing " a host of freedom which is the host of God!"

numbering the strength of any invaders, and mak-Now, shall all this policy and its proud and hap py fruits be cast aside for a contracted and selfish scheme of intolerance and exclusion? Shall the unnumbered sections of our public lands be fenced in against immigrants? Shall hospitality be denied to foreign settlers? Shall no asylum be left open to the poor and the oppressed of Europe? Shall the clearing of our lands be stopped? Shall population be arrested? Shall progress be made to stand still? Are we surfeited with prosperity? Shall no more territory be acquired? Shall Bermuda be left a mare clausum of the Gulf of Mexico, and Januaica, a Key of South American conquest and acqui sition, in the hands of England; Cuba, a depot of domination over the mouth of the Mississippi, in the hands of Spain, just strong enough to keep it from us for some strong maritime power to seize whenever they will conquer or force a purchase; Central Amerin the gate-way of commerce between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions—lest foreigners be let in among us, and Catholics come to participate in our privileges? Verily this is a strange way to help American institutions and to promote American progress. No, we have institutions which can emace a world, all mankind with all their opinions, judices and passions, however diverse and clash-, provided we adhere to the law of christian charity and of free Toleration. But the moment we dis-pense with these laws the pride and progress and glory and good of American institutions will cease is not of this world, and freemen will not submit to | forever, and the memory of them will but goad the affections of their mourners. Selfishness, utter selfishness alone, can enjoy these American blessings, without a struggle from without. And the churches | without desiring that all mankind shall participate from within must reach a point when they must strug- in their glorious privileges. Nothing, nothing is so soon and so certainly as secret societies, formed for proscription and intelerance, without necessity, against law, against the spirit of the Christian lie-

political and religious ends combined, founded on formation, against the wholescope of Protestantism, and ambition, and envy, and revenge, and strife arise and temptations steal away the hearts of votaries from the humble service of the "meek and lowly against the peace and purity of the Chareless; against against the peace and purity of the Churches; against free government by leading to obligarchy and a union of church and state, against human progress, against national acquisitions, against American hos pitality and comity, against Am rican maxims of expatriation, and allegiance and protection, against American settlements and land ordinances, against Americanism in every sense and shape! Lastly. What are the evils complained of to make a pretext for these innovations against American policy, as heretofore practised with so much success and such exceeding triumph? 1st. The first cause, most prominent, is that the Native and Protestant feeling has been exasperated

by the course pursued by both political parties, in the last several Presidential campaigns; they have cajoled and "honey-fuggled" with both Catholics and foreigners by Lirth, naturalized and unnaturalized, ad hauseam, Foreigners and Catholics were not so much to clame for that as both parties. And take there election toys from them, and does any one suppose that they would not resort to some other humbug? Is

not another hobby now arising to put down both of these pets of parts? Is not the doukey of Know-Nothingism now kicking its heels at the lap-dogs of the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent," for the fondlings and pettings of political

2d. Both parcies have violated the election laws and laws of naturalization, in rushing green emigrants, just from on ship-board, up to the polls to

This, again, is the fault of both parties. And this is confined chiefly, if not entirely, to the cities. It don't reach to the ballot loxes of the country at large, and is not a drop in the ocean of our politi-cal influence. In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, the abuse, I venture to say, don't number, in fact, 500 votes. It is nothing everywhere else in a country of universal suffrage and of 20 millions of free people. And would perjury and fraud in elections be arrested by the attempt to exclude Catholics and Foreigners by birth from office?—or, by extending the limitation of time for naturalization? or, by repealing the naturalization laws? Either of these remedies for the error would multiply the perjuries and the frauds and the foreign votes. Then there would be a preacter of the applicant, fraud and perjury would rather be stripped of their pretexts. The foreigners would be at once exaited in their self-respect and

dignity of deportment, right would enable them to exercise the elective franchise in peace, and the country would escape the demoralization resulting from a violation of the laws and from the means employed to set at nought their force and effect. 3d. Foreigners have abused the protection of the United States abroad. If they have, it was a violation of the law. They

cannot well do it, without the want of care and vigilance in our consular and diplomatic functionaries abroad. Citizens at home abuse our protection, and they are not always punished for their crimes. 4th. Catholics, it is urged, have been combined and obeyed the signs of their Bishops and Priests in election, and have been influenced in their votes to a great extent by religious and exclusive considerations. If they have, that is one of the best reasons why Protestants should not follow their example. It is evil, and the less there is of it the better for all. Let bigotry and proscription belong to any sect rather than to Protestants. When they follow alleged Catholic examples, which they arraign, as dangerous and mischievous, then they themselves become as Catholics, according to their own opin-

ions, dangerous and mischievours.
5th. Catholics and Catholic Governments, it is nrged, have always excluded Protestants from religious and social privileges in their countries, And how much have we gained upon them by following the opposite policy? By tolerance we have grown so great as now to make them feel the necessity to respect our title to comity and right to a separate enjoyment of the privileges of Protestants. Our Government is interposing in that behalf, and I fear it will not be assisted any in its negotiations

by the attempt here to proscribe Catholics and strangers by birth, 6th. It is complained that in some instances, in New York particularly, the Catholics have been ar-rogant, exclusive and anti-republican in their at-

from them the free and open study of the word of God. How can this bigotry be subdued by bigotry, which retires itself in secrecy and proscribes all who don't proscribe Catholics? There is no homopathy in moral disease. Proscription and bigotry and secrecy must not be prescribed for the maladies of proscription bigotry, and hiding of the word! The disease would then be epidemic among Protestants, Catholics, and all. The open and lawful and liberal means for either prevention or correction of this evil are simple and efficacious if righteously.

7th. It is urged that Catholics recognize the supremacy of the Pope, and submission to Priest-craft, which might, under circumstances, be destructive of our Free Government.

Suppose that to be so, there are worse sects among us, whom Know Nothings pretend not to assail. There are the Mormon polygamists; there are the necromancers of Spiritual Rappings; and there is a sect which aspires not only to destroy Free Government, but the great globe and all that it inhabit—the millenial Millerites. And, it is about as likely that the Millerites will set the world on fire in one day, as that Popery will ever be able to break up or bow down this Republic. The Prohecies must all fail, and Christ's dominion upon earth must cease, and printing presses and telegraphs and steam must be lost to the arts, and revolutions must go backward, and the sky must fall and catch Know Nothings, before the times of Revelations are out, and the Pope catches "Uncle Sam." Suppose that to be so, there are worse secis

birth, by bartism, by intellectual belief and by education and by adoption. I am an American, in every fibre, and in every feeling an American; yet in every character, in every relation, in every sense, with all my head, and all my heart, and all my might, I protest against this secret organization of Native Americans, and of protestants to proscribe Roman Catbolics and naturalized citizens ! Now, will they proscribe me? That question weighs not a feather with

Your obedient servent,
HENRY A. WISE. Gov. Smith and Know Nothingism. The committee appointed by the Norfolk County

Democratic Meeting, some weeks ago, to address a particular enquiry to certain prominent Democrats of the State, with a view to the publication of their replies—have, unintentionally no doubt, exposed some of the gentlemen understood to have been addressed by them, to misconstruction, by failing to meet the public expectation founded on their announced purpose of publishing their responses. Of the gentlemen written to, Mr. Leake is the only one whose reply has been given to the press. Mr. Wise has lately, in a note to the Enquirer, taken occasion to state what was his answer to the enquiry. Under the circumstances we deem it proper, and due to the public, to publish the reply of Ex-Gov. Smith to whom the question was also directed-a copy of which has been placed at our disposal. Although it now appears at a comparatively late day, it will be seen by reference to the dates, that like those o the two gentlemen above named, his answer was prompt. It also, like theirs, with which it accords in its purport, goes to the full extent of the question asked, although he did not regard himself as among those described in the resolution of the meeting .-Here is the letter :- Alexandria Sentinel. WARRENTON, Oct. 3d. 1854.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 25th ult, reached me two or three days ago, when I was quite unwell. Herewith you have my reply:

In your letter you inform me that the Democratic Association of Norfolk County had adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the corresponding Secretary of this Association correspond with the prominent Democrats, who may likely become candidates for Governor, as to whether they are members of the Know Nothing Organization." In the performance of your duties you have addressed me as one of those "who may likely become candidates for Governor," and it thus becomes a duty to myself and the public to state

frankly and unreservedly the position which I have taken. Before I left California, several valued friends had kindly urged my speedy return that I might become a candidate for Governor at the approaching election. After my return it was frequently urged up-

on me; and it thus became necessary to give the subject my consideration. I could never forget that I had once been Governor of this dear old Commonwealth, under circumstances deeply gratifying to my feelings. I felt that it might be arged, with propriety and force, that I ought not to be in the way, if I could, of those who had not possessed, and yet by their distinguished ability and service, had a right to expect this great distinction. I was, moreover, in Congress, with many reasons to believe, that my kind constituents desired to continue me in their service. My course would have been obvious, but for the fact that something was due to those friends who had urged me to become a candidate, with the avowal, that their main object was to obtain for my political conduct the imprimular of popular approval. Thinking over these views, I early came to the following conclu-"That I expected tome a candidate for re-election to Congress; but it tendered the nomination for Governor, I should accept it." You will observe the difference of phraseology in relation to these offices. To the one I hold an active, but to the other a passive relation. I have often stated that I had no right to expect that the nomination for Governor, sought by so many emmently worthy men, should be tendered to me; but it so tendered, I could not hesitate to declare that I should accept it. I have i to wit, the conclusion above avowed. In conform

given to all enquiries substantially the same reply, ty with the passive character of my relation to the nomination, I have not incited a paragraph in my favor, nor by any unusual effort attempted to make friends. I have refused to revise communications intended to advance my interests; and to friends who desired to consult with me, I have said "you must follow your own, not my suggestions." And I declare in all sincerity, that there are many gentlemen in the State whose nomination would give me pleasure, and whose election I would cheerfully

Now, my dear sir, am I one of those "who may likely become candidates for Governor ?" And might I not with entire propriety here close my reply?

Ent as by so doing I might be liable to misconstruction, I will respond to the concluding, and, I
suppose, material part of your resolution, by informing you and your association that I am not a mem-

ber of "the Know-Nothing Organization." In haste, very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM SMITH. To T. TATEM, Esq.

Wm. O. Goode, of Mecklenburg. [From the Richmond Enquirer.] Vox populi, vox Dei, is an old saying. It is probable, however, that vox populi, vox veri, will never become a hackneyed phrase.

The voice of the people is not always just and true, nor ever will be in regard to the selection of men for office, while the popular mind, liable as it is to whim and caprice, is swayed by the dexterity of designing partizans. Aristides, so loyal to the cause of truth and justice, and thereby to the good of his species, as to earn the title of "the Just"—a title more durable than the material monuments of his time,-was even ostracised. In this enlightened age, ingratitude or neglect consigns the deserving patriot to the shades of retirement, and trickery or ill-di-rected admiration, in effect allots to the genuine, trusty statesman a meed but ill adapted to his mer-

I apprehend that the people are about to allow the perpetration on William O. Goode, of a wrong in not elevating him to the office of Governor-a station which his talents would grace, and to which his wise patriotism would impart additional lustre. I do esteen him the most suitable man for the office these stirring times afford.

I would not disparage the claims of others; all that has been said in commendation of gubernatorial aspirants, if distilled and concentrated upon him, would be no more than fit and appropriate enlogy. Mr. Goode, eminently qualified by long ex-perience in public life, is peculiarly suited to the present times of log-rolling and railroad progress. On improvements, he is wisely temperate and patriotically conservative. His views are enlarged and practical. He is a true and sofefriend to the State-

perfectly reliable. To the South, and especially to his State, he has given abundant evidence of his devotion. By his charming suavity and dignity of manner combined with the boldness and vigor of his opulent mind, he would adorn the station and beautify and happily illustrate the wise and fortunate appreciation of a

grateful people. To his party, his past and present orthodoxy is ample guaranty of political propriety. Though some-what Whig, I had rather see him elected, and would sooner vote for him, than any man that lives within the broad compass of the Old Dominion, the history of his distinguished career of usefulness as a public man, irrespective of party, if known to the people at large, as it would be if he was the candidate, could not fail to inspire them with respect and admiration. Would that merit could meet its reward, and the people be blessed with a Governor suited to the times—then should we see William O. Goode our next Governor.

A Contrast. The following paragraph, from the Alexandria Sentinel, presents a contrast which mightbe profit-

ably reflected upon by the Know Nothings: The most during interference in politics as yet made by the Churc, in this Country was the attempt to over-awe Congress recently made by three thousand English Clergymen. They assumed to hurl the thunders of Heaven in real Pouch state. the thunders of Heaven in real Popish style at the heads of all those Statesmen who did not subscribe to their views of governmental policy. Among these clergyman who thus dealt out ecclesiastical bulls against our regularly chosen and commissioned tempts to control the public schools, and to exclude | legislators, we believe there was no Catholic; and we think it altogether probable that a very large proportion of these same men are now banded to-gether to resist *Catholic* interference in our political affairs! If three thousand Catholic clergymen had acted as above described, even the very stones would have been exhorted to cry out against the dangerous interference; but the very men who did
it are now banding to oppose those who did not!—
"There is a shocking sight of humbug in this world,"
as a somewhat noted public character once said.

Heavy Damages. Nathan Childs, jr., of St. Louis, but formerly of Baltimore, has recovered \$2,550 damages from the Directors of the Bank of Missouri, to indemnify him for the expense he was put to a few years ago, in defending himself in a suit brought against him by the bank on a charge of embezzling \$120,-000, and of which he was acquitted. This is the second case determined in tayor of Mr. Childs, and the aggregate damages amount to \$4.910.

November County Court. Among the cases that will come before the County Court next week is that of a negro belonging to the estate of John Marker, dec'd, charged with an attempt to commit a rape upon a respectable white woman, near Russels, in this county, on the night of the 17th ult. The young woman, in company with two others, was riding in to market, when she was attecked and lifted from her horse. The others fled and the noise of their horse's hoofs in the turn of the road, together with the screams of the intended vicroad, together with the screams of the intended vic-tim, aroused the apprehensions of the negro, and he relinquished his attempt, so as to make his escape. [Winchester Republican.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This great American ex THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This great American exhibition closed its official career on Tuesday night, in the presence of some 2,000 visitors. As most of the articles that have been on exhibition since the the opening will not be removed for a month yet, the directors have determined upon admitting per-I belong to a secret society, but for no political sous for the nominal sum of 12; cents.

Clarke County. ounty, Virginia, held in Berryville on the 23d Ocober, (Court-day,) on motion of Dr. J. J. Janney, P. D. SHEPHERD, Esq., was called to the Chair, and BAALES DAVIS appointed Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting, which was to appoint delegates to attend the Convention, to be held in Staunton, on the 30th November, to nominate a candidate for Governor, Licutemant Governor, and Attorney General, to be elected at our next Gubernatorial Election.

On motion of Dr. O. R. Funsten, the Chair ap on motion of Dr. O. R. Funsten, the Chair ap-counted a committee of four, one from each Magiste-ial District in the county, viz: Dr. O. R. Funsten, from District No. 1; Dr. J. J. Janney, from District No. 2; T. P. Pendleton, from District No. 3, and N. J. Balthrope, from District No. 4; to report a list of Delegates to said Convention—which Committee re-commended twelve from each District to compose he delegation, viz:

commended twelve from each District to compose
the delegation, viz:

District No. 1—Robert A. Colston, Beverly Randolph, Buckner Ashby, Samuel Heflebower, M. R.
Feehrer, H. N. Grigsby, John Pierce, jr., E. W.
Massey, John Alexander, A. M. Earle, John W.
Sowers, James M. Hite.

District No. 2—Samuel Huyette, Leonard Jones,
John W. Luke, Jacob Enders, John Pierce, sr., Bennett Kuszell, S. J. Gant, John B. Carter, Joseph K.
Carter, George H. Isler, Martin Gant, John Gruber,
District No. 3—Francis McCornick, Edward
McCormick, Emanuel Showers, sr., Geo. W. Bradfield, Alfred Castleman, P. D. Shepherd, Hanson
Elliott, Squire Bell, Nelson Collins, Capt. Beevers,
Moses Miley, S. D. Castleman
District No. 4—William Taylor, Wm. H. Jones,
John Morgan, O. McCormick, William Johnston,
Robert Ashby, John Lee, John Brown, Baalis
Thompson, James Doren, George H. Burwell, Jos.
F. Ryan.

The Committee also recommended that the Chair

Thompson, James Doren, George H. Burwell, Jos. F. Ryan.

The Committee also recommended that the Chair add three from each District; which report was adopted. Whereupon the Chair added Dr. O. R. Funsten, James Sowerg, Baalis Davis, from District No. 1; Dr. J. Janney, James McCormick, Peter McMurry, from District No. 2; T. P. Pendleton, Dr. Cyrus McCormick, J. D. Larue, from District No. 3; and N. B. Balthrope, Thomas L. Humphrey, Hugh Swartz, from District No. 4.

Resolved, That whilst this meeting approve a later day than the 30th November for holding the Convention, the delegates hereby appointed have power to enter into and act with any regularly organized Convention that may meet as aforesaid.

Resolved, That any member of the Democratic party of Clarke county who may feel an interest in the coming contest, and wishes to participate in making the nomination, is earnestly requested to attend the Convention and have his name enrolled with the list of delegates.

of delegates.

On motion of Jacob Enders, Esq., the proceedings of this meeting were signed by the Chairman and Secretary, to be forwarded to the Winchester Vir ginian for publication; and the Spirit of Jefferson and Richmond Enquirer be requested to copy. On motion, the meeting adjourned. P. D. SHEPHERD, Chairman.

BAARIS DAVIS, Secretary. HAMPSOME TESTIMONIAL.—The Washington Star if vesterday says that on Thursday evening a magificent set of silver, valued at \$1,000, was presente to J. W. Maury, late Mayor of Washington City.— The piece hears the following inscription:
"To John W. Maury, late Mayor of Washington, in testimony of his public and private worth, 1854."

... A young lady made an ascension in Mr. Elliott's balloon, at Portsmouth, on the 30th ult. She however, quickly descended, and then Mr. Elliott soared away.

PROBLEM.

[FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.] Three persons, A, E, and Y, bought a piece of land in the form of an Ellipse, for \$1,800. The conjugate axis is 40 chains and the distance of the focus from the centre 15 chains; the abscissa of Y's part is to be 18 chains, and the rectangular ordinate of E's part 15 chains; A's share lies between those of E and Y .-What is each person's share of the land, and what

sum must each pay? G-Solution next week. Solution to Problem of Gutober 10. The right sine being 30, and versed sine 10, by the

=100, and consequently the radius=50. But, by right angled triangles, the cosine of the arc whose right sine is 45, will be = V(50 - 45) = 5V(10 - 9)=5V19=21.7945, which being taken from the radius 50, leaves 25:2055, for the versed sine required.

## Special Motices.

RULES AND REGULATIONS. To take effect on and after the 1st of May, 1854. For marriage announcements, no charge will be obituary notices not exceeding six lines will be inserted gratis. The excess above that number of lines will be charged according to the advertising rates. Tributes of respect will be charged at advertising rates.

All communications designed to promote the personal interests of individuals, or that do not possess general interest, will be charged for at the usual advertising rates. Those of an offensive personal character will us the inserted.

All advertisements forwarded by Newspaper agents will be charged at the usual advertising rates; and will be charged at the usual advertising rate; and must be accommunied by the cash or its equivalent, deduct-

Patent medicines shall be charged for at the usual rates of yearly advertisements, and "bishop notices" double the advertising rates: Extracts from other papers referring to such advertisements will be subject to the regular advertising rates.

Candidates' at nouncements for offices of emolument will be charged at advertising rates. The above rates are not to vitiate any existing

OThe Whole Animal Creation are subject to disease. But few die from sickness where in-stincts is THEIR ONLY PHYSICIAN. The beneficent creator has given the various plants and roots for the cure of disease, and it is upon this great truth that Dr. Hampton bases the many wonderful cures of his celebrated TINCTURE Truth is mighty. We appeal to our own citizens. Wherever fairly tried the same success attends itsuse in Chills and Fevers, Diseases of the Liver, Stomach As a CHOLERA preventative, it has been truly

contract.

Cough, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, &c., yield to its gentle sway. As a Female medicine and for Delicate Children, we believe it has no equal. A CITIZEN OF THE OLD DOMINION THUS

SPEAKS: March 27th, 1853.

March 27th, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer and Mowbray—Gentlemen:—I have been afflicted for the past eight years with Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Liver complaint, suffering all the white with pains in the shoulders, hips, back and sides—shifting from one side to the other—palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, cold sweats at night, excessive costiveness, and great debility and weakness. I tried many remedies, which done me no good, but rather grew worse. Last fall I was advised to try "HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE." and I am happy to say it cured me. I am Scottsville, Albemarle co., Va., ) TURE," and I am happy to say it cured me. I am now free from all pain, and in the enjoyment of perfect health, and take great pleasure in recommending the Tincture to all afflicted as I have been.

Yours,
Yours,
JAS. M. NOLE.
Call and get Pamphlets and see cures of Coughs,
Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Scrofula.
As a female medicine it is unrivaled. Sold by L. M. SMITH, Charlestown. T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester. ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown

And by Dealers everywhere. 83-Consumption is, without doubt, the most fearfully fatalof all diseases, (except epidemics.) annually carrying thousands to untimely graves. How often could the ravages 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 EXPECTOR ANT has pegual. It is not recommended as 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 STA-BLER'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. W-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 an other 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 Row, Vine Street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa., Row, Vine Street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa., TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESS-ED. For Sale by all respectable Druggists & Merchante throughout the country.
PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va., wholesale gents for Virginia.

PERFUMERY!
EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
Lubin's and Harrison's of the following descriptions: SWEET CLOVER, GERANIUM. NEW MOWN HAY, SPRING FLOWERS, VERBENA, PATCHOULY. JOCKEY CLUB, JESSAMINE,

TEA ROSE, -ALSO Bureau Perfume,

Triple Extract Lavender,

Prairie Flower Cologne,
Farina Cologne of all sizes,

Lavender Water

Charlestown October 24 1854 Charlestown, October 24, 1854.

THE subscriber is prepared to farmish the farmers with any amount of FRESH GROUND PLASTER, at \$7.75 per ton. The cash and the bags must accompany each order.

Charlestown, October 24, 1854. NEW GOODS just received by October 10: A. W. CRAMER. OLD ZAZERAC BRANDY, very choice, Vintage 1808, just received by October 10. H. L. EBY & SON. HORSE SHOES AND HORSE SHOE NAILS, just received by H. L. EBY & SON.

SINWARE & STOVE WORKS Charlestown, Jefferson County, Fa. E constantly increasing demand for TheET IRON AND BRASS WARES, COO A SHEET HON AND BRASS WARES, COOK-ING APPARATUS of every description, METAL ROOFING, SPOUTING, and all other Job Work connected with my business, have induced me to greatly increase my facility for supplying (with that promptitude for which my establishment has asquired some note) all demands for the above mentioned wares. And I take this method of informing the public that I have greatly increased the size of my WORK SHOP and WARE-ROOM, and engaged in the business much more extensively than foretofore, and have made arrangements to buy all my material directly-from the manufacturers or importers, and purchased the most approved Machinery and Tools for the manufacture of all Wares, and have now employed none but the most experienced workmen, and as I manufacture as extensively as any concern in the United States I have facilities which many

men, and as I manufacture as extensively as any concern in the United States I have facilities which many engaged in the same business in this State have not. I am perfectly confident of my ability to supply the citizens of Virginia with all wares in my branch of business, on as accommodating terms as any concern in the States. Owing to the extent of Stock of different Wares, which I keep constantly on hand, I think I can offer inducements to all purchasers in this State, which cannot fail to insure tome a very extensive patronners.

TINWARE.

Thave now manufactured a very large and general assortment of TINWARE of the best quality, which I will sell at my establishment in Charlestown, or through my travelling agents, throughout most of the counties in the State, at low prices for cash, or in exchange for Cotton Rags, Wool, Sheep Skins, Hides, Beeswax, Bacon, Country Hard Soap, &c. Those who patronize this establishment will very soon be able to appreciate the convenience of having their wares brought to their business houses and the trade taken from the same without given them either the expence of freightage or trouble of preparing for shipment. nipment. BRASS WARE.

BRASS WARE.

I have now on hand a large supply of PRESERV-ING KETTLES, of assorted sizes, which I will sell at extremely low prices.

SHEET-IRON WARE.

I have a desirable stock of Coal Scuttles, Ash Hods, Fire Carriers, Fire Screens, Dripping Pans, Stove Pipe, &c., and am prepared to do. in the best manner and at short notice, all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK, of either Russia, English, American, or Galvanized Iron, all of which I keep a supply of on hand at all times.

hand at all times.
HEATING & COOKING APPARATUS. My stock of STOVES at this time offers as good a hance for selection as can be found at any establish chance for selection as can be found at any establishment in any of the Atlantic cities, among which are:
The Metropolitan Elevated Oven Cook Stove, for wood, 2 sizes, a Stove of excellent operation and manufactured expressly for Southern trade.
Golden Cook, for wood, 3 sizes and 2 ranges.
X Cook Stove, for wood, 1 size large and very beavy continuous.

heavy castings:
Gerard Cook, for wood or coal.......4 sizes 

Etna do 4 "Russia Iron Air-Tight, cust top and bottom . 2 "

Ten-plate Stives, both plan and boiler tops, all sizes from 20 to 40 inches in length. Six-plate Box Stoyes.....

private houses with Hot Air, with the most approved

apparatus, in a durable and safe manner, and re-spectfully solicit orders from all it want of any Cookng or Heating Fixtures of any description.
METAL ROOFING AND SPOUTING, And all other Job Work connected with my business, will be lone by workmen who have had an experience of from 15 to 21 years, and having all of the latest improved Tools for this branch of my business, I know my ability to do as good a job of Boof Sponting as can be done in the United States, and am at all times prepared to furnish stock of the best quality for any kind of metal roofing, either Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, Galvanized Iron of Zine. I warran every job which I do of this kind to be of the best ma terials, and give sufficient time after the completion of the work before payment to thoroughly test the quality of the workmanship.

TOILET WARE.

I have now ready for sale a few sets of TOILET WARE, consisting of Pitcher and Bowls, Toilet Jars, Chamber Buckets, Water Buckets and Foot Tubs, which are finished in the neatest manner and will be said at Baltimore prices which are mission in the sold at Baltimore prices.

[ij-All orders from any part of State are respectfull; solicited and will receive prompt attention.

THOS. D. PARKER.

Charlestown, October 10, 1354 AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION. THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION, would re-ted States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with the view of enabling every family o blocing possessed of a gallery of Engravings, BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE, BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE, They have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their Engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings, when 250,000 of them are sold, 250,000 GIFUS, of the ACTUAL COST of \$150,000. Each purchaser of a One Dollar Engraving, therefore, receives not only an Engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the Gifts when they are distributed. one of the Gifts when they are distributed.

For FIVE DOLLARS, a highly finish of engraving, beautifully PAINTED IN OIL, and FIVE GIFT TICKETS, will be sent; or Five Dollars' worth of splendid Engravings can be selected from the Cata-A copy of the Catalogue, together with a specimen of one of the Engravings, can be seen at the office of

this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an Engraving actually worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket, will immediately be The Committee believing that the success of this Great National Undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise o intelligent and persevering Agents, have resolved to treat with such on the most liberal terms.

Any person wishing to become an Agent, by sending (post-paid,) \$1, will receive by return mail, a One Dollar Engraving, a "GIFT TICKET," a Prospectus, a Catalogue and all other necessary informa-

on the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a Comm tice of the purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the United States and the Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS: 

10.... 5,000 10,000 elegant steel plate Engrav-ings, col'd in oil, of the Wash-ington Monument, 20x26 in.ea 237,000steel plate Engravings, from 100 different plates, now in pos-4.... 40,000 session of, and owned by the Artists' Union, of the market 1 first-class Dwelling, in 31st st., 

River and Long Island Sound, at 500... 50,900

20 perpetual loans of cash, without interest, or security, of \$250 each... 5,000

50 do do do 100 each... 5,000

100 do do do 50 each... 5,000 250 do do do 20 each..... 2,000 do do do 5 each..... 2,000 do do do 5 cach.... 5,000
2,000 do do do 5 cach.... 10,000
Reference in regard to the Real Estate, F. J. Visscher & Co., Real Estate Brokers, New York. Orders, (post paid,) with money enclosed, to be addressed,

Secretary, 505 Broadway, New York.

(13-The Engravings in the catalogue are now ready for delivery.

[October 3, 1854—6m § 20

NEW FALL AND WINTER I am receiving my Supplies.

JERE. HARRIS. Charlestown, October 17, 1854.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES. AND VESTINGS, of finest quality and most fashionable styles, just re-ceived and for sale, by JERE. HARRIS. Charlestown, October 17, 1854. PRESH FALL GROCERIES. H. L. EBY & SON
Has just received a full and general assortment of TEAS,
MOLASSES,
CANDLES, COFFEES,

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

LIQUORS, SALT, &c., To which they invite the attention of purchasers Charlestown, October 17, 1854. FOR THE GENTLEMEN. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
A large and general stock. For sale by
October 17, 1854. JOHN L. HOOFF.

FRINGE.—Silk Fringe and Silk Lace. For sale by JOHN L. HOOFF.
October 17, 1854. NEW FALL GOODS. October 17, 1854. Just received by
A. W. CRAMER. LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Selected with great care, by
October 17, 1854.
A. W. CRAMER. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS. Very low, by A. W. CRAMER.

PAINTS.

WHITE LEAD;

CHROME GREEN;

FLAXSEED OIL.

October 17, 1854. By A. W. CRAMER. BACON.—Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by Sopt. 28. H. L. EBY & SON. FAMILY HAMS, SUGAR CURED, for H. L. EBY & SON.

JEFFERSON HALL THE undersigned has just completed, and fitted up in the best manner. A HALL designed for PUBLIC LECTURES, CONCERTS, which is now FOR RENT upon reasonable terms.
The Hall is in the centre of the town, convenient of access, 70 feet in length, and 19 in width. For further information, apply to the Proprietorsof Sappington's or Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, or to

August 29, 1854.

August 29, 1854.

J. W. BELLER.

Go-Our brethren of the press in the Valley, will greatly oblige us, and the favor be reciprocated at any time, by giving the above one or two insertions. VALUABLE TAVERN STAND AND STORE HOUSE FOR RENT, AND STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE. Being desirous of changing my business, I shall
Lease, for a term of years, A VALUABLE
TAVERN ANDSTORE, at CASTLEMAN'S
Lease, for a term of years, A VALUABLE
TAVERN ANDSTORE, at CASTLEMAN'S
Lease, for a term of years, A VALUABLE
TAVERN ANDSTORE, at CASTLEMAN'S
Lease of the travel o

This is a most important scalar of a later tore, on account of the travel, is surrounded by a ich and populous country, and is perfectly healthy. I desire to sell also my STOCK (a valuable one) of STORE GOODS, upon most reasonable terms. OF STORE GOODS, upon most reasonable terms.

\$5-Application, can be made to me in person or by letter at my residence, at Castleman's Ferry, Clarke county, Virginia.

August 9, 1552.

S. D. CASTLEMAN. BLACKSMITHING.

HE undersigned returns his grateful acknowledgments for the patronage extended to him in his line of business—and respectfully announces to the public generally that he continues to carry on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS near the Charlestown Depot, where everything in his line will be done, at short notice, in a substantial and workman-like manner, at fair prices. He will give especial attention to SHOEING HORSES, as indeed to every branch of BLACKSMITHING—therefore to every branch of BLACKSMITHING—therefore give him a call.

August 15, 1854-tf LOCATION OF LAND WARRANTS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned will give prompt attention to the location or sale of all Land Warrants remitted to them; they should be assigned in blank. We can locate on fine rich prairie land, contiguous to the St. Louis and Kansas line of the Pacific Railroad, or the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Road, the Hannibaland St. Joseph Railroad, or the contemplated line from Weston to St. Louis. We have no doubt many of our locations will be worth \$5 per acre in a very short time. Our fees for location will be reasonable. The expenses to register and receive ought to accompany the warrant.

Address all letters and papers to FIELD & TROXELL, Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents, Lexington, Missouri.
Reference. VANCE BELL, Summit Point P. O., Jeferson county, Va. [May 16, 1854-1y

WE have just opened a large stock of COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE, among which will

Bridles Bits, Stirrup Irons;
Roller and Bridle Buckles; Spurs, Girth and Rein Webb; Coach, Scaming, and Pasting Lace; Fringes, Tassels, Rosettes; Harness Ornaments, Curtain Glasses; Patent Enamelled Cloth and Leather; Hubs, Bows and Fellows.

Together with a great many other articles, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention of purchasers ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & CO. Alexandria, July 25, 1854.

COAL, COAL, COAL I RESPECTFULLY advise those who deal in either BITUMENOUS or ANTHRACITE COAL, for domestic or public purposes, to give me their orders as early as possible, to prevent delay or disappointment in their supplies.

This course is essential, because of the immensely increased demand, which tax s all the facilities of the

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in its transportation.
Address, JAMES A. BECKHAM,
July 18, 1854—tf [FP] Baltimore, Md. TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY AND DO GOOD. BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

The subscriber publishes a number of most valuable PICTORIAL BOOKS, very popular, and of such a miral and religious influence that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a public benefit, and receive a fair compensation for their labor.

OF To men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment self-don to be met with. dom to be met with.

(E)-Persons wishing to engage in their sale will receive promptly by mail, a Circular containing full particulars, with "Directions to persons disposed to act as Agents," together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post-paid.

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

131 William street, New York.

(F)-IN PRESS, and ready for Agents by the 1st of October, 1854, "SEARS" HLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION OF THE RUSSIAN LMPIRE." For further particulars address as above.

particulars address as above. September 19, 1854. TO TEACHERS! UST received and for sale, at the lowest retail prices, the following SCHOOL BOOKS:
Newman & Baretti's Spanish Dictionary; Graglia's Italian Robinson's Gesenius' Hebrew Surenne's Freuch M'adow's do Freund's Leverett's Latin Ainsworth's do do Andrews' & Stoddard's Latin Grammar; do do Arnold's 1st and 2d Latin Books; Andrews' Latin Lessons; Jacobs' Latin Reader :

Sophocles' Greek Grammar; Fisk's do Goodrich's do Goodrich's do 160 Anthon's Zenophon's Anabysis; Do Ciesar; (All Anthon's Works supplied at shortest notice.) Bolmar's Levizac's French Grammar; Ollendorff's Method of Learning French; Perriu's French Fables; Pinnock's Goldsmith's Rome;

do England; Frost's United States; Grimshaw's do Willard's Do. enlarged do Goodrich's do

Goodrich's do
Divies' complete Course of Mathematics.
Besides a large variety of other School Books, embracing the best stock to be found in the Valley.
The attention of Teachers and others is respectfully directed to the above selection.

L. M. SMITH. Charlestown, October 17, 1854.

CANDLES! CANDLES!!

CANDLES!!!

The undersigned would take this method to inform their friends, and the purchasing con numity generally, that they have established a CANDLE MANUFACTORY, AT HARPERS FERRY, and have now a large quantity of the best quality of MOULD CANDLES (6s and 8s) ready for sale, and would solicit orders from those in want of the same.

They purchase the materials for Cash; have the most experienced workmen employed in manufacmost experienced workmen employed in manufacturing; and deem it no boasting when they say, that Merchants and others desirous of purchasing by the box, or larger quantity, will find it to their advantage to call on them, before purchasing eisewhere.

13-Orders are solicited, and will be filled at the shortest notice and lowest rates.

D. SEIGLE & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, October 31, 1854.

163-WANTED—for which the market price will be paid in Cash, or No. 1 Mould Candles—10,000 lbs. of D. S. & CO. TO THE PUBLIC. THE PUBLIC.

HE undersigned having bought the Blacksmith Shop formerly owned by G. S. Gardner, will carry on the BLACKSMITHING in all its branches. Particular attention will be given to all work entrusted to him.

He hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of public patronage. EDWARD HUNT. SEGARS AND TOBACCO.—Just received and for sale low a further supply of the fellowing celebrated brands of segars: Colorado Plantation : Flor Sevillana Regalia;

La Minerva, Venus, Londres Flor de La Habana, do.; Preniavera, Yara Principe

Also a full supply of Tobacco, retailing from 371 to \$1 per pound.

L. M. SMITH.

August 1, 1854. 4-4 OSNABURGS, 7-8 do., and 4-4 Brown TIMOTHY SEED .- 30 bushels, prime, for August 22. E. M. AISQUITH. 10,000 FEET INCH PLANK; 2,000 feet half-inch Plank; for sale at the Depot August 15, 1854. E. M. AISQUITH.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, for sale by August 15, 1854. A. W. CRAMER. SPICES, of all kinds, by A. W. CRAMER. MEDICAL LIQUORS.—Just received a very fine article of Medical Liquors part of which are as follows: Port and Maderia Wine, Old Sayarac Brandy, Whiskey of superior quality, Lavender and Raspberry Brandy, superior Table Claret Wine which is hard to beat both in price and quality. Forsale by August 1.

THOS. RAWLINS. FULL LINSEY, Plaid Linsey and Flannel
Yarn, just received by A. W. CRAMER.
September 12, 1854.

HARDWARE.—I have just received a large many dell-selected stock of HARDWARE, part of which are as follows: Horse Shoes of the very best quality, horse shoe Nails, Hinges of every kind, Door Locks of every description, with mineral knebs, from 371 cents to \$5; Hav and Manure Forks, Braces and Brace. Bits, Hatchets, Broad and Chopping Axes, Saws of all kinds, Table Cutlery, Penknives to suit the purchaser, Wire and Steel Rat Traps, Meal Sifters. All of the above, and a great many other articles, will be found by calling at August 1, 1854.

THOMAS RAWLINS. RENCH WORK.—Collars and Undersleeves, a large stock; Swiss and Cambric Edgings. October 17, 1854. JOHN L. HOOFF. PERFUMERY.—Extracts and Verbena Water For sale by October 17, 1854.

TLOVES.—Thread, Silk and Cashmere Gloves T For sale by October 17, 1854. BOYS' BOOTS.

Cle, which was made to order.

October 31, 1854.

BOYS' BOOTS.

REPEROUR.

rawn to the property. THE BEST PAPER IN ENNSYLVANIA TO ADVERTISE VIRGINIA PENNSYLVANIA TO ADVERTISE VIRGINIA LANDS IN, IS THE VALLEY SPIRIT, published at Chambersburg, Pa., by P. S. Deckert & Co. Its circulation of County papers in Pennsylvania, and care has been exercised to have it extensively circulated among the agricultural community, they being generally the most substantial patrons. It is generally believed that au advertisement of Real Estate in this paper, will be read by more Farmers, and therefore by more persons disposed to purchase that kind of of property than if inserted in any other journal in this part of the country. The Valley Spirit's circulation lies mainly in the rich and populous counties of FRANKLIN and CUMBERLAND, but yet it is not confined to those counties. It circulates also in Ad-

FRANKLIN and CUMBERLAND, but yet it is not confined to those counties. It circulates also in Adams, York, Lancaster and Lebanon on the East, Fulton, Bestfordand Somerset on the West and Huntingdon, Juniata, Perry and Centre on the North. From these parts of our State many Agriculturists have removed to Virginia, and others, it is not to be doubted, will year after year follow. Would it not be good policy for Virginians to bring their property to the notice of those who are contemplating a removal to their State by advertising it in our paper? our paper?

A copy of the paper will be forwarded to the large size, and the heavy advertising custom it enjoys, will serve to show its standing. All communications to be addressed to P. S. DECHERT & Co.,

Chambersburg, May 30, 1854. JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP & IRON
AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

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, Cleaner and

and cheapen his operations, including our celebrated Patent Premium Thresher, Cleaner and Bagger.

Which received the First Premium at the Crystal Palace, N. York, this making 10 Premiums in two seasons, in competition with the most celebrated Separators of the day; proving conclusively, that simplicity in construction, cheapness in price, and durability in machine, is being fally appreciated, and the old complicated costly separators must yield their place to a superior machine. This Machine, for threshing, separating, cleaning twice, screening and bagging, (by one simple operation,) all kinds of Grain—the greatest labor saving machine extant, for simplicity, durability, cheapness and capacity, it has no rival in the world. It is capable of turning out, ready for the mill or for seed, from 300 to 500 bushels of Wheat per day, with 6 or 8 horses, and 8 hands—or from 500 to 500 bushels with 12 horses and as many hands, doing the work cleaner, and breaking less grain, than any machine now in use. This machine received the first premiums at the Maryland State Fair, Balt., in 1352, and 1853; the Washington Co., Md. Fair; Valley Agricultural Fair, of Va., in 1852 and 1853; the Rappahannock Agricultural Society, at Port Roval, Va.; the first premium at the Illinois State Fair, 1853, at Springfield, and a Silver Medal at the Indiana State Fair, at Indianapolis, 1853.

This machine is so simple in construction, that the one fan and shoe completely cleans and bags the grain, dispensing with all the complicated machinery (and consequent liability of derangement) in all other separators, thus making it more desirable to the farmer.

Shop Prices of Zimmenman & Co's. Tresher,

Shop Prices of Zimmerman & Co's. Thersher, Cleaner and Begger complete, 6 and 8 horses, \$175—Power for same, \$190, making \$25 for the whole complete. Tresher, Cleaner and Begger actinct Cylinder, \$200; Power for same, \$135, for 8, 10 and 12 horses. This machine is complete with Band, Wrenches, &c.

\$5-REFFERENCES—Samuel Sands, Esq., Editor of the "American Farmer;" Col. Edward Lloyd, Easton, Md.; Capt. B. Cox, Northumberland, Co., Va.; Hill Caster, Esq., Richmond; Richard Willis, Esq., Richmond; Col. B. Davenport, Jefferson Co., Va.; Dr. Harding, Northumberland Co., Va.; Hugh Nelson, Esq., Richmond; Col. B. Davenport, Jefferson Co., Va.; Dr. Harding, Northumberland Co., Va.; Hugh Nelson, Esq., Clarke Co., Va.; Charles Mason, Esq., King George Co., Va.; S. W. Thomas, Esq., Clarke Co., Va.; Dr. T. J. Marlow, Frederick city, Md.; David Boyd, Esq., Frederick city, Md.; Ezra Houck, Frederick city, Md.; Samuel Holt, Middletown Valley, Md.; John Clagett, Hagerstown, Md. ht-The above machines are manufactured in Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va. All orders addressed to us will be attended to with prompiness, and all threshers sent out warranted to come up to the starc. ZIMMERMAN & CO

CRYSTAL PALACE. World's Fair, New York, United States of America. Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all

THE association for the FxLibition of the Industry of all Nations awards to ELISHA S. SNYDER, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., the highest premium Bronze Medal, with special approbation, for the combination he has effected, and the practical application he has given the same, in his Laber Saving Machine for Threshing, Separating, Chaning and Bagging Grain,—Hon. Theodore Seegwick, President of the Association: Hon. Penry Wager, Western N. Y. Chairman: Watson Newbold, Esa., Columbus, N. J.; Col. John W. Proctor, Danvers, Mass.: Major Philip R. Frees, Germantown, Penn.; Hon. Henry S. Babbit, Brooklyn, L. I., acting Secretary in Class 9, Jury C.

Philip R. Frees, Germantown, Penn.; Hon. Henry S. Babbit, Brooklyn, L. I., acting Secretary in Class 9, Jury C.

My Patent Premium Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain Machine, is for sale, which received the first premium at the Caystal Palace, New York, over all Thr. sting, Separating, Cleaning and Eagging Grain Machines on exhibition—thus proving conclusively that simplicity in construction, cheapness in pice, and durability in my machine, is being fully appreciated, and the oldly and new costly, inferior, completed separating Machine, The celebrated Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning twice, Sercening and Eagging Grain by one simple operation. The greatest labor saving Machine. The celebrated Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning twice, Sercening and Eagging Grain by one simple operation. The greatest labor saving Machine in the world for separating all pure and impurities. This machine throws the straw to itself, the chaff to itself, the wheat in the bag, the sercenings to itself, and the smut and cheat to itself. Everything has a place, and everything is in its place to suit the conveniences of the farmer. For simplicity, durability, chempness and capacity, it has no cental in the world. As for what hasbeen stated in the different papers concerning Mr. Zimmerman's Machine receiving the first premium, at the Crystal Palace, New York, is false, and not true. It is also stated that Mr. Zimmerman received a number of premium at .... and other fairs. That I know nothing about —perhaps he did; but it is very easy to win the race, as the boy said when he ran by himself. But my honorable friends, this was not the case at the World's Fair, New York. Mr. Zimmerman had a number of other boys to run with, besides himself, which made the race more difficult for him—sa much so, that he, Mr. Zimmerman, was neither the first nor second—so, you may judge where he was.

These are facts that cannot be denied. The undersigned would inform the public that his Farmers' Labor Saving Machine for Theshi

PROSPECTUS.

STATES RIGHTS REGISTER NA PIONAL PROPRINT A Political Journal and General Newspaper.

Issued Weekly--C. G. Baylor, Editor.
TEKMS \$3 A VEAR.
THE STATE RIGHTS REGISTER will be conducted upon the principles of STATE RIGHTS as laid down by JEFFERSON. The Register will adhere to the original COMPACT, as ratified by the several States, and will oppose all latitudinarianism in legislation, and all encroachments, secret or open, upon the REGIST and SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES. The public questions, THE CONSTITUTION, strictly con-strued and uncompromised. Washington City, July, 1854.

CONGRESSIONAL RECOMMENDATION. We the undersigned Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, cordially recommend the State Rights Register and National Economist with the principles and purposes as announced in the foregoing prospectus, to the confidence and support of our constituents. A. P. Butler, T. J. Rusk, Geo. W. Jones, J. Toucey, Jas. Shields, John Pettit. C. T. James, S. Adams, C. C. Clay, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, S. R. Mallory, A. G. Brown, W. K. Sebastian and R. W. Johnson.

G. Brown, W. K. Sebastian and R. W. Johnson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Linn Boyd, (Speaker,) Thomas H. Bayly, J. L. Clingman, Jas. L. Seward, (Ga.,) D. B. Wright, Thos. S. Bocock, A. H. Edmundson, W. P. Harris, T. L. Orr, P. S. Brooks, Sampson W. Harris, Colin M. Ingersoll, R. H. Stanton, I. Perkins, A. B. Greenwood, John G. Davis, Joshua Vansant, N. A. Richardson, C. Lancaster, John S. Caskie, Lawrence M. Kiett, C. J. Faulkner, E. W. Chastain, J. Letcher, O. R. Singleton, Roland Jones, Paulus Powell, John, C. Breckinridge, John McQueen, Jas. Abererumbie, M. S. Latham, Frederick P. Stanton, W. M. Smith, P. Phillips, P. H. Bell, F. McMullen, W. Ashe, J. P. Phillips, P. H. Bell, F. McMullen, W. Ashe, J. C. Allen, John S. Millson, A. H. Colquitt, William Barkstale, W. W. Eoyce and D. J. Bailey.

C. Allen, John S. Millson, A. H. Colquitt, William Barkstale, W. W. Boyce and D. J. Bailey.

CONTENTS OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

The 1st volume of the Register will contain the following interesting matter:

The Virginia resolutions of '98; Address to the people accompanying the same; Answer to the resolutions of '98 by the States of Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont; Kentucky resolutions of '99; Mr. Madison's report; Mr. Calhoun's address; Mr. Jefferson's draught of Kentucky resolutions (original;) Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Giles; Jefferson's protest (for Virginia Legislature;) Chief Justice Marshall's speech in the case of Jonathan Robbins; State interposition; Mr. Calhoun's opinions; Origin of the term nullification; Opinion of Chief Justice Tilghman; An unconstitutional law void; Chief Justice Marshall on same subject; The Supreme Court not the final arbiter, (Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson's opinion, with carefully prepared authority from other sources;) Chief Justice Mc-Kean's opinions; Judge Roane's opinion; Majority and minority, rights and duties of; Opinions of Gen. Sumter; Free trade—Dr. Franklin and Dr. Channing on the same; Direct taxation discussed—its application to this country, &c., &c.; States rights resolutions in relation thereto by Peunsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, South Car lina. North Carolina, Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, New York.

(G-The above table of contents embraces documents right worth t n times the amount of subscription for the Register.

G-Subscribers should send in their names early to obtain the above documents entire, as we will have no extra files for sale or distribution.

Q UILTS,—Having received a pretty good store of MARSAILLES QUILTS, being large, me suring 12-4 by 11-4, these goods can be bought a most without a profit; also, Crib Quilts for sale by August 1, 1854. BONNET RIBANDS.—A large and general JOHN L. HOOFF.

1. There is no necessity, from either oppression or weakness of Protestants or Natives. 2. There is not only no necessity for this secret political organization, but it is against the spirit of our lans and the facts of our history.

3. Know-Nothingism is against the spirit of the Reformation and Protestantism. 4. It is not only opposed to the Reformation and Protestantism, but it is opposed to the Faith, Hope and Charity of the Gospel.

5. It is against the peace and purity of the Protestant Churches and in aid of Priestcraft, within their folds to secretly organize orders for religious combined with political ends.

6. It is against Free Civil Government, by, instituting a secret oligarchy, beyond the reach of popular and public scrutiny, and supported by blind instruments of tyranny, bound by test-oaths.

7. It is opposed to our progress as a nation.

Lastly—What are the evils complained of, to make a pretext for these innovations against American policy, as heretofore practiced with so much success and such exceeding triumph? Here he enumerates them, and shows that there is no reason in all these complaints, which is not satisfied by our laws as they exist; and not an error, which may not be corrected by the proper application of the lawful authority at our command, without resorting to the extraordinary, extrajudicial, revolutionary, and anti American plan of a secret society of intolerance and proscrip-

The Grand Division. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Virginia held its annual session in Staunton last week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: N. A. STURBIVANT, of Richmond, G. W. Paiach ; Dr. R. H. GAMBELL, of Staunton, G.W. Associate; THOS. J. EVANS, of Richmond, G. Scribe; J. W. FERGUSSON, of Richmond, G. Treasurer : G. A. BRUCE, of Waynesborough, G. Conductor; Rev. D. FEETE, of Rockingham, G. Chaplain; -WILLIAM HALL, of Preston, G. Sentinel. A number of speeches were delivered during the continuance of the session, and there was a grand procession before it closed. Convention of Old Soldiers.

was held at Philadelphia on the 9th of January last, has published the following notice in the Philadel-THE WAR OF 1812-NATIONAL CONVENTION IN Washington.—The defenders of the country in the war of Independence who still survive, and the children of such as are dead, are requested to send dele

The President of the Military Convention, which

gates to the city of Washington to attend a Convention to be held there on the 5th of January next, 1855, o adopt such measures as will induce Congress no only to do justice to them, but also to the widows of those who have gone to their last account. Mr. Manning, Chief Engineer of the Alexandria,

Loudoun and Hampshire road, advertises for con-

tract the first forty miles, ending at Clark's Gap, four miles west of Leesburg. Proposals are receivable until the 1st of December. Now that this great enterprise is fairly under way, (says the Winchester Virginian,) we trust its fortunes will know neither change nor shadow of turn-

ing until the Alleghany is reached. But those whom it is to benefit mut know that something more than abstract sympathy is needed for that purpose. Material aid, furnished promptly and liberally, is the Later from Europe. The steamship Arabia brings Liverpool dates to

21st uft .- three days later than previous advices .-The political and war intelligence though interesting is not decisive or important. The bombardment of Sevastopol was commenced on the 13th, with two hundred pieces of heavy artillery at a long range.-The allies were posted in an impregnable position, which according to French accounts could be held against 200,000 Russians. Omar Pacha had gone to the Crimca, and it was believed his forces would follow him there. The Russian corps, stationed near Savastopol, had opened fire on the besiegers. Menschikoff was still in position to the North of Sevastopol, and had been partially reinforced. It is evident that an ernest struggle for mastery in the Crimea was commencing, and that probably our next accounts from there will be of the most intense interest. The anxiety in England and France in relation to the operations before Sevastopol is represented to be overwhelming. Indications of a probable rupture between Austria and Prussia were be-

The commercial news announces an astonishing advance in Breadstuffs. The advance for the week had been Gs. to 7s. on flour, 2s. on corn and 1s. on wheat. Cetton was somewhat duller, at unchanged rates. An upward inovement had taken place in lard, rice and tallow, The London money market continued stringent. Consols are quoted at previous

The Pauper and Criminal Expenses of The Governors of the New York City Almshous have submitted their estimates for 1855. The aggregate sum required is Five Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars; including \$49,000 estimated receipts; leaving \$540,000 to come from the Treasury. In addition to this, they want \$125,000 to carry them through this year, making a total of \$552,000 for 1551. The leading items in the estimates for 1855 are Fresh Beef, \$80,000; Coal, \$43,000; Out Door Poor Donations, \$27,500; Dry Goods, \$29,000; Flour, \$65,003; Salaries, \$100,000. Last week the Governors had in their charge at the Lunatic Asylum, 533 : Bellevue Hospital, 700 ; Almshouse, 1,064 ; Penitentiary, 535; Penitentiary Hospital, 481; Workhouse, 851; Randall's Island, 1,118; City Prison, 261; Small-pox Hospital, 5; making 5,551 persons. Intemperance is said to be the prime cause of seven-

Important, if True. We see it stated in our exchanges that a process has been discovered by which cordage of superior quality to that made from hemp may be manufactured from cotton. It is said to be less affected than any other rope by exposure to the weather, suffers less by abrasion. does more service, is as strong of the same size, weighs less, does not readily absorb moisture or water, and, when strongly impregnated with its natural oil, resists the action of moisture

tenths of this pauperism, disease and crime.

Liberia Emigrants. We mentioned several days ago, (says the Washington Sentinel of Friday) that fifty colored emigrants, manumitted slaves, from the estates of Messrs. Love and Herndon, of Virginia, had left this city, by railroad, for Baltimore, intending to embark for Liberia, in the packet soon to sail from that port, and that twelve more of the same families, intended to join them. Yesterday afternoon they arrived from the South, and left the city in the last train of cars. Like their predecessors, they were well clad-men, baygage.

AJ-We have received of the author, J. R. TUCKER Esq., an Address, delivered by him before the Phonix and Philomathean Societies of William and Mary College, on the 3d of July last. He treats upon government and the rights of men, individually and collectively. It is useless for us to attempt to give any idea of the manner in which he treated his subject. It is one of the most interesting and conclusive arguments. we have ever read in defence of the "Virginia idea" of government. We are sorry that en immediately, in order that an election for a deleits length forbids us laying it before our readers in

63-The Governor of Pennsylvania has designated the 23d of November for thanksgiving, instend of the 30th, as has been stated. Five States have now designated the 23d.

63-The Washington City Councils have passed a resolution for setting apart Thursday, the 23d of November, as Thanksgiving day in that city. 13 The people continue to rush in great numbers to the land office of the West to purchase lands under the late act of Congress, At Favette, in Missouri, there were some 806 persons present, and no little excitement prevailed. At Palmyra the town was literally crowded by the thousands seeking lands

THE PRIZE FIGHT .- Thomas Hyer, the New York pugilist, denies over his own signature all connec-tion with the recent prize fight near St. Louis. He has not been absent from New York, has not "had the least idea of being engaged in such a business."

Autumn. "Gone are thy beauties Summer, And have they fied alone, Have none within their household gles Miss'd one-familiar tone."

Summer has departed. Tarrying longer than usual as if it was loath to give up its gentle sway, it carried its mild subduing influences almost into the lap of winter. But it is gone now, and instead of the whispering zephyr, ladened with fragrance, we hear the eatening winds of November. The tender flowers, that graced the brook-side, and bowed to every breeze and burdened it with sweets, have folded their leaves and shrank back to their resting places. Some few, however, disregarding the kindly warnings that September gave, and anxious to revel in the sunbeams, stretched forth their tender petals towards Heaven, as if they prayed for the refreshing dews of June, but, alas! they received the biting frosts of October, and the first rays of the sun found them blasted, wilted and dead. They are all gone, the flowers, the summer, and all its beauties.

One month of the Antumn remains to us. The matured fruit is being plucked from the branch and this year the blighted ears of corn are stored carefully in the garner. The lowing herds look wan, for the summer has been unkind to them. It parched the earth, and refused to give moisture to the grass, and the hills became bare and the valleys arid. The forest has put on the scarlet garb that follows in the footsteps of October, and it is now radiant, redolent and variegated. All nature is clothed in most gorgeous apparel, and the eye can now feast on scenes the most varied and beautiful.

The Autumn of the year brings with it serious thoughts. We see all vegetable matter decaying, dying, and then we think of those around us who have reached the Autumn of life, whose locks are whitened by the storms of many years, and the golden thread of their lives well nigh wound up. To many of the borderers on the winter of life, the Autumn scene awakes within their breast, the most pleasing reflections. It portrays vividly their autumn, and whispers in their ears words of promise, to light up the approaching winter of their existence, and give faint glimmerings of the future eternity of bliss. To others, the Autumn brings no happy thoughts, only gloomy forebodings of a desolate winter, bleak, dreary, and joyless, and the impenetra ble darkness that hangs over-the closing scene becomes denser, while the future is void of a single, solitary ray of light, or even a star of promise. To those whose hearts are seared with crime, and whose affections have dried upas the summer pond, the Autumn

We think also of those loved ones, that "died amid the summer's glow"-

"The fair meck flowers that grew up

And faded by our side. We miss the "familiar tone," and the silvery laugh and the sparkling eye. The one is hushed by death the other is gone forever, and the last, the power of disease robbed of their brilliancy, and death closed them. We remember their sickness; we can even yet see their distorted features, as pains racked them, or fevers scorched them, and their voices, low, mournful, are still ringing in our ears, as they told us of their little wants. We can remember the sweetness of expression that lit up their countenances when the disease appeared checked for a few short hours,-How they talked of a sunny future, when they would be hale and strong again. You, too, were elated with hope, and the wonted smile lit up your face, while your heart beat quick and joyous, and the burden, which had been weighing on your spirits was removed. Then the sudden change; the crushing of your new hopes, the deep settled feeling of despair; the dark room; the muffled footstep; the low whis-

per; the closing scene; the outbursts of grief-"In the cold moist earth we laid her, When the forests cast their leaf,

And we wept that one so lovely Should have a life so brief." Is life worth living for? Are not its joys lost in the cups of bitterness that are pressed to our lips? Oh! faith, thou blessed consoler of the afflicted. It is thine to roll back the curtains of the future, and to display to view, where we had expected to find gloom, decay, and annihilation, realms of reality, bright brilliant, with long anticipated hopes, glorious with the radiant beings of redemption, revelling in the Spring-Time beyond the tomb, and enjoying the bliss, the happiness of immortal youth.

Conventions Between the United States and Russia.

The Washington Union publishes the President's official proclamation ratifying the Convention between the United States and Russia, by which the contracting parties "equally animated with a desire to maintain, and to preserve from all harm, the relations of good understanding which have at all times so happily subsisted between themselves, as also between the inhabitants of their respective States. have mutually agreed to perpetuate, by means of a formal convention, the principles of the right of neutrals at sea, which they recognise as indispensable conditions of all freedom of navigation and maritime trade. By the Convention the parties recognize as permanent and immutable the principle that "free ships make free goods,"-that is that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a power or State at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war; and further that the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war. They also engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation o all such powers and States as shall consent to adopt

them on their part as permanent and immutable.

The contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to come to an ulterior understanding, as circumstances may require, with regard to the application and extension to be given to the principles laid down in the first article. But they declare from this time that they will take the stipulations contained in said article 1st as a rule, whenever it shall become a question, to judge of the rights of neutrality.-They further agree that all nations which shall or may consent to accede to the rules of the article of this convention, by a formal declaration stipulating to observe them, shall enjoy the rights resulting from such accession as they shall be enjoyed and observed by the two powers signing this Convention. Ratifications of the Convention were exchanged at Washington on the 31st ult.

63- The Charlestown Spirit of Jefferson heads an article, with the interesting inquiry—"Where is the Democratic party?" Есно, very distinctly answers, strange as it may seem, nowhere.

[Alexandria Gazette. We think that the editor of the Gazette has bad ears, and did not hear the proper echo. If he had read the next line in the referred to article, he would have found the echo there. The party is where it always was, where it always will be, battling for the cause of truth and justice, and although it may for a long time; it stretches no more, if as much, as at times meet with defeat, when, as at present all other rope, and requires no paint or tar to protect the isms and factions, and corruptions that afflict from the weather, and, though mildew may cover | the public mind, have combined to ensure it, but its surface and blacken it, it does not penetrate the still its principles are too deeply embedded in the hearts of the people to be entirely eradicated. Like

-u Crushed to the earth, will rise again, The eternal years of God are hers." In '40 and '48, political whirl-winds passed over the country and they carried the Democracy from power. But those whirl-winds had a good effect. They blew the decayed branches from off the "old Tree," and swept the filth and litter away that had gathered at its base. It put forth new branches, and renewed its strength, and it is now a hale tree, free from corruption, stretching forth its limbs, offering protection to all who gather under its ample folds. DECLINE IN REAL ESTATE.-We observe a great decline, rapidly extending, in real estate in New York. New stores in Chambers street, and the

neighborhood, (says the Post,) which could only be rented on the 1st of May at \$8,000 per year, are now offered at a yearly rental of \$4,000, with no TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA .- T. B. Cumming, the acting governor of Nebraska, has issued his proclamation ordering a census of the territory to be tal -

gate to Congress, and for members of the territorial legislature may be held at an early day. 83-We ask the attention of our readers to a com munication in another column from the Richmond Enquirer, recommending Mr. Goode for the nomina-

03-Several of our citizens took premiums at the Richmond Fair, but we have not been able to learn what they were. In our next we will give the par-

PERSONAL .- Hon. Mr. Davis, Secretary of War, and Hon. Mr. Guthric, Secretary of the Treasury, returned to Washington on Friday evening. Duncan R. McRae, Esq., United States consul at Paris, Hon. M. S. Latham, of California, and the Hon. T. B. Florence, of Philadelphia, members of Congress, have also arrived at Washington.

... Lieut. Maury is now writing a series of let-ters, addressed to his son, In which he portrays the advantages of Norfolk, as a great central commercial

Winchester and Potomac Railroad. The yearly meeting of the stockholders of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, was held in Winchester on Saturday last. The old officers were

From the President's report and accompanying tables we gather the following facts, showing an encouraging condition of the company's affairs:

The gross revenue for the year ending September 30th, 1854, was \$98,284 07, \$44 37 less that that of the year before. The passenger receipts however, are \$27,500 30, against \$27,339 94 in 1853. The President adverts to the new competition the road has had to struggle with since the opening of the has had to struggle with, since the opening of the Central, Orange, and Manassa roads and the consequent loss of much of the travel to the springs mond and the District. He felicitates the sto Richmond and the District. He felicitates the stock-holders on the road's having so well sustained itself under the circumstances. The main item of diminution in the transportation receipts is furnished by the article of flour; which has fallen from 250,289 barrels last year, to 188,709 in the present. Of this loss of 61,580 barrels, 47,134 accrued in the deliveries at the Winchester depot. This decrease in flour has been almost entirely compensated by augmentations in other articles of transport; leaving an actual difference of not above one hundred dollars between the fraight receipts of the two years. Thus tween the freight receipts of the two years. Thus coal has grown since 1853 from 2,328 to 4,293 tons; iron from 825 to 1,902 tons; and guano exhibits a proportionate advance. The import of plaister has not been materially checked by the imposition of a toll of one doller per ton on it; 3,199 tons having been brought up against 3,459 last year. It is noticeable, moreover in revenue tables, that the gross receipts of the months of August and September, 1854, exhibit an increase of near \$3,000 over the same months in 1853; the figures being \$21,295 97 against \$18,523 73. 43,069 tons of freight were ransported during the year.

The floating debt of the company has been reduced, during the year, from \$23,994 63 to \$15,297-83. The sum of \$3,075 35 has been expended on improvements, chiefly in the construction of a new nger-car house at Winchester and a commodious station-house at the Ferry—the latter includ-ing waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen, a ticket-office, and a large freight-room. Besides this it is stated that the valuation of the rolling stock has been enlarged from \$56,000 to \$64,500, making actual improvement in the Company of \$21,275.86. A dividend of six per cent, was paid on the 1st November last, and another of the same amount is declared for to-day. This Mr. CLARK observes, makes, with the previous dividends of the past five years,\$94.800, or a fraction above one-half the par value of the whole

Of the actual state of the road, the report says: "The road is in as good condition as the character of its construction admits without unnecessarily extravagant expenditure; and both the passenger and the freight trains have been run during the whole year without a single accident by which any person has been injured or the company suffered any dam-

The following resolutions were adopted by the Resolved, That the President and Directors make application, at the next session of the Legislature, for an act authorizing this company to extend its road so as to connect with the Manassas Gap Railroad at or near Strasburg.

Resolved, That if such an act shall be passed, the President and Directors are authorized, by raising additional stock, or to borrow on the bonds of the company, secured by liens on the property of the company, such sum or sums of money as may be necessary to construct such road.

Resolved, That the President be directed to make such reconnoisances or surveys of the route to the Manassas Gap road as may be necessary to present the subject favorably to the Legislature.

The West Pork Trade. As the season for packing pork draws near, the business attracts more attention, and a good deal of interest is now manifested with reference to the opening prices. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 27th ultimo has the following remarks upon the

"We find there is a great difference in the views of feeders and packers. The former are generally anticipating \$5 per 100 lbs. ret, while the latter are steadily receding from this point, and sales have already been made as low as \$4 50, and at the close there were more sellers than buyers at that figure.— The facts that there are in this country a stock of 200,000 barrels of pork; an ample supply of bacon; advices from abroad that do not encourage us to look for a demand from Europe, except at low figures; that the number of hogs in the country is large, and that lagh prices will bring out a heavy crop; that packers have experienced two bad years in succession, and that they may not be able to stand up in the event of another disastrous season -all combine to operate in favor of low figures. and offset the arguments of short crops of corn, brought forward by the farmers. Were the pack-ing season to commence under the feeling which now prevails, it would be difficult to realize \$450 for hogs, and the prospects are against, rather than in favor of an upward reaction. Packers have generally made up their minds that, with a crop of hogs as large as that of last year, prices should not be over \$5.50, and the tendency to believe that the crop will turn out large, is very strong; and it must be admitted, that for such a belief there is strong ground."

Year of Calamity. The New Orleans Christian Advocate of the 14th ultimo, in recapitulating the heavy misfortunes that have befallen our nation during the present year, sums up the mouruful tale in language as full of truth as the year has been of memorable events: 4 We sing of mercy and judgment. The year past will be signal in history for its disasters. Drought, in the best agricultural districts, cutting off millions of produce. Fires in cities and forests; mountains in a blaze. Cholera invading from the sea-coast to the interior. Yellow fever raging as never before. Disasters by railroads, and greater ones by rivers and by sea. Sailing vessels lost; steamers, huge and staunch, foundering mid-ocean, or in tempting view of shore; or burning in hopeless distance of rescue. Thousands of lives lost; meaning and wailing fill all the land. Such events show us that God does not need wars, foes of s eel and iron, serried ranks of invading host and armed fleets, like those that distress the other hemisphere, in order to reduce the proud to humility, or make His sovereignty

Cuban Annexation. Blackwood's Magazine, the representative of the old Tory factionists in England, and a pretty correct reflector of public sentiment, has taken grounds favorable to the annexation of Cuba to the United States. One of the London journals has also taken a comprehensive view of the question and comes to the same conclusion. By what means this change has come over the spirit of England's dreams we cannot clearly comprehend. Perhaps they discovered that they had enough to attend to at home without intervening in the affairs of the United States. from which they could gain nothing, unless it would be some severe thwacks about the head as well as a few thrusts under the ribs. It is intimated, also, that Louis Napoleon the Little, instead of assuming a hostile attitude towards the onsummation of the objects rather favors it. This is wise. Russia gives both of those powers employment, and it is well enough to be conciliatory to us lest we should be compelled by the force of circumstances to render the emperor material aid. There s nothing like policy in war. But it is not really knewn that the people of the United States desire the annexation of Cuba. It

would be considered quite an important acquisition y many, as it is the key to the Gulf of Mexico and ould constitute a bright gem in the confederacy, but whether a majority would so consider it is an unsolved question. To acquire it peaceably would, we think, be sanctioned by all, but to acquire it by force of arms would be condemned by all.

[Camberland Telegraph. Spiritual Marriage.

A man by the name of P. S. Blackman, of Painesville, and a young lady by the name of Julia Hurl-burt, daughter of Dr. Hurlburt, of Kirtland, were bart, daughter of Dr. Hurlbort, of Kirtland, were spiritually married at the latter place, on Sunday, October 15. The ceremony consisted of matrimonial declarations made by themselves in the presence of the friends, about fifty being present. The services consisted of the following poetical announcement: "Have you seen the morning sunbeam kiss the opening blossom? Thus did our spirits meet and greet at the first interview; and as the insidile elements of patters units and blond in one visible elements of nature unite and blend in one harmonious impulse, so are our spirits affinitized inunited by the eternal laws of affinity naught has au-thority to separate. We thus introduce ourselves unto you in the relation of husband and wite."

[Ohio Paper. A Day of Mishaps. Thursday of last week was a day of minor accilents on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad .-The burden train ran over a cow, just this side of Charlestown, and the engine was thrown from the track. Not far off, a car loaded with flour and rags, attached to the express train for the committee of examination, took fire, and the rags and a portion of the flour were destroyed. None of the trains made time at the Ferry, in consequence of the delays.

[Winchester Republican of Friday. Our Town.

More than two weeks have elapsed since a case of sickness has occurred from the epidemic by which our town was recently so sorely afflicted. The health of the place seems now to be permanently restored, and it gives us pleasure that we begin to see many familiar faces from the country. Our merchants are quite busy in opening and selling new goods, and to those in parsuit of bargains our advertising columns will afford a safe criterion.—Martinsburg Rep. GOLD MINING IN VIRGINIA.—The Melville Gold

Mine of Virginia is said to be yielding well during the present depressed state of the mining interests of the country. The Company have cut through a new vein, the existence of which was not known until on through, in searce for clay to plaster up the side of a reservoir. The ore obtained from this vein is said to be of extraordinary richness and the vein promises to increase in size and abundance of the

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDE.—The sale of pub lic lands this year will exceed sixty million of acres; a larger quantity than has been sold any one year for fifteen or eighteen years.

Western Canada Railroad occurred on the 25th ult. The passenger train was detained by a freight engine being on the track, and from other causes thrown out of time. When the collision took place, which was with a gravel, train of fifteen cars, the passenr train was going about 20 miles an hour. Seve-l of the passenger cars were crushed, and 47 per-ns killed, and upwards of 40 wounded, nearly all

MILITARY ASYLUM.—Colonel Payne, of the U.S. Army, entered upon the duties of the governorship of the United States Military Asylum, hear Washington, on the 1st inst. The Colonel was distinguished for his valor at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palfua He was severely wounded in one of these battles, and he still carries Mexican lead in his person.

THE PARKER VEIN COMPANY.—The New York Supreme Court has refused granting the motion for a writ of mandamns, requiring the officers of Parker Vein Company to permit Messrs. Condit and Jenkins to transfer stock in the transfer books of said company, and also to permit transfers to be made in said books by all stockholders of said company, who may require the same to be made according to the ulations of the company and the equal course o

Ry-Ex-President Tyler delivered a short extempor peech at the agricultural meeting of the Seaboard Society, on Thursday, which the Norfolk Argus says was very beautiful and appropriate.

Marriages. On the 31st ultimo, by Rev. R. M. LIPSCOMB, Mr. JACOB SNYDER and Miss SUSAN CATHARINE NYDER-all of this county. On the Bridge, at Harpers-Ferry, on the 22d ulti-to, by Rev. Philip Rescont, Mr. THOMAS CLIP and Miss MARTHA JANE STEWARD-both of Frederick county.

At Cold Stream, Hampshire county, on the 24th ultime, by Rev. Mr. Chew, Mr. GEORGE, NIXON and Miss ELIZABETH E., only daughter of NATHAMEL OFFUTT, Esq.—all of Hampshire. On the 12th ultimo, by Rev. Wm. Hirst, Mr. DA-NIEL ELY and Mrs. MARIA E. DESHONG—both

On the 26th ultimo, by the same, Mr. STEWART R. STEELE and Miss ELIZABETH ANDERSON both of Winchester. At the same time, by the same, Mr. OLIVER J. ROWE and Miss ELLEN S. ANDERSON—both of

On the 27th ultimo, by Rev. J. BAKER, Mr. MILTON H. PANGLE, of Frederick county, and Miss ELIZA A., daughter of Dr. Bohrer, of Morgan.

On the 31st ultimo, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH M. CHRISMAN, of Fayette county, Missouri, and Miss LUCY I., daughter of Marcus C. Richardson, of Warren county. On the 26th ultimo, by Rev. WM. F GREAVER, Mr. BENJAMINF. STICKLEY and Miss FRANCES A. DINGES—both of Frederick county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. MICHAEL CLEM and Miss SARAH L. CRIDER—both of Fred-

more, by Rev. Wm. B. EDWARDS, Dr. JOHN F. KURTZ, formerly of Winchester, and Miss SALLIE L., daughter of the late ELIJAH HURST, of Dorchester On the 31st ul imo, at Woodlawn, Montgomery county, Maryland, by Rev. Mr. HUTTON, JOHN T. TOWERS, Mayor of Washington, D. C., and Miss ELIZA, daughter of Dr. WILLIAM P. PALMER, of the

On the 24th ultimo, by Rev. T. T. CASTLEMAN, H. B. WHITCOMB, superintendent of the Central Railroad, and Miss VIRGINIA, eldest daughter of JEFF. KINNEY, of Staunton.

On the 26th ultimo, by Elder B. H. BENTON, Mr. JOHN W. KINSEL and Miss MARY ELIZABETH FLYNN-both of Fauquier county, Virginia. On the 26th ultimo, near Loyettsville, by Rev. WM. ounty, Virginia, and Miss EMILY DAVIS, former y of Loudoun county. On Thursday evening, 2d instant, by Rev. R. A. FINE, Mr. JAMES L. LOUMAN and Miss CATHA-RINE CURTIS—both of Berkeley county. On Thursday evening, 2d instant, by Rev. G. W.

At Happy Retreat, Berkeley county, Virginia, on the 26th ultimo, by Rev. G. W. Cooper, Rev. T. JUSTICE STAUBER, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, and Miss MARGARET ANN BURWELL, daughter of James N. Burwell, Esq., deceased.

Deaths. On Sunday, the 29th of October, at Keep Trieste, Washington county, Maryland, MARY JANE RO-SINA, the beloved wife of T. Dalton Hammond, in he 22d year of her age. On the 26th ultimo, in Bolivar, in this county, Mr WILLIAM O. TURNER, after several months illness, aged 24 years and 10 days. Mr. T. was a most worthy young gentleman, and he leaves many friends who lament his early death. His remains were intered by his Odd Fellow brethren. In Georgetown, D. C., on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. ISABELLA H., wife of N. P. Bemis; and on the 26th, Mrs. FRANCES A., wife of Wm. W. Tyler-both daughters of the late Carter L. Stevenson, of

On the 20th ultimo, on the South Branch, Hamp-shire county, Mr. THOMAS BLUE, aged about 48 On the 22d ultimo, suddenly, Mrs. ELEANOR, wife of Major Thomas J. Jackson, Professor in the Military Institute, at Lexington, and daughter o Rev. Dr. Junkin.

On the 31st ultimo, in Loudoun county, Mr. DA-VID DERRY, about 50 years of age. On the 29th ultimo, in Loudoun county, MARY COMPHER, in the 44th year of her age. On the 29th ultimo, in Loudoun county, Mr. SOLOMON VINCEL, in his 47th year. In Martinsburg, on the 27th ultime, ADELLA MURPHY, only child of James and MARGARET HILL, aged I year and 11 days. In Shepherdstown, on the 31st ultime, JOHN WIL-LIAM, infant son of JOHN P. and Mary Hill, aged 3 months and 10 days.

## The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

BALTIMORE, November 3, 1854.

CATTLE.—The offerings at the Scales on Monday were about 2,100 head of Beet Cattle, of the quantity offered 1100 head were driven to Philadelphia, and Lancaster county, Pa., 250 were left over unsold and the balance (750 head) were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$4.00 on the hoof, equal to \$5.00 a \$7.75 net, and averaging \$3.25 Live Hogs.—Sales at \$5 75a \$6 00 per 100 lbs. COFFEE.—The sales of the week comprise 2,500 ags Rio at 9,5103c.

HOWARD STREET FLOUR.—There were sales

this morning before the announcement of the steamer's news of 100 bbls. at \$5.50, and 100 bbls. at \$8.62½. On late 'Change the market was unsettled. The only transaction we heard of was a sale of 500 bbls. for delivery at the seller's option in 60 days at \$8.25. Thus were no sales for investigate dall are bbls. for delivery at the seller's option in 60 days at \$8.25. There were no sales for immediate delivery, but it could have been bought readily at \$8.75, which we quote as the closing figure to-day.

CORN MEAL.—Baltimore ground \$4.50 per bbl.

The following are the inspections of Flour for the week ending November 2d: 16,231 bbls. and 393 half obls. Together with 256 bbls. Rye Flour, — hhds., 549 bbls. Corn Meal. WHEAT.—A parcel of good new white sold at 185 al 90 cts., and prime new red at 170 al 185 cents.

CORN.—We quote at 67a71 cts for yellow, and 70a CLOVERSEED .- We quote sales at \$6.25 a \$6.50 er bushel, for fair to prinie parcels.

LARD.—We quote bbls at 9½ cts.

WOOL.—Fine fleece 30a40 cts; tubwashed 23a25

ts; pulled 19a21 cts; and unwashed 15a17 cts.
WHISKEY.—We note sales of barrels through the week at 42a43c. We quote hhds. at 38c.

BALTIMORE MARKETS-SATURDAY. FLOUR AND MEAL .- The Flour market to-day was Flour and Meal.—The Flour market to-day was not quite so firm. A sale of 200 bbls Howard street on early 'change at \$8,75; also on late 'change 200 bbls do. at the same price, and 150, bbls do. at \$8.563 per bbl—the market closing rather quiet. A sale of 500 bbls City Mills at \$8.50 per bbl, more than which buyers were not disposed to give. The supply and receipts are light. Rye Flour \$7.25; country Corn Meal \$4.25, city do. \$4.50 per bbl.

Grain And Seeds.—Wheat.—The receipts were Grain And Seeds.—Wheat—The receipts were not so large to-day, and the market rather quiet.—About 13,000 bushels offered, and small sales of good to prime white at 1.85a\$1.92, choice do. for family flour, at 1.93a\$1.95; and good to prime red at 1.75a\$1.85 per bushel. Interior lots 5 to 15 cents less. Corn—The market it quiet. About 13,000 bushels offered, and sales of old white 70a72 cents, vellow do, at 73a78 cents; new white and vellow at Maryland at 39 cts4 good to prime do. 42a46 cents per bushel. Rye—No sales. Seeds quiet—We quote Clover at \$6.50, Timothy at \$3 50 per bushel.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET. .7 25 a 7 IMOTHY SEED ...

WINCHESTER MARKET.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 2, 1854.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SAML, HABILEY, AT THE DEPOT

ARTICLES. WAGON PRICE. STORE FRICE
BACON, new, per lb.....07 a 071 08 a
BEESWAX ......25 a 00 25 a
CLOVERSEED......00 0 a 00 0 7 50 a 8 

a Mr. De Wolf for \$10,000 damages for breach of upset by the production of some pieces of very senti-mental poetry, which he had addressed to Miss Green, and the Jury, shocked at such unparalleled depravity, proceeded without delay to heal the lace-rated heart of the plaintiff, by returning a verdict of damages in the sum of \$1,626.

HEALTH OF THE SOUTHERN CITIES .- There were 49 yellow lever deaths in the Charity Hospital at New Orleans for the four days preceding the 27th. The mortality had been increased by the arrival of sev-eral hundred emigrants. At Savannah on Sunday and Monday last there were no deaths from yellow fever. The health of the city is regarded as nearly restored. At Charleston the deaths for the week ending on the 28th were 42, of which 23 were from yellow fever. At Augusta, Montgomery, and other places the fever is also disappearing.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT .- A Convention of the friends of internal improvement in Virginia, is to be held at Norfolk, on the 8th instant.

Jefferson Debating Society. At a meeting of the Jufferson Debating Society, held at Jufferson Hall on Saturday Evening, the 4th. The following question was selected for discussion on next Thursday Evening: "Shall our inectings be public or private?"

All who desire to become members of the Society are invited to attend. Admission Fig. \$2.50. No purpose required to speak. member required to speak.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Isl r, dec'd., will selt, at public anction, to the highest bidder, in front of Thompson's Hotel, in Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia,

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1854,

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the following

REAL ESTATE,

of which the said Jacob Isler died seized and possessed,

TO WIT:

1st. THE FARM on which said Isler resided at the time of his death. It is situated about two miles south of Berryville, on the Millwood and Berryville Turnpike Road, and contains about 235 ACRES OF LAND. About 170 Acres is cleared, and the balance, about 65 Acres, is in Timber. The and the balance, about 65 Acres, is in Timber. The cleared land is limestone, of excellent quality, and in a good state of cultivation. The Woodland is very heavily timbered. This Farm is located in one of the most desirable and healthy portions of Clarke county, and is within six or seven miles of that number of good and extensive Merchant Mills.

2d. A HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND, in the town of Berryville, formerly occupied by said Isler. The house is a commodious and comfortable DWELLING, and well located for public business of any kind. The Lot contains about one acre of land, and has upon it a good and commodious Stable, Carriage House, Granary, and all other necessary Out-Buildings.

3d. LOT OF EXCELLENT LAND, containing about SCYEN ACRES building continuous to the about SEVEN ACRES, lying contiguous to the town of Berryville, well suited for Building or Out-

Lots.

Terms of Sale—One-third of the purchase money in hand, or if preferred, for the cash payment, a negotiable note, satisfactorily endorsed, payable January 1st, 1855. The balance in four equal annual instalments, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1855. The deferred payments to be secured by a deed of trust on the property.

Possession of the House and Lot of Land, and the Lot of Land adjoining the town, given on the 1st day of January, 1855. Possession given on that day, of all that portion of the Farm which is not now sown in grain, and of the whole on the lst September, 1855.

Persons desiring to see the property, before the day of sale, will be shown it, by application to the undersigned, or his brother, Charles D. Castleman, who

sides near the town of Berryville.

WILHAM A. CASTLEMAN,

Executor of Jacob Isler, deceased,

November 7, 1854—ts LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Postoffice, at Charlestown, October 31st, 1854.

Margaret Alexander, Louisa Adams, 2. Catharine Brown, 2, Mrs. Catharine Blaker, Joseph Bibby, Nathaniel Butcher, J. K. Bales, Jane Beale. Mr. Colwell. David Eby. Michael Foley. John Garner, Charles Gebhart. D. Charles Knight. Margaret Lce, David Lewis. John L. Mosel Myers. E. W. Newton. Samuel Ott. Julia Pole, William F. Pongue, Miss Julia Pendleton. Stephen-son Ridgeway, Mrs. Mary B. Roderick, James Reed. Mrs. Sarah Strider. G. W. Wiley, Miss Virginia Weddell. Mrs. Mary Vanvactor. Miss Matilda Young. Nov. 7, 1854. JOHN P. BROWN, P. M.

HAVE a full SET OF BELLS, nearly new, for a six-horse team, which I will sell at a great bargain THOMAS D. PARKER.

100 SACKS Ground Alum and Fine Salt, for H. L. EBY & SON. FOR LADIES CLOAKS.--1 piece handsome

nings to suit, for sale at low prices.

November 7. JERE HARRIS. FAMILY LARD, on hand, for sale by Nov. 7, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

SPERM, ADAMANTINE, & TALLOW, for sale.
November 7, 1854.

H. L. EBY & SON. 1500 LBS. Prime county-cured BACON, Hams, ides and Shoulders, for sale by November 7, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

10 PRINTERS The undersigned have opened a TYPE FOUNDRY in the City of Baltimore, for the manufacture of JOB AND FANCY TYPES, and PRINTERS' MATE-RIALS generally, Newspaper Heads, Cuts, Brass-Rule, Plain and Fancy Dashes of various patterns, Leads, Slugs, Single and Double Brass Galleys, Job Sticks, Brass Rule Cutters of an improved pattern, Lead Cutters, &c., &c. We pledge ourselves to those who may patronize us, that every article furnished by us shall be of the us, that every article furnished by us shall be of the best material and workmanship, as our long experience in the business (one of the Firm having superintended one of the largest Type Foundres in the country for several years) will enable us to give satisfaction in all cases.

Newspaper Heads and Cuts Electrotyped. Type selected from other Foundries furnished to order.

Punctuality may be relied on in every case. Place of business, No. 9 Holliday street, near Baltiore street.

JNO. RYAN & BRO. Baltimore, Nov. 7, 1854—6m

BRICK, BRICK. 100,000 BRICK FOR SALE. November 7, 1854—3t C. G. BRAGG. C. C. PORTER has on hand a large and splendid assortment of CARPETING, consisting of THREE PLY; INGRAIN; TWILLED AND

PLAIN VENETIAN; LIST, &c.; Porter's Factory, 5 miles south of Charlestown. THE STORE IS OPEN AGAIN! THE STORE IS OF EA AGAIN.

HE subscriber, Trustee of Isaac Rose, anxious to close out, as soon as possible, the Stock of CLOTH-ING AND DRY GOODS, (now considerably increased by the stock of the Berryville Branch Store,) have commenced to sell off in the regular way, at and below Cost. There is on band— A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

all of which shall and must be sold; therefore those who wish to get GOOD AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, at about one half of the regular prices, had better call in time and get their supply. 03-THERE WILL ALSO BE AN AUCTION EVE-RY SATURDAY RIGHT, COMMENCING AT RARLY CANDLE-LIGHT.

All those indebted to Isaac Rose, as also the who bought Goods at the auction, will please call soon and settle, at the Store on Main street. F. W. DREW, Trustee. Charlestown, October 31, 1854. Of-There will be an Auction on Friday next, commencing 9 o'clock, A. M. The Ladies are particularly invited to be present, as many fine goods will be sold.

DRENCH WORKED COLLARS, I UNDERSLEEVES, EDGINGS, &c.,
A large and handsome assortment. JERE, HARRIS. HORSE FOR HIRE.

I have a good SADDLE HORSE for hire.

Terms \$1 per day, payable in advance.

October 31, 1854.

JERE. HARRIS. ADIES' DRESS GOODS.

of Charlestown and vicinity. [Oct. 31, 1854. FOR the Gentlemen we have bought a much more varied and larger stock of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, than we have been in the habit of keeping—to which the properties are inspection. CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

we invite an inspection.
October 31. KEYES & KEARSLEY. TOARSE WORK.

50 DOZEN PAIR MEN'S COARSE
BOOTS AND SHOES,
of our manufacture. Also, oit hand a large
lot of Boys' and Children's, of every kind and variety. We invite a look through our stock.

S. RIDENOUR Charlestown, October 31, 1854. LADIES' SHOES. We have just received another lot o LADIES' GAITERS AND SHOES-which, in addition to what we have heretofore received, makes our stock of Ladies' work very complete October 31, 1854.

S. RIDENOUR.

NOTICE. HAVING been much annoyed by persons riding through and hunting upon, the Harewood Estate-this is to give notice that the law will be enforced against all so offending.

October 31, 1854. GEO. L. WASHINGTON. TRANBERRIES, SWEET POTATOES,

WE invite those in want of CARPETING to oularge stock now on hand, which will be sold low.
October 31. KEYES & KEARSLEY. WE have on hand the largest stock of GROCE-RIES which we have ever been able to offer to the public and as they were bought at the lowest cash

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

e prizes M. ANSEL & Co. are the men M. ANSEL & CO.,

BANKERS AND LOTTERY BROKERS," The Greatest Prize Sellers in the U. States, Present to the public some great and splendid Loties, which will be drawn during the month of Nomber, and from the great success which has at ided our great and lucky office, we may say with affidence that whoever will venture a little with MSSL & Co." will find it to their interest. Dury the past sixty days we have sold—

A Next & Co." will find it to their interest. Buring the past sixty days we have sold—
[13-Behold!!!

A Prize of \$4,000 to Charlestan—\$3,000 to Earawhis—\$7,000 to Monongahela—\$2,000 to Berkeley—
\$1,500 to Clarke county—\$2,000 to Viuchester—
\$1,700 to Frederick—\$10,000 to Loudoun county—
besides many others of \$1,000, \$500, \$400 and 200.

BUT LOOK OUT FOR NOVEMBER!

GRAND PRIZES WILL BE DRAWN!

November 4, 1854.

Grand Consolidated Lottery.
Capital \$30,000—Tickets \$10.

	mes		month of	November
Date.		Capitals		Pack
6	Table 6	10.000	3	8
6	5 of	12.000	8	53
7	<b>3080</b>	20,000	5	18
8 -	1-15 /6	8,577	2.5	0 7
8	51-12	33,000	10	35
9	2220	-20,000	5	18
10		15,000	4	12
11	Se all	50,000_	15	45
13		8,000	215	
13	经经济	28,500	8	27
14		-20,000	5	17
15		8,314	2.5	
15		37,500	10	35
16	1 12 3	18,000	5	1 18
17	e de c	11,794	2.0	
17	5000000	20,000	5	16
18		40,471	10	43
20		9.154	3	9
20		-25.000	8	28
21		24,000	5	17
23	5 5 20	9.214	2.5	
22	1100	30,909	10	87
23		20.000	5	15
24		13,500	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15
25		60.000	20	65
27		8.000	2.5	
27	3 of	15.000	8	31
28	STORY.	17,716	5	15
29		10.214	2.5	
29	411	30,000	10	30
30		24,000	E TO SEE STATE	18
	1.001	CONTRACTOR OF STREET	OR NOVEM	The second of the last of the last

When we intend to sell many of the Grand Capitals, erefore let each and every one send their orders early, that we may make a good selection. SMALL FRY! SMALL FRY!!

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,
NO RISK, NO GAIN!
TRY OUR LUCKY OFFICE, AND YOU WILL BE SURE AND GET A PRIZE!

O-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-8G-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 correspondents rich before we have had the pleasure of a personal interview.

The undersigned are always ready to answer letters of enquiry. In ordering Tickets, look over the list, select the Lottery, enclose the money, and direct list, select the Lottery, enclose the money, and direct the letter to our address. TRY US! TRY US!

(I)—All those who want a good Prize, will please send their orders to the old Prize Sellers,

M. ANSEL & CO.,

Box 363, Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

October 31, 1854. ALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Valley Agricultural Society
took place, at Sappington's Hotel, on the 20th
instant, Mr. J. LAWRENCE HOOFFstated to those present the business that was before the Society and they proceeded to elect officers. The former President of the Society, Lewis W. Washington, Esq., On motion of Dr. J. J. H. Straith, JAMES D. IBSON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and JAMES Moore appointed Secretary pro tem.
On motion of Mr. J. Lawrence Hooff, the Society

proceeded to the election of officers.

Dr. J. H. Straith nominated ALEXANDER R.
BOTELER, Esq., for President, which motion was Dr. G. F. Mason nominated G.D. Moore, Esq., of Jefferson, as Vice President. Motion carried. Dr. G. F. Mason nominated Dr. McGuire, of Clarke, as Vice President. Motion carried. J. Lawrence Hooff nominated Rich's W. Barron, Esq., of Frederick, as Vice President. Motion carried.

Jas. W. Beller, Esq., nonmated Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Berkeley, as Vice President. Motion ROBT. W. BAYLOR, Esq., was re-elected Corres-JNO. J. Lock, Esq., was elected Recording Secr'y.
JAS. V. MOORE was elected Treasurer.
On motion of J. Lawrence Hooff the Board of Managers was reduced from twelve to six. Amended by H. N. Gallaher, Esq., to seven. Motion, as amended

The following gentlemen were elected to constitute the Board of Managers, unanimously: Jas. D. Gibson, Lewis W. Washington, Meredith Helm, J. L. Hooff, S. H. Brown, Wm. G. Furgeson, and Geo. W. Turner, Esos. On motion, JNO. W. MOORE, Esq., was re-elected The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Reception: Jro. Selden, G. W. Tate, Geo. W. Sappington, and Robt. M. English, Esqs.
On motion of Dr. J. J. H. Straith—

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be returned to the President and all the other officers for the faithful orformance of their duties while in office.
On motion of J. Lawrence Hooff, Esq.—
Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the papers of the county.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at Sappington's Hotel, on Friday, the 3d day of November JAMES D. GIBSON, Pres't.

JAMES V. Moore, Secretary.

[F. P. &S. R.] THE undersigned offers for sale the subscription BALTIMORE DAILY SUN, in Charlestown, Virginia, numbering some sixty regular subscribers and paying a net profit of from \$100 to \$150 per annum.

Apply before 15th of November, to October 24, 1854.

S. H. STEWART.

MANTUA MAKING.
MISS MARRIETTA KING Has just returned from Baltimore and solicits a call from her friends and the Ladies of Charlestown to ex-amine her FALL AND WINTER PATTERNS, TERNS, all of which are of the latest and most approved styles. She returns her sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore evtended to her and solicits a continuance of the same.

17-Residence second door from Mr. Eby's dwelling.
October 24, 1854.—3t [r. p.]

HENRY A. WEBB.

H. A. WEBB & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Tobacco, Segars. Snuff, &c., &c.

No. 14 North Howard Street, Nearly opposite
the Howard House, formerly the Wheatfield Inn,
Next Door to Davis & Miller's Drug Store,
October 24, 1854—1y

Baltimore.

DRUGS DRUGS AND MEDITINES. The subscriber has received, and in store, large and complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, PAINT BRUSIES, FANCY SOAPS, TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

DYESTUFFS, &c.
The greatest case has been exerted in the selection of this stock, and no expense has been spared in the purchased of it. The various Medicines are as pure as can be obtained in this country.

Of-Prescriptions carefully and accurately comded by experienced persons. Of L. M. SMITH. Charlestown, October 24, 1854

HOR THE HATR. VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WHAPENE, BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS. EMERSONS HAIR RESTORATIVE, 2 sizes, GENUINE BEAR'S OIL. MACASSOR OIL. POMMADE DE REINE,

BEEF MARROW, TUBEROSE, POMMADE M. FLEURS, BEARS GREASE. For sale by L. M. SMITH. Charlestown, October 24, 1854. PERSONS having claims against the estate of ROBERT WORTHINGTON are requested to present them properly authenticated. Those indebted will please make immediate settlement. NOTICE.

October 24, 1854.

S. B. WORTHINGTON; ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacon W. Wagely, deceased, will settle with the undersigned at an early day, and those having demands will present them properly proven.

LEWIS FRY, sent them properly proven. LEWIS FRY, Executor of Jacob W. Wagely. October 24, 1854.—4t

FOR SALE.

A pair of handsome and well-broken CARRIAGE HORSES, young and sound. Apply
at my office, one door east of Earter's Hotel.

ANDREW E. KENNEDY. October 31, 1854-3t WHEAT WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,

5,000 BUSHELS OF PRIME WHEAT,
to fill an order, for which the highest price will be
given.

R. S. BLACKBURN & CO. October 31, 1854—3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having supplied himself with one of Richard Patten's best TRANSIT COMPASSES, is prepared to do SURVEYING with greater accuacy than can possibly be done with the ordinary Compass. Persons having surveying to do, will ind the subscriber by dropping him a note at Harbers Ferry.

GEORGE MAUZY. W.E. are now receiving a very large supply of Seasonable Goods. KEYES & KEARSLEY. Charlestown, October 24, 1854.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

LORING BUSINESS, a lad 15 or 16 years of age.

To one of good character, who is willing to be bound, a pleasant situation is offered.

JOHN HILL.

Duffield's Depot, October 31, 1854—3t LADIES DRESS GOODS
AND EMBROIDERIES.
A very large and handsome assortment just receive from New York.
KEYES & KEARSLEY.

A SUIT SISTEMANTO ASSESSMENT

perty. ON FRIDAY, THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER, (next month,) at the residence in Charlestown, the HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, embracing such variety of good articles as are usually found in a well kept house—an enumeration of the same deemed unnercessary.

[G-And, ON TOESDAY, (the 14th,) at the Farm, certain FARMING STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS, such as HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, &c.; Also—Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons, Gears, &c.

Terms—Cash on all sums of and under ten dellars, Over that amount, bone and security with a credit of six mouths—before delivery of the property.

S. B. WORTHINGTON,
October 31, 1954.

Administratrix.

October 31, 1954.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND
FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale, the FARM on which I reside, containing 140 ACRES, of which about 25 acres are in Timber. This hand lies immediately on the Turnpike Road, leading from Shepherdstown to Smithfield, and within half a mile of Kerneysvills and the Depot on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and is equal in fertility to any land in the neighborhood, and is now in good heart. There is a good subsequently at a stantial LOG DWELLING, and also a good filled TENANT HOUSE, a STABLE, a never-TENANT HOUSE, a STABLE, a never failing Well, and other conveniences on t farm. Also, A YOUNG ORCHARD of choice fru farm. Also, A YOUNG ORGAN upon application to The terms will be made known upon application to the subscriber in person, or by letter addressed to him at Kerneysville, Jefferson county, Virginia. MICHAEL BLUE. September 5, 1854-1f

A VALUABLE TAVERN STAND The subscriber will offer at private sale the well-known "VIRGINIA HOTEL," situated in the delightful village of Ronner, Virginia. This stand is in the best location for business, is the most comfortable, and the most valuable one in Ronney. It will be sold, together with all the FURNITURE. on very accommodating terms. Any person desir-ing to purchase the above property, can call on the subscriber, in Sperryville, Virginia, or the editor of the Argus, and he will be shown the same, and learn the terms of subthe Argus, and he was determined the terms of sale.

N. B. li-the above premises are not sold at private sale by MONDAY, THE 27TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT, then on that day the same will be sold at public sale, without reserve.

WM. A. SAMUEL.

August 15, 1854—tds

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 niles S. W. of Charlestown, on the road leading from Berryville to Leetown, and about one mile South of the Harpers-Ferry and Smithfield turnpike, adjoining the facms of John R. Flagg, George Isler, Mrs. H. L. Alexander, Thos. B. Washington, Dr. Scollay and others, containing about 245 ACKES, about 35 of which are in fine timber. The improvements consist of a handsome threestory Brick Dwelling, ferty 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 voting Peach Orchard recently planted. The Lawn and premises senerally are highly improved by Shrubbery and a large variety of handsome Ornamental and Fruit Trees. There is a Ciatern convenient, and a never failing well of pure, Limestone Water about 100 yards 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. The place is well known, and altogether is one of the most desirable tracts of its size in the Valley. Persons who contemplate purchassing, can be informed as to the terroad state by consulting me informed as to the terroad state by consulting me informed as to the terroad state by consulting me informed as to the terroad state by consulting me informed as to the terroad state by consulting me informed as to the terroad state by consulting me informed as to the terroad state by consulting me informed as to the terroad state by consulting me informed as to the terroad state by consulting me informed as to the terroad state by consulting me informed as to the terroad state by consulting me informed as to the terroad state by consulting me informed as to the ter ley. Persons who contemplate purchasing can be informed as to the terms of sale by consulting me in person, or by letter addressed to me at Charlestown, Jeffeorsn county, Va.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

For himself and in behalf of the other deviser.

Dec'r 13, 1853-1f BLANK BOOKS BLANK BCOKS

AND STATIONERY.

Just received a very superior lot of
BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, including a
choice assortment of Day Books, Ledgers, Memorandum Books of all sizes, Copy Books, Composition do.,
Exercise do. Also—Portfolios, from 75 cts. to \$10;
Note Holders, Banker's Cases, Fancy Pen-Holders, Black, Blue and Red Inks; Albata. French, French Quill; Gillot's Steel Pens; Cap Paper, from 11 to 37½ cts. per quire; Letter, at from 9 cents to 25 cents do.; Slates; Slate Pencils.

For sale by Charlestown, October 17, 1854. TEW GOODS. FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

The subscriber has just received direct from Philaliphia and the Northern markets a fresh supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, which he will offer at a small advance. His

son, which he will offer at a small advance. His stock consists in part of the following—

A fine assortment of Dress Silks, Calicocs;
Mouslins, Mermoes, Cashmeres;
Thibet Cloths, Prints, Shawls;
Edgings, Laces, Insertings, Ribands, Cambrics;
Dress Trimmings, Gloves and Hosiery;
Cloths, Cassineres and Vestings;
Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings;
Plain and Twilled Osnaburgs;
Groceries, Queensware, &c.;
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

He tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their liberal patronage and hopes still to merit it. He solicits an examination of his Goods.

JOHN D. LINE.

JOHN D. LINE Charlestown, October 17, 1854. VEW GOODS.

Is now receiving and opening a large and general stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., to which he calls the attention of his customers and the public and invites them to call and e Cearlestown, October 17, 1854. ADIES' DRESS GOODS. All-wool French Merinoes; Plaid, Cashmere and plain ditto; Silks, assorted colors. For sale by or 17, 1854. JOHN L. HOOFF.

THE Pew Rents of the Presbyterian Church were due on the 1st of October. Persons wishing to rent Pews will apply to Chas. G. Stewart.
October 10, 1854. S. H. STEWART, Col'r. NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!! Virginia Comedians, 2 vols, a fresh supply ). Leather Stocking and Silk;

Totenwell;
Rayard Taylor's Travels in Africa;
Eventide, by Effle Afton;
The Lost Heiress;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Capt. Canot, or Twenty Years in Africa.

[13-ALSO, JUST RECEIVED. Shakespeare, 4 vols.; Diamond Edition Bibles; Polyglot do do.; Royal 4to Notes Ambrosiane, 5 vols.;
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, fine edition;
Rollin's History, 4 vols., Library edition;
Psalms and Hymns, different sizes;
Methodist Hymns

Methodist Hymns, do.;
Methodist Hymns, do.;
Parley's Cabinet Library, 16 vols.;
Chamber's Miscellany, 10 vols.;
Chamber's Select Writings, 4 vols.
r sale by L. M. SMITH. For sale by Charlestown, October 17, 1854. WANTED TO PURCHASE. By a resident of this county, a good plain Cook, Washer and Ironer. Also, one or two YOUNG SERVANTS. For address apply to the EDITOR.

May 2, 1854—tf HAVING sold out the Office of the Spirit of Jefferson, solely for the purpose of closing up its old business, it is hoped every one who is in any wise intelled previous to the lat of July last, will now come

forward and pay what they know to be due. Many can save to us the expense and trouble of visiting their houses in person, by sending the small pittance by mail or other safe mode—but come it must, by some means.

J. W. BELLER. BOOKS.

Memories over the Water, by Manney;
Leather-Stocking and Silk;
Capt. Canot, or Twenty Years in Africa;
Whitney's Metalic Wealth of United States;

Whitney's Metalic Wealth of United Stares,
Genoa, Pisa and Florence;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room, by Arthur;
The Pictorial Treasury;
Chamber's Miscellany, 10 vols., a capital work
for the family circle;
Chamber's Select Writings, 4 vols.;
French Revolutions, 3 vols. For sale by
Sent. 19, 1854.
L. M. SMITH HAIR RESTORATIVE.—EMERSON'S
Considered one of the best remedies extant, for restoring Hair, removing Dandruff and every impurity from the hair. Just received and for sale; whole-

charlestown, Sept. 19, 1854. TIMOTHY SEED,—Another supply of prime at the Depot. E. M. Alsquith. September 19, 1854.

COTTONS.—Just received and for sale a very large stock of Brown and Bleached Cottons, which will be sold exceedingly low for cash, by Sent. 19, 1854.

J. H. FRAZIER. FRESH GROCERIES.—Brown and Crushed Sugars; Green and Black Teas; N. O. Molasses; Pepper; Allspice; Cider; pure Vinegar; Lard; Sugar, Water and Soda Crackers. Justirectived and for sale cheap, for cash, by Sept. 19, 1854. JAS. H. FRAZIER. NEW-STYLE CALICOES, GINGHAMS.
Vanata few pieces of, Fall Dress Goods, for sale cheap at J. H. FRAZIER'S
Sept. 19, 1854.
Cash Store.

COTTON.—Just received and for sale a very large stock of Brown and Bleached Cotton which will be said exceedingly low.

August 1, 1834.

JOHN D. LINE. 2 HHDS. extra Cider Vinegar, Tumerie, White Mustard Seed, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Long Pepper &c. [Aug. 1.] JERE. HARRIS. FISH, -25 bbis. Mackerel, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale [Oct. 10.] R. B. BROWN. 500 HEAVY COTTON BAGS, by A. W. CRAMER.

HAWLS.—Plaid, Wool, Long, Square and Black Cloth and Drab Shawis. For sale by October 17, 2854. JOHN L. HOOFF. SWEET POTATOES, for sale by October 3. H. L. ERY & SON. September 12. A. W. CRAMER. THEESE AND MACCARONI, instruction of the by H. L. EBY & SON

APSAGO CHEESE for sale by
October 10. H. L. EBY & SON.

VELVET RIBANDS. - A large and general stock of Velvet Ribands for tringming.
October 17, 1854:

J. L. HOOFF. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

The Death of the Flowers. The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sear.

They rustle to the eddying gust.
And to the rabbit's tread. The robin and the wren have flown, And from the shrubs the jay, And from the wood top calls the crow, Through all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers,
That lately sprang and stood
In brighter light and softer air,
A beauteous sisterhood? Alas! they all are in their graves;

. The gentle race of flowers Are lying in their lowly beds, With the fair and good of ours,
The rain is falling where they lie,
But the cold November rain
Calls not from out the gloomy earth,

The lovely ones again. The wind-flower and the voilet, They perish'd long ago, And the briar rose and the orchis died, Amid the summer glow; But on the hill the golden rod,

And the aster in the wood, e.

And the yellow sun-flower by the brook In autumn beauty stood,
Till fell the frost from the clear cold heaven, As falls the plague on men, And the brighest of their sume was gone, From upland, glade, and gien.

And now when comes the calm, mild day, As still such days will come, To call the squirrel and the bee From out their winter home; When the sound of dropping nuts is heard,

Though all the trees are still, And twinkle in the smoky light The waters of the rill,
The south wind searches for the flowers, Whose fragrance late he bore, And sighs to find them in the wood, And by the stream no more. And then I think of one who in

Her youthful beauty died, The fair, meek blossom that grew up And laded by my side;
In the cold, moist earth we laid her,
When the forest cast the lief, And we wept that one so lovely Should have a life so brief;

Yet not unmeet it was that one, Like that young friend of ours, So gentle and so beautiful, Should perish with the flowers. Blind to his own Interest.

The St. Louis Intelligencer relates the following musing incident as having occurred there a tew days ago: One of Health's sprinkling wagons, used to dampen the streets of our city by water from a large reservoir, containing several hogsheads, was proceeding slowly down Fourth street, engaged in the laudable t scof flooring the dust, when the attention of a raw

Hoosier was attracted towards the singular looking 'Hullo, stranger!" said he, addressing himselfquite audibly to the driver, 'you are losing all your water

No answer was made by the person addressed.
'I say, old hoss,' said the Hoosier, 'you're losin'
your water right smart thar, and Pll be dog-on'd if your old tub won't be dry next you know.' The driver was still silent, and the stranger again 'Look here, you fool, don't you see somethin's broke loose in your old cistern upon wheels, and

that all your water is leaking out.' Still the driver was silent, and the Hoosier turn-'I'll allow that feller is a little the biggest fool I ever did see; but if he is so blind to his own interest as to throw his labor away in that manner, let him do it and be b-d!

Rich and Poor. The rich have many friends. How true! Everybody courts their society, and all have a good word for them. A man of wealth commits a fault and he only errs; but it is a crime on the part of the poor. A rich man was cut down and buried, hundreds followed him to the grave, and to appearance mourned sadly at his exit. A poor man also died on the same day that his rich neighbor was buried; he was also carried to the grave. A handful only followed his remains. The rich man died without giving evidence that he was prepared for the change. The poor man died like a Christain. One is remem-

bered on account of his wealth; the other is forgot-Thus it is in this world. Wealth is courted and embraced; poverty is shunned and despised. Not-withstanding, we would rather be the poor rich man than the rich poor man. If there is a world beyond the grave-and few there be who doubt it-incomparably more happy will he be, who pursued a cor-rect course and was poor and despised, than the vain, oppressive worldling.

A LIBERAL MAN.—"Have a paper, sir, only one cent," queried a newsboy, of a gentleman in the street. The gentleman stopped, took the proffered paper from the hands of the boy, deliberately opened it; and as deliberately commenced reading. Having scanned the city items, he turned his attention for a moment to the different departments, and then carefully folded it up and returned it to the boy, saying:—"I believe I don't want it my son;—take more papers now than I can find time to read." now than I can find time to read."

"Will you take one for a gift?" exclaimed the disappointed and indignant urchin, who had been de-tained full five minutes by this supposed customer.

"Well I don't care if I do," said the gentleman, "I've read it myself, but I expect the old woman would like to look over it." So saying the gentleman took the paper, thanked the boy, and went to hunt up the old woman.

A Solenn Thought.-It has been observed with much significance that every morning-this Monday morning, if you please—we enter upon a new day, carrying still an unknown future in its bosom.—
How pregnant and stirring the reflection! Thoughts may be born to-day which may never die. Feelings may be awakened to-day which may never be extinguished. Hopes may be excited to-day, which may not be realized till eternity.

MONUMENT TO GALLANTRY.—The suggestion of a monument to the memory of Stewart Holland, the brave youth who stood by his gun until the Arctic sunk, meet with general favor. It need neither be large nor costly, says the National Intelligencer, for it requires but a few words to place the name of Holland among
"The immortal names

That were not born to die." We clip the following from the New York Evening Mirror of Monday:—

A VERY DOGBERRY.—We never knew a policeman to write himself down an ass, until this morning, when one of the Captains, in signing his returns, wrote it in this fashion: W—C—1 Ass. He intended to have said 1st assistant,

LITTLE FAILINGS.—"My James is a very good boy," said an old lady, "but he has little failings, for we are none of us perfect—he put the cat in the fire, flung his grandfather's wig down the cistern, put his daddy's powder horn in the stove, tied the coffeepot to Jowler's tail, set off squibs in the barn, took my cap bobbin for fishing lines, and tried to stick a fork in his sisters's eye; but these are only childish follies."

....We clip the following capital hit from the Waterford Sentinel: "If you want to keep your town from thriving, turn a cool shoulder to every young mechanic or beginner in business; look upon every new comer with a jealous scowl. Dicourage all you can; it that won't do decry his work, and rather go abroad for ware of his kind, than give him your money. Last, though not least, refuse to patronize the village paper."

.... A judge and a joking lawyer were conversing about the doctrine of the transmigration of men into animals: "Now," says the judge, "suppose you and I were turned into a horse and an ass, which would you prefer to be?"

"The ass, to be sure," replied the lawyer.
Why?" rejoined the judge.

"Because," was the lawyer's reply, "I have heard
of an ass being a judge, but a horse never!"

to the pantomime of sighs and glances.

....The following is said to be a motto upon a tombstone in the western country: "After life's fitful fever and ague he sleeps well." .... A young lady speaking of whiskers and mus-taches said: "Those are things against which I al-ways set my face."

The pompous epitaph of a close-fisted citizened with the following passage of Scripture:
that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."
Dat may be so," soliloquized Sambo, " but w'e dat man died, de Lord didn't owe 'im a red cent." .... It is said that the constitution of the only

illiary company ever attempted to be organized in antucket began with the following article: "Article 1, In case of war this company shall immediately disband," ...," Tails up, I win," as the horse said when he threw his rider,

....How many men can pever see the point of a ke because they are the butt of it. An Irish gentleman the other day, in the ex-cess of connubial affection, exclaimed, "Heaven for-bid, my dear, that I should ever live to see you a widow."

... A clerk in a mercantile establishment writes is friends at home: "Plaguy easy times now-ave—very little work to do—our firm don't ad-

...The new reaping machine that was tried a days since was honorably acquitted.

He who carns four cents and spends five has no need of a purse.

The Business Mon's Column. 854. COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR, 1854.

18 19 20 21 22 23 24 5 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 CIRCUIT COURTS.
Seventh District—Thirteenth Circuit. 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, Augustand November. Clarke—4th Monday in February, May, July and Morgan -th Monday in March, June, Augustand November.
Hampshire—4th Monday in March, June, August and November.
Loudoun—2d Monday in March, June, August and Fauquier-4th Monday in March, May, Augus and November. Hardy—Monday before 1st Tucsday in March Yune, August and November Warren—3d Monday in March, May, August and November. Shenandoah—Monday before 2d Tuesday in March,

June, August and November. MONTHLY COURTS. Frederick—Monday before the 1st Tucsday.
Hardy—Monday before the 1st Tucsday.
Berkeley—Second Monday.
Jefferson—Third Monday.
Clarke—2d Monday in June and 4th Monday

ther months. Shenandoah—Monday before 2d Tuesday. Warren—Third Monday. Morgan—Fourth Monday. DISTRICT COURT.

Composed of the Culpeper, Albemarle, Rockingham ter in the 15th day of December.] (GREEN B. SAMUELS, Court of Appeals. RICHARD H. FIELD, LUCAS P. THOMPSON, Circuit Courts. RICHARD PARKER, JOHN KINNEY,

CLASSIFICATION OF MAGISTRATES. The following is the classification of the Magistrates of Jefferson county, which was made in August, 1852, and continues until the expiration of their terms, determines who shall compose the County Court each month. It will be found useful for

Braxton Davenport, Presiding Justice; George Beall, John F. Smith, John Hess, and A. M. Ball. MARCH. Braxton Davenport, A. R. Boteler, Robert W. Bay-lor, Samuel Ridenour, and Samuel W. Strider. - APRIL. Braxton Davenport, John Moler, Logan Osborn, Jacob Welshans, and H. N. Gallaher.

Braxton Davenport, John T. Henkle, Jonas Walraven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell. Braxton Davenport, John Moler, David Billmire

Jacob W.-Wagely, and Israel Russell. Braxton Davenport, John C. R. Taylor, John Avis, Jr., John Quigley, and George W. Tacey. August.

Braxton Davenport, John C. R. Taylor, John Avis. Jr., John Quigley, and George W. Tacey.

SEPTEMBER. Braxton Davenport, John Moler, David Billmire, Jacob W. Wagely, and Israel Russell. Braxton Davenport, A. R. Boteler, R. W. Baylor,

Samuel Ridenour, and Samuel W. Strider. NOVEMBER. Braxton Davenport, John T. Henkle, Jonas Wal-raven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell. DECEMBER.

Braxton Davenport, Geo. W. Little, John J. Lock. Jacob W. Reynolds, and John J. Grantham. March and August are the Jury Terms. When a vacancy occurs, the new incumbent takes the place assigned his predecessor. Since the classification in 1852, four vacancies have been filled, in consequence of removals from the District.

U. S. OFFICERS. President, FRANKLIN PIERCE. President of the Senate, DAVID R. ATCHISON,

Secretary of State—Wm. L MARCY, of New York. Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie, of Ky.
Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie, of Ky.
Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobbin, of N. C.
Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.
Secretary of Interior—Robt: McClelland, of Mich.
Postmaster General—James Campbell, of Pa.
Attorney General—Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor-JOSEPH JOHNSON. Lieutenant-Governor-Shelton F. Leake.
Attorney General-Willis P. Bocock.
Adjutant General-William H. Richardson.
Assistant Clerk-P. F. Howard. Copying Clerk-WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Jr. uditor of Public Accounts—G. W. CLUTTER. Treasurer.—J. B. STOVALL.

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

Librarian.—George W. Munford.

Superintendant of the Penitentiary.—C. S. Morgan.

Gen'l Ag't or Storekeeper of Peni'ry.—J. C. Spotts.

STATISTICS. 1850—Population of Virginia....895,204 free whites.

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

Do. do. ....472,580 slaves.

The Law of Newspapers. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the ontrary, are considered as wishing to continue their

subscriptions.

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 informing 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 intentional fraud.

A CARD. posed to understand the oratory of the eye, the mute eloquence of a look, or the conversational powers of the face. Love's sweetest meanings are unspoken; the full heart knows no rhetoric of words, and resorts to the instance of the actual to the instance of the instance of the actual to the instance of town.

Therefore, from and after the 1st day of January next, our terms for boarding without ledging 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.

RELL HANGING.

I AM prepared to furnish and hang BELLS of all kinds, and in the latest and most approved manner. Respectable reference given, if required. Orders left at Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, will be promptly executed.

P. E. NOLAND.

Charlestown, September 13, 1853.

BLAKE'S PATENT
FIRE PROOF PAINT.
The subscriber has received a large supply of this valuable Paint, which he is prepared to sell at the most reasonable rates.

Charlestown, April 25, 1854. TOWN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
The residence and grounds, the property of Mrs. E. S. Davenport, now occupied by Mr. P. H. Powers, situated in a desirable part of Charlestown, Va., is now offered for sale. For further particulars apply to

May 16—tf

A. W. CRAMER.

A. W. CRAMER. LUBIN'S AND HARRISON'S

EXTRACTS COLOGNE,

Comprising the following varieties:
Prarie Flower Cologne;
Farina Cologne;
Hauel's do.
Extract Sweet Clover;

Violette;
Patchouly;
Musk;
New Mown Hi Patchou Musk; Verbenz

Miscellancens.

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE TIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE.

LYNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company makes Insurance against loss or damages by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Tobacco Factories and other Buildings, on Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, generally in town and country, on the most favorable terms.

Also makes Insurance on the lives of all persons enjoying good health, and of sound constitution for the whole duration of life, or for a limited period.

Slaves employed in ordinary occupations, will be insured on reasonable terms.

The Company will also take marine risks-from and to any of the Northern or Southern Ports, at favorable rates.

Directors.

JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL, President.

DON T. C. PETERS, Vice President.

SAMPSON DIUGUID, Chief Engineer.

JAMPS M. COBBS,

GEORGE W. YANCEY,

WILLIAM T. ANDERSON,

JOHN O. TAYLOR,

MARTIN HOLLINS, Treasurer.

CREED T. WILLS, Secretary.

Dr. P. H. GILMER.

Dr. P. H. GILMER, Medical Examiner.

Dr. Wm. OTWAY OWEN, Medical Examiner.

Agent for Jefferson county, B. W. HERBERT.

Medical Examiner, Dr. G. F. MASON.

Charlestown, April 25, 1854—1y [FF] THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FIRE

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Will issue Policies on all kinds of Property,
Merchandise, &c., at fair and equitable rates.
Gapital \$150,000, 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.

of references; and conducted on the surfaces ples of equity, justice, and economy.

HOME OFFICE—WINCHESTER, VA.

JOS. S. CARSON, President. O. F. BRESEE, Actuary. DIRECTORS. Jos. S. Carson,
James H. Burgess,
Lloyd Logan,
H. H. M'Guyre,
N. W. Richardson. B. W. HERBERT, Agent for Jefferson county.

[F. P.]

Testimonials. 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 as to our opinion of its merits.

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

August 2, 1853-1y

Hon. J. M. Mason, U. S. Senator.

JACOB SENSENY, Esq., Merchant, Winchester.

T. A. Tidball, Prest. of Bank of Valley of Va. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, 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

Applications for Insurance may be made of Applications for Insurance may be made of
B. W. HERBERT,
In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to J.
P. Brewn, 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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE andersigned, having engaged in the Mercantile Business, are now opening, at Doran's old stand, near the Armory Gate, a very extensive stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., to an examination of which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Their motto

fully invite the attention of the public. Their motto is not large profits, but large sales. They are determined to conduct their business on the most liberal principles, and to use every effort to merit the public confidence and patronage. Whatever they sell shall be of the character represented, and invariably reduced to such prices that none may hope to undersell. They have established such extensive arrangements as will enable them to supply the market with every article they deal in at the very lowest prices. They feel confident an examination of the variety, quality, and prices of their goods will convince the public that money may be saved by purchasing at their house.

They will give particular attention to the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS, for which they have made ample room, by an enlargement of the premises, and tamilies may rely with confidence upon being supplied by them with articles in this line, of fresh and superior quality. They purchased their Groceries, mostly in large quantities and always for cash.

They keep a very heavy stock on hand, and can,

ways for cash.

They keep a very heavy stock on hand, and can, and will, sell them at prices unusual in this market. The following enumeration will give a general outline of their extensive stock:

Plain, Changeable and Figured Dress Silks;
Plain and Figured Mouslin de Laines;
Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Canton Cloths:

Cloths;
Bombazines, French and English Calicoes;
Brown and Bleached Muslins;
Ticking, Bagging, Checks, Plaids, Linen Sheetings, Table Linens and Oil Cloths;
Towelings, White, Red and Yellow Flannels;
Irish Linens, Silk, Crape, Cashinere and Mouslin Shawls; lin Shawls;

lin Shawls;
Hoisery, Kid, Thread, Cotton, Silk and Silk
Nett Gloves;
Cambric, Jaconets, Laces and Edgings;
Plain, Barred and Figured Swiss Goods;
Needle-worked Goods, Trinmings, Bonnet Rib
bons, Parasols and Umbrellas;
Coating Linens, Jeans and Tweeds;
Cassilvate Cassilvate Linen Bells;

Coating Linens, Jeans and Tweeds;
Cassimere, Cassimets, Linen Drills;
Cravats, Suspenders, Boots and Shoes of every
description for Men, Ladies, Boys, Misses and
Children;
Silk, Fur, Straw, Chip, Kossuth and Slouch
Hats of every variety;
A large stock of Hardware, including Cutlery
and House furnishing materials;
Rifle and Blasting Powder;
Queensware, and Woodware; Window Glass,
Putty, Oil and Paints:

Putty, Oil and Paints;
A lot of fine Tobacco and Segars;
Bacon, Salt, Fish, Lard, Potatoes, Flour and Corn Meal. Corn Meal.

They have a choice lot of fine Liquors, wherewith they will supply gentlemen as cheap as the same brands can be bought in the cities.

WALSH & BRO.

Harpers-Ferry, May 2, 1854-tf TUST ARRIVED. JUST ARRIVED.

NEW AND CHEAP.

The undersigned has just returned from the Eastern markets with the largest and most complete STOCK OF GOODS he has ever offered at this place, all of which has been purchased on the very best possible terms, and will be sold as low as any goods of the same quality can be in the Valley of Virginia, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds;

Fancy Cassinets, at very low prices;
Silk, Satin and Marsailles Vestings;
Italian, Cloth and Summer do.;

A good assortment of Cotton Goods for Sum-

A good assortment of Cotton Goods for Summer wear; An assortment of Bleached and Brown Cottons

Do do Osnaburg Cottons;
Black, plain, striped and figured Silks;
Tarltons, Illusions and Sarcenetts;
Swiss, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins; Plain and figured Canton do.;
A large assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams;
Berages and Berage de Laines, very cheap; Lawns, Muslins, &c.
Irish Linen and Linen Tablecloths;
Linen, Silk, and Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Crape, Silk, and Cashmere Shawls, of every

variety;
French-worked Collars and Cuffs;
Dress Trimmings, &c.;
Silk and Straw Bonnets, very cheap;
Artificial Flowers, &c., and almost every thing

Artificial Flowers, &c., and almost every thing in the fancy way;
Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes;
Hats and Caps, of every quality and price.
Also, a large stock of Groceries of the best quality, consisting in part of—
Coffee, Sugars, Chocolate, Teas;
Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Salt, &c.
Also, a good assortment of Hardware;
Cuttery, Carpenters' Tools, &c.
Waiters, Looking Glasses, and Tinware.
A large stock of Queensware, &c.
All of which will be sold on the very best terms.
Those who desire to get good and cheap bargains are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

JOHN G. WILSON.

SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, CAPS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARY, SADDLERY, &c., which he offers at the very lowest figure for cash. 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. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited promising to give entire satisfaction in return.

JAMES H. FRAZIER.

cited promising to give entire satisfaction in return.

JAMES H. FRAZIER.

Summit Point, May 23, 1854.

Qi-Cotton Rags, Beeswax, Hard Soap, Butter, Eggs, Beans, Corn, Oats, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Old Iron, Wool, Hides, Sheep Skins, Silver and Gold coin and bankable paper taken in exchange for goods and work at the highest cash prices.

NEW SUPPLY.—60 different kinds of Candies, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Palmnuts, Pecannuts, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers, Pop Syrup, Lemon Syrup, Pickles in barrels, Pickles in jars, Candy Toys, Brandy Peaches, for sale by

JAMES H. FRAZIER.

Summit Point, May 23, 1854. Summit Point, May 23, 1854.

La full supply of Collom and Slack Screw Augurs, from 1 to 21 inch; Socket and Fermer Chisil files; Coopers and Wagonmakers Drawing Knives; Foot & Cooper's Adzs, Hand and Chopping Axes with handles; Jack Screws; Chapman's best Razor Straps. Also one barrel Roanoke Smoking Tobacco, a first rate article, which makes my assortment complete, to be had at the Market House. to be had at the Market House.

August 29.

T. RAWLINS. BRANDY, BRANDY.—If you want a pure Brandy for Medical purposes, send to August 22, 1854. JERE. HARRIS. JEWELRY.—The undersigned is now opening a large supply of Jewelry, considering in part of Breastpins, Ear-rings, Lockets; Gold Chains and Chatelaines, Gold and Cornelian Crosses. Also an assortment of Jet Ornaments, Breastpins, Bracelets, Necklaces, &c. Call and see them.

August 29. CHAS. G. STEWART.

AR .- At the Depot, at Baltimo

In Ernnellers.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Two Daily Lines between Baltimore and Wheeling.
FROM BALTIMORE FOR WHEELING, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANOPOLIS, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, SAINT

CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, SAINT LOUIS, &c.

ON and after MONDAY, January 23d, two daily TRAINS, (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 ederick and intermediate points, daily (except

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 3 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. 

Wheeling. 10 00
Cincinnati. 10 00
Louisville 11 00
Indianapolis 12 00
Cleveland 10 00 Cincinnati, by land ...... Uniontown ..... 7.50 Hagerstown ......

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.,

3.30 and 5 P. M.
On Sundays, at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Off The first and fourth Trains from Baltimore, and the 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. 3.30 and 5 P. M. WINCHESTER & POTOMAC RAILROAD. THE PASSENGER TRAIN now leaves the Ticket

Office, at Winchester, at 9 o'clock, A. M., instead of 92 o'clock, as heretofore. J. GEO. HEIST, May 30: 1854 Principal Agent. MANASSES GAP RAILROAD. DAILY LINE TO WINCHESTER, AND TRI-WEEKLY TO LURAY.

The Cars leave Alexandria daily at 8 o'clock, A. M.,

(Sunday excepted.) connecting with J. H. Kemp's Line of Stagus at Piedinont, va Millwood and Paris, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Winchester; and at Wapping Station, via Front Royal, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Winchester and Tuesdays and Fridays, for Winchesters and Tuesdays Thursdays and Fridays, for Winchesters and Tuesdays Thursdays and Statusdays. r, and Tucsdays, Inursdays and Saturdays, Returning, leave Wapping at 101, and Piedmont 111, A. M., arriving at Alexandria at 2-, P. M. & THROUGH TICKETS to Winchester. \$3.50, to be had at the ticket office of the Orange and Alexandria August 8, 1854.

To be had at the ticket office of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, Alexandria, and at J. H. Kemp's Stage Office, Winchester.

M. M. WELSH,
Superintendent.

NATIONAL HOTEL, CAMDEN STREET, Opposite Baltimere and Objo Railroad Depot, BALTIMORE. G. W. LANE & CO.,
October 10, 1854—1y Proprietors.
G-All Passengers and Baggage to and from the
Baltimore and Ohio Depot, and the Eastern and
Western Shore Boats, will be carried without charge.

OLD '76.

J. P. BRADY,

No & LIGHT STREET.

Has fitted up, in superior style, a RESTAURANT at the above locality, and furnished it with all the "ct ceteras" of a first class establishment Good WINES, good LIQUORS, first rate CIGARS, the best EATA-BLES the markets afford, with the most competent and cleanly COOKS to prepare them for the table, weighter with civil and attentive WAITERS, may at all times be found at Old '76! Baltimore, June 27, 1854.—tf

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 Deput formerly kept by Mr. John Coe, dec'd. The House has undergone necessary repairs, and is now in every respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and sopremises, which will be furnished with the hest grain and hay and attentive Ostleri. His Table will always be furnished with all the varieties which the season and market will afford, and the Bar at all times sup-

plied 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 comfortable. Boarders taken by the week, month or year. BARNET GILBERT.

BARNET GILBERT.

Of The undersigned takes pleasure in recommending Mr. GILBERT to the pations of the House whilst under the management of my Father, and respectfully solicits for him a continuance of their custom. JAMES W. COE. SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
This large and very commodious THREE-STORY
BRICK HOTEL, situated in the centre and business part of the town, is now among the most attractive and desirable resting places in the great Valley of Virginia.
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. Perng to be conveyed to other parts of the town,

will pay a reasonable compensation.

Saddle and Harness Horses, Carriages, Buggies, and careful Drivers always ready for the accommodation of visitors.

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON, July 9, 1850. 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 Househas 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 timessupplied
with a choice selection of superior wines and liquors.
Baggage taken to and from the Depot free of charge,
and in bad weather a Carriage will run to the Depot
for the accommodation of travellers without any additional expense.

ional expense. JOS. C. RAWLINS, March 2, 1852-1y BERRYVILLE HOTEL.

Also, a good assortment of Hardware;
Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools, &c.
Waiters, Looking Glasses, and Tinware.
A large stock of Queensware, &c.
All of which will be sold on the very best terms.
Those who desire to get good and cheap bargains are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, and judge for themselves.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, April 18, 1854.

NEW STORE AT SUMMIT POINT.
The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of DOMESTICS, SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, CAPS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, With the manners of the world, that he 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.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT, The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this Hotel is now renovated and improved for a better and enlarged accommodation for travellers during summer. With the late improvements and a determined perseverance, no effort or outlay shall be wanting to render this Hotel, in every respect, to the invalid or to comforts and accommodations equal to any Hotel in the Valley. The TABLE shall be furnished with the best from this and Raltimore markets: DINNER always ready on the TABLE shall be furnished with the best from this and Baltimore markets. DINNER always ready on the arrival of the Baltimore daily cars, and ample time given for passengers to dine here, before the cars leave for Winchester or Baltimore. Passengers stopping here to view our bold romantic mountain scenery may rest assured they will be well cared for during their stay, A call is most respectfully solicited, to enable the travelling public to judge for themselves.

M. CARRELL.

Harpers-Ferry, July 11, 1854.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.
The subscriber respectfully showeth that this Hotel is open for the reception of travellers on the arrival of the cars, at all hours, day and night, and a polite and obliging barkeeper, with a trusty and active porter, to see that passengers are well cared for and baggage properly attended to.

Harpers-Ferry, July 11, 1854.

SADDLERY, SADDLERY.

SCOTCH Collars, Cap Collars, Carring
Collars, Trunks, Carpet-Bags, Ridin
ridles, Martingales, Bridle Bits from 121 cents \$5. Spurs of all kinds, Gearing of all de on hand and made to order. Repairing d

City Advertisements. QPORTSMEN.



MERRILL, LATROBE & THOMAS. Baltimore, October 10, 1854—2m TO THE MERCHANTS
OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND & OHIO.
A handsome and complete assortment of all kinds of CIGARS can be found with the undersigned, who pay special attention to manufacturing and importing Cigars.

CANDIES, CANDIES.

CONSTANTLY on hand, FRESH CANDIES, LEMONS, ORANGES, DATES, FIGS, &c., with an excellent assortment of all kinds of Nuts and Raisins.

35-Country Merchants coming to the city will do well to give us a call.

SAUERBERG & NICOLASSEN,

Southeast corner of Baltimore and Eutaw-sts.,
October 10, 1854—1y

Baltimore, Md.

I. B. HEIM.
J. NICODEMUS.
GEO. P. THOMAS.
HEIM, NICODEMUS & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and
Domestic Liquors, of every description.
No. 383 Baltimore street, between Paca and Eulaw sts.
Baltimore, April 12, 1853—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
NO. 5 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE.
JAMES S. ROBINSON has in store, for sale at Manufactory Prices, PRINTING, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, PRINTERS' CARDS, BOX, BONNET AND STRAW BOARDS, and will purchase for cash, RAGS, CANVAS, ROPE, WASTE PAPER, &c., &c. [October 10, 1854—6m] JOSEPH HOPKINS. --WM. FAIRCHILD.

HOPKINS & FAIRCHILD, SUCCESSORS TO OREM & HOPKINS, MERCHANT TAILORS, MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 230 Baltimore street, Northwest corner of Charles street, BALTIMORE.
A large assortment of Ready-Made CLOTHING of superior quality.

October 10, 1854—19

FALL STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS. J. L. McPHAIL & BROTHER, Fashionable Hat. ters, 132 Baltimore street, invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment of FASHIONA-BLE HATS AND CAPS, for gentlemen, youth and children, before purchasing. We feel confident in being able to please the most fastidious.

Baltimore, October 10, 1854—19

WM. KNABE. HENRY GABHLE. ED. BETTS
FIRST PREMIUM
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES,
KNABE, GAEHLE & CO.,

MANAPACTURERS, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 9 EUTAW STREET, (Opposite the Eutaw House,)
would respectfully invite public attention (and particularly those in want of a superior PIANO-FORTE at moderate price) to the extensive assortment constantly on hand at their Ware-Rooms. Our esta stantly on hand at their Ware-Rooms. Our establishment is now the most extensive South, numbering over One Hundred Workmen, with a well-selected stock of seasoned materials, from which we are manufacturing PIANO-FORTES, combining the most valuable improvements known.

Our Iron Frame Piano-Fortes, for which we have received FIRST PREMIUMS for three successive years; (from the Maryland Institute,) over those of Northern make, are particularly worthy of attention, being so arranged as to secure great additional strength without affecting the TONE, for which our Instruments have been so highly recommended by the best Professors and Amateurs throughout the country.

A guarantee for five years will be given with each Instrument sold by us, of our make, with privilege of exchange at any time within six months from day of sale, if not perfectly satisfactory.

CARHART & NEEDHAM'S PATENT MELO-DEONS constantly on hand, (an article we can re-

Baltimore, October 10, 1854-1y DAGUERREOTYPISTS,
No. 159 BALTIMORE STREET,
October 10, 1854—6m. Baltimore, Md. T. J. NIMMO & CO., U FOR GENTLEMEN ARE NOW READY. The matchless model of this superb HAT, its exqui-site finish and air of high ton will distinguish it as THE HAT OF THE SEASON.



A. GADDESS Corner Sharp and German Streets, September 20, 1853—1y BALTIMOBE, M

NEW STOVE STORE,
No. 29 Light-st., near Lombard,
BALTIMORE.

M. A. DUKE would respectfully inform his old
customers and friends of Jefferson, and the adjoining counties, that he has resumed his former business
at No. 29 Light street, one door from Lombard street,
where he will be happy to see them all. His long
experience in the business enables him to judge correctly of the merits and utility of any new pattern of
any new Stove which may be brought before the public. Hs Warchouse is now fitted up, and he is fully
prepared to furnish any description of COOKING,
PARLOR, and CHAMBER STOVES, of the most approved styles, and at as reasonable prices as they can NEW STOVE STORE, roved styles, and at as reasonable prices as they can e procured in this or any other city. He is also prepared to furnish RANGES for private families and hotels. All Stoves, Ranges, or other articles, sold by the subscriber, will be set up and warranted, and if they do not fully come to the representations, after trial, they will be taken back and others substituted, or the mo ey returned.

Extensive arrangements have been made and the best workmen employed, for the REPAIRING OF STOVES, RANGES, &c., which will be done promptly and in the most substantial manner. He solicits a call from his old customers and friends, being confident that he will satisfy all who favor him with their natronage.

[August 15, 1854—3m]

patronage. [August 15, 1854-3m ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BAR IRON, STEEL,

NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.,
King Street, corner of Market Alley,
July 25, 1554. ALEXANDRIA, VA. GEO. J. RICHARDSON.
OHAS. W. SINCLAIR, RICHARDSON & OVERMAN,
UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY, No. 106, Market street, Philadelphia. May 9, 1854—tf

A. F. BRENGLE, Flour and Commission Merchant, NEAR THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT, PREDERICK CITY, MD.

LSO keeps on hand at all times, fresh burnt LIME A 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 above. [December 6, 1853—1y GENERAL AGENCY,
Washington, D. C.
The subscriber offers his services to the public in
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, LandWarrants, &c., &c., or furnish information to correspendents residing at a distance in regard to any business which may interest them at the seat of Government GENERAL AGENCY,

ment His Office is over the Banking House of Selden Mrthers & Co. July 26, 1853. 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

extense.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address WM. S. ANDERSON,
Frederick city, Md.,
J. W. McGINNIS, Agent,
Charlestown, Va., or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent, January 11, 1853. Harpers-Ferry, Va. MUSICAL DEPOT, South Side Penn. Avenue, between 10th

and 11th Sts.,

Washington City, D. C.,

Publishers of Music and Dealers in all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSICAL MER-SICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSICAL MER-CHANDIZE. The greatest variety of American and Foreign Publications, of Music constantly kept on hand, to which we are daily making additions.

Our stock of Instruments embraces CHURCH and PARLOR ORGANS; PIANOS, from the most celebrated European and American Manufactories, with and without the admired Æolian attachment; ME LODIANS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS, BANJOS, TAMBO-BINES, DRASS, AND DEED INSTRUMENTAL

CORDEONS, FLUTINAS, BANJOS, TAMBO-RINES; BRASS AND REED INSTRUMENTS of every description. Strings of the best quality for all Instruments.

19-Orders from the country punctually attended to.
19-Pianes and all other kind of Instruments repaired and tuned.
19-Music published to order.
19-Liberal Discount made to the trade, Seminaries, Schools and the profession.

August 22, 1854—tf.

ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & CO.,
EMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
Have just received, direct from the Manufacturers,
their FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which is very
large, and has been selected with great care, particularly with a view to supplying the wants of
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

GOOD MEDICINES.

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 made known, confidentially, from time to time, to perhaps 500 Physicians!!! in Maryland, Virginia, Districtof 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 nostroms, 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. STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL

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 entire relief of such discases 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 earnessly recommend these preparations to practitioners, and especial-

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 herctofore used under able medical counsel.

From Dr. H. P. Worthington, Laurel, 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." Dr. W.S. Love, writes to us that he hasadminister

"I have made free use of your Diarrhoza 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.

"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 reliable than any, other proprietary medicines with which we are acquainted," &c.

The above notices of recommendation from mem-

all who have the medicines for sale, containing recommendations from Doctors Martin, Baltzell, Addison, Payne, Handy Loye, &c.

For sale by Denggists, Apothecaries and Country Store keepers generally, at the low price of Fifty cents per bottle, a six bottles for \$2.50

E. H. STANLER & CO,

Wholesale Druggist, 120 Rratt st., Balt.

Importers of English, French and German Drugs, Deal ers in Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

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 ex perience, by the most skilful Physcians, to be possessed of qualities most beneficial in the diseases for which it is recommended, and hence whilstit is presented to the public, as an efficacious remedy, it also is known to be of that character on which reliance may be placed as to its safety. In cases of Impotency, Homorrhages, Disordered Sterility, Monstruction, or Suppression of the Menses, Fluor Albusor Whites, or for

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 loss of Muscular Energy, Irritability, Physical Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Sluggishness, Decayofthe Procreative Functions, Nervounsess, &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 unrestrained
indulgence of the sensual passions, occasioning the
flecessity of renouncing the felicities of
MARRIAGE,
lessening both mental and bodily capacity, Hold!

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

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., beginnsng with "Hear what the Preacher says," and such like; it is not necessary, for "Henry's Invigorating Cordial," only needs a triarto prove that it will accomplish all we say.

THE GENUINE "HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,"
is put up in Soz Pannel Bottles, and is easily recogis 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.)

\$\mathbb{C}\$\$ Sold for \$2 per Bottle; Six for \$8; \$16 per

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 T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry, Va.
A. M. CRIDLER,
L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester, Va.
E. C. WILLIAMS, Shepherdstown, Va
W. H. HESLETINE, Martinsburg, Va
And by all respectable Druggists & Merchants
throughout the country.
PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va., wholesale
agents for Virginia

agents for Virginia.
January 31, 1854—1y THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS!
Or Every one his own Physician.
Figure Edition with one hundred engrav-DOCTOR YOURSELF!

THE Fortieth Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Generative System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the diseases of females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

[K5-Letno father be ashamed to present a copy of the Assculapius to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life, without reading the Pocket Assulapius; let no one suffering from hackned cough, pain in the side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physicians, be another moment without consulting the Assulapius. Have the married or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

[K5-Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE centsenthose contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

(37-Letno father be ashamed to present a copy of the Æsculapius to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life, without reading the Pocket Æsculapius; let no one suffering from hackned cough, pain in the side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physicians, be another moment without consulting the Æsculapius. Have the married or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

(37-Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE centsenclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this bookby mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address (post-paid,)

No. 152 Spruce st., Philadelphia.

August 15, 1854—1y.

August 15, 1854-1y. THE subscriber has been shop. BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The subscriber having permanently located himself 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 dissatisfied.

GEORGE PENSE.

Duffield's Depot, April 12. 1853.

Duffield's Depot, April 12. 1853. REIGHT accounts must be paid promptly, or all articles will be held until the freights are paid without respect to persons:

E. M. AISQUITH.
Charlestown Depot, April 25, 1854.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED. Read the Facts and do Likewise Caron Bange, Hampshire Co., V.

and before I had taken near one bottle of this Tincture of Hampton's I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family from the use of this valuable Medicine. Two or three years ago I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from effect of what is usually called milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite, and the sore, which was some four inches up and down, and half way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, one bottle of which restored my health, healed my ankle, and I am freer from sweeling than for the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe dysentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling, which increased every day, and began to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swelling subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned. I have been thus particular, that others under similar circumstances might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,

Yours with respect, ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do certi'y that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statements to be correct.

E. P. Coopea, Postmaster, Capon Bridge, Hampshire county, Va. TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

A Plain and Unvarnished Statement.
We commend the perusal of the extract below to our readers. Mr. Bull is a merchantof high character.

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

our readers. Mr. Bullis a merchantof high character.

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

Messrs. 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 Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, I deem it expedient to address you this note, hoping it may be a part of the honorable 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 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 stomach, from badfood, 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.

Having found out, myself, what it is, I recommend it to others in such cases, as I have described, and I

lieve Hampton's Vegetable Tincture will even react these causes.

Having found out, myself, what it is, I recommend it to other 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 about the pay. It is a great pity it cannot be more extensively circulated among the people.

\* I warrant it in the following cases:—Gont, 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 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 eases it is a specific, if anything in the stomach medicine, it works all its wonders there, and in all such cases it is a specific, if anything in the

world is.

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 other interest than the wish to see it in general circulation, 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.

Delicate females and children will find this a great blessing. It has restored thousands to health.

DYSPEPSIA, RHEMATISM, SCROFULA, LIVER COMPLAINT, &C.—From the Metropolis.—Pass it around—let the afflicted hear the tidings! This is but the sentiment of thousands: timent of thousands:
Washington, May 17, 1853.

Washington, May 17, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: Having been afflicted with the Liver Complaint of ten years standing, 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 medicines 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 gnarantee of the beneficial results which may be experienced from its use.

Yours, respectfully, J. CURTAINHAY.

More than Gold to the Sick.—From one of the most respectable Pruggists 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, at d are getting it by half dozens. It has been found to be the greatest remedy for Rheumatic Affections, and a wonderful cure has been performed on a negro bey suffering by Fits. I will furnish you with a number of certificates if you wish them.

Please send ine, soon as possible, a supply of the Tincture.

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

CURE OF COUGHS, VERTIGO, RHEUMATISM.—Cure of the venerable Dr. Dunn's son, of the city of Baltimore, a man well knewn, and whose testimony adds to the triumph of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture:

BALTIMORE, 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 November, I was taken with a very bad and serious cough. I was advised to take Cod Liver Oil, and did so, but getting no better, I was induced to try your Tincture—I got one bottle, and before I had taken it all, my cough left me. Permit me also to state, that for the last fif-

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
G. D.

Dr. MOTT, Leesburg. ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown. August 29, 1854-1y. THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES,

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

1. The Lendon Quarterly Review, Conservative
2. The Edinburgh Review, Whig.
3. The North British Review, Free Church. 4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, Liberal.
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, TOPY.

5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, Tory.

The present critical state of European affairs will render those 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 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 his tory of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological diameter.

\*\*Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

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 \$9; 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 year for "Blackwood;" and but twelve cents a year for "Blackwood;" and but twelve cents a year for ach of the Reviews.

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

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. Nocton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 500 wood engravings. Price in nuclin hinding, 36.

[ki-This work is not the old "Book of the Farm lately resuscitated and thrown upon the market.

December 27, 1853.

end these preparations to practitioners, and especial in the country, where the impurity of commercial rugs is one of the greatest obstacles to the success of

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

"Have yield." And have a set of them."

From Jr. J. R. Andre, of Kinsington, Talbot Co., Md.

"Having examined the component parts of Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant; also of Stabler's Diarrhea 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 weedy free use of your Diarrhea Cordial."

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

The above notices of recommendation from members of the Medical Faculty, Pharmaceutists of high 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.

See the descriptive Pamphlets, to be had gratis of all who have the medicines for sale, containing recommendations for the property of the property

AGENT at Charlestown, THOS. RAWLINS, AGENT at Kabletown, A. WILSON, AGENT at Harpers-Ferry, T. D. HAMMOND, AGENT at Shannandale Furnace, B. PURSELL, And Loudoun Merchants generally, [Jan. 10, 1854.

I am gentlemen, yours, W. G. TROTT.
Hundreds in this city will bear same testimony.
Delicate females and children will find this a great remedy. Also, see cures of Coughs, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. MORTIMER & MOWBRAY,

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