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Spirit of Jefferson.

VOL. XI. CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1854. NO. 23.

...ings by sending them to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." To such therefore, Dr. JOHNSTON 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, unfitting 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 Back and limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dispepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &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 evil companions, or at school—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,

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

Weakness of the Organs

immediately cured, and full vigor 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—REMEDIES sent to any part of the country.

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

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, minerals, marls, &c.

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, 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 everything necessary for full and complete instruction. The buildings are new and commodious. The laboratory is conveniently arranged for all the manipulations in qualitative and quantitative analysis, and the location has all the advantages of purity of water, salubrity of atmosphere, and beauty of scenery.

The course of instruction is varied to suit the farmer, the merchant, the engineer, &c.

The regular sessions commence on the first day of October and end on the first day of the following August. Young men wishing to enter as students 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.

Books furnished at store prices, for which the students 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

NOTICE.

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

I have on hand and for sale 3,000 pounds good BACON. J. O. S.

FRESH GROCERIES.—Brown and Crushed Sugars; Green and Black Teas; N. O. Molasses; Pepper; All-spice; Cider; pure Vinegar; Lard; Sugar, Water and Soda Crackers. Just received and for sale cheap for cash by
Sept. 19, 1854. JAS. H. FRAZIER.

TIMOTHY SEED.—Another supply of Prime at the Depot. E. M. AISQUITH.
September 19, 1854.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES B. HARDING, Attorney at Law,

WILL Practice in the Inferior and Superior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun. Office, No. 1, Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.
September 28, 1852.

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 Carter's Hotel.
September 26, 1854—3m [F.P.]

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

TALBOT S. DUKE, 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 Chalestown and its vicinity.
He will be found at J. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his office 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

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

THE undersigned tenders his thanks to the Citizens of Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, for their liberal patronage, during the time he has been with them. And having permanently located himself in West Bolivar, would respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of that place, and the surrounding Community.

Those desiring teeth extracted—artificial teeth inserted—either on pivots or gold plates, can have it done in the most modern and scientific manner.
J. S. AULABAUGH.
Sept. 20, 1853.

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

THE friends of this Institution are most politely informed that its duties will be resumed on Monday 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 of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, &c., to which he invites the particular attention of all in want of Clothing, and which he will trim 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 youths' Clothes.

Goods purchased elsewhere, will be manufactured as usual.
J. R. A. REDMAN.
Charlestown, October 17, 1854—tf [F. P.]

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND 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 Valley 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 public are invited to examine his stock, as he is fully satisfied it will compare favorably with that of any other establishment.

Custom work made to order, on short notice, in the most fashionable style and durable manner.
October 10, 1854—tf

IRON FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned have leased the well known IRON FOUNDRY, *AT HARPERS-FERRY,* in the County of Jefferson, Virginia, lately occupied and worked by Hugh Gilleece. 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 public.

They are prepared to furnish all kinds of Castings, either 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.

CUTLERY AND FILES.

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 advance in prices, of which circumstance buyers can have the advantage.
ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & CO.
Alexandria, October 10, 1854.

NEW GOODS.

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.

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, are very fine. My terms are accommodating. JAMES STRONICK.
October 25, 1853.

TO THE FARMERS.

I 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 or loading stock on the cars. Farmers or traders can have their 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," call soon and examine at C. G. STEWART'S
September 5, 1854 Jewelry Store.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

Virginia Comedians, 2 vols., a fresh supply;
Leather Stocking and Silk;
Tom Howell;
Bayard Taylor's Travels in Africa;
Eventide, by Effie Afton;
The Lost Heiress;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Capt. Canot, or Twenty Years in Africa.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED—
Shakespeare, 4 vols.;
Diamond Edition Bibles;
Agate do do.;
Polyglot do do.;
Royal 4to. do.;
Noctes Ambrosianæ, 5 vols.;
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, fine edition;
Rollin's History, 4 vols., Library edition;
Psalms and Hymns, different sizes;
Methodist Hymns, do;
Parley's Cabinet Library, 16 vols.;
Chamber's Miscellany, 10 vols.;
Chamber's Select Writings, 4 vols.
For sale by L. M. SMITH.
Charlestown, October 17, 1854.

NEW GOODS. JOHN L. HOOFF

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 examine.
Charlestown, October 17, 1854.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

All wool French Merinoes;
Plaid, Cashmere and plain ditto;
Silks, assorted colors. For sale by
October 17, 1854. JOHN L. HOOFF.

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

VELVET RIBANDS.—A large and general stock of Velvet Ribands for trimming.
October 17, 1854. J. L. HOOFF.

SADDLERY.

I HAVE just opened an assortment of English single and double BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES; Plated Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, to be had at the Market House. THOMAS RAWLINS.
November 14, 1854.

CUCUMBER PICKLES.—Just received several barrels of Cucumber Pickles, of very superior quality, which I will retail by the dozen or hundred. J. F. BLESSING.
November 14, 1854

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, for sale by
Nov. 14. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

FAMILY HAMS, SUGAR CURED, for sale by H. L. EBY & SON.

JEFFERSON FARM *FOR SALE.*

The undersigned will dispose of, at private sale, his FARM, well known as the "WHITE HOUSE" PROPERTY, lying near Summit Point, containing about 120 ACRES.

This property was long occupied as a house of entertainment for drovers and travellers, and has advantages not equalled by any other point between Winchester and Charlestown—being directly on the main thoroughfare. The land is of first-rate Limestone, and water advantages No. 1. The only inducement for parting with the property is a growing family.

Address the subscriber at Summit Point, Jefferson county, Virginia. JOSEPH MORROW.
November 28, 1854—tIM

TOWN PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, her HOUSE AND LOT, in Charlestown, on reasonable terms, if early application be made. Address (if by letter) to Summit Point.
SUSAN MAXWELL.
November 28, 1854—3t

NOTICE. *TO ALL CONCERNED.*

Having qualified as Administrator of WILLIAM C. WORTHINGTON, deceased, all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated at the earliest day practicable. Those who have unsettled accounts, of any sort or description, are required to prepare their vouchers for an early settlement. Those indebted to the estate are requested to make prompt payment.
SAMUEL RIDENOUR,
Administrator of Wm. C. Worthington.
Persons having Books belonging to his Library, will please return them immediately.
November 28, 1854. S. R.

SITUATION WANTED.

A LADY from Philadelphia wants a situation as GOVERNESS in a private family. Respectable references can be given. Address Miss M. S. W., Middletown, Frederick county, Virginia.
November 28, 1854—3t

TOWN TAXES.

THE CORPORATION TAX for 1854 is now due, and prompt payment is required.
CHAS. G. BRAGG, Collector.
November 28, 1854—3t

AT COST.

The undersigned offers his stock of BOOKS AND PERIODICALS, AT COST FOR CASH—consisting of many NEW BOOKS, just published. S. H. STEWART.
Charlestown, Nov. 28, 1854—3t

LARD LAMPS.

I HAVE received a supply of D. Kinnear's new ly invented LARD LAMPS, warranted to be superior to any thing of the kind now in use. Any person purchasing, if it does not give full satisfaction, can return it and I will refund them the money.
THOMAS RAWLINS.
November 28, 1854.

CARPETING.

A LARGE and well selected Stock of figured and striped CARPETS, for sale by
November 21, 1854. JOHN D. LINE.

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, *AND CLOTHS.*

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine the largest and best stock of CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and CLOTHS, to be found in this market. One call will convince them of their cheapness.
November 21, 1854. JOHN D. LINE.

FULLED PLAID, PLAID LINSEY.—Also, a prime stock of FLANNELS, for sale by
November 21, 1854. JOHN D. LINE.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—I have received a barrel of Neatsfoot Oil. Also, Strap Iron, from ¾ to 2 inches. [Nov. 28.] T. RAWLINS.

FRESH GROCERIES.

I HAVE, and will always keep on hand, a prime stock of GROCERIES, SUGARS, COFFEE, TEA, SPICES, and every description of goods in the grocery line. JOHN D. LINE.
November 28, 1854.

FINE TABLE SALT, for sale by
Nov. 21, 1854 A. W. CRAMER.

SALTPETRE, ALLSPICE, PEPPER, and all kinds of SPICES, by
November 21, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY, by
Nov. 21, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS, HAND TRUNKS, AND CARPET BAGS.
November 21, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

BLANKETS.

6 PAIR very fine BED BLANKETS; Servants' BLANKETS, all prices.
November 21, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

SERVANTS' HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
November 21, 1854. A. W. CRAMER

10 BUSHELS DRIED APPLES, by
Nov. 21, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

CODFISH, CHEESE, & MACCARONI, just received and for sale by
Nov. 21, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

POWDER.—Blasting and Gunpowder, for sale.
Nov. 28. H. L. EBY & SON.

FOR SALE.

A HEALTHY stout young NEGRO WOMAN, about 17 years of age, with an infant boy about six months of age. She is quite a hardy girl and capable of doing most any kind of house-work. For terms of sale inquire at the office of the "SPIRIT."
November 14, 1854—tf

CALL AND SEE ME.

THE Teachers of the Free Schools in Jefferson county will please present their Accounts to me up to the 1st of October last, in person, properly certified to by the Commissioners of their District. Call soon as I have the money and wish to get clear of it.
W. J. HAWKS,
Treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners.
November 21, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just received a handsome assortment of—
BRITTANIA LAMPS,
CURTAIN BANDS.
Also— 1 BOX EXTRACT LOGWOOD.
November 21, 1854. T. RAWLINS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of all of the new fabrics and designs in Ladies' Dress Goods; Gents, Boys' and Servant's Wear.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.
GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE & HARDWARE.
A LOT OF CHOICE LIQUORS.
CONFECTIONARY, PICKLES, PRESERVES, OF ALL KINDS.

Also, I will keep constantly on hand OYSTERS by the Can, quart, pint, or plate.
CLAGET'S ALE by the glass.
JAMES H. FRAZIER.
Summit Point, Nov. 21, 1854.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber informs the public, that Mr. Heflebower has opened a road to the left of the Berryville pike, south of H. Timberlake's store, and the subscriber has opened one also through his field to the left of the Toll-Gate. He informs all those who have heretofore patronized his two shops (Blacksmith and Wagon-making) that they can have the use of said roads in the transaction of their business.
November 21, 1854. B. OTT.

300 CORN FOR SALE. BUSHELS prime White Corn, for sale by
Nov. 21, 1854. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

10 DRIED APPLES. BUSHELS nice Dried Apples, just received and for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.
November 21, 1854.

PLASTER AND CORN MEAL.

THE subscriber having completed their Chopping Mill for Grinding CORN AND PLASTER, will keep constantly on hand Plaster at the lowest Cash prices. We will also grind Corn Meal for all persons who may favor us with their patronage. Corn (cob and all) crushed and ground.
ZIMMERMAN & CO.
Charlestown, Nov. 21, 1854.

TRANS-ALLEGHANY.

I HAVE a choice lot of CIGARS, (old Ambrosia,) which I will exchange for Trans-Alleghany money.
Nov. 21, 1854. E. M. AISQUITH.

WANTED.

AN ELDERLY WOMAN—white or black—to take charge of an infant. One who suits will get a comfortable home and good wages.
Nov. 21, 1854—tf E. M. AISQUITH.

100 SALT, SALT. SACKS Ground Alum and Fine Salt, for sale low by H. L. EBY & SON.
November 7, 1854.

FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, EDGINGS, &c.,
A large and handsome assortment.
October 31, 1854. JERE. HARRIS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. JERE. HARRIS

Has a very large and well-selected stock of DRESS GOODS, to which he calls the attention of the Ladies of Charlestown and vicinity. [Oct. 31, 1854.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

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 we invite an inspection.
Oct. 31. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

COARSE WORK.

50 DOZEN PAIR MEN'S COARSE BOOTS AND SHOES, of our manufacture. Also, on 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 of 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.

SALT.—Ground Alum and Fine Salt just received by H. L. EBY & SON.
December 5, 1854

Poetry.

To a Beloved One.
BY GERALD MASSEY.

Heaven hath its crown of Stars, the Earth
Her glory robe of flowers—
The Sea its gems—the grand old Woods
Their songs and greening showers;
The birds have homes, where leaves and blooms
In beauty wreathe above;
High yearning hearts, their rainbow-dream—
And we, Sweet! we have love.

We walk not with the jewell'd Great,
Where love's dear name is sold;
Yet have we wealth we would not give
For all their world of gold.
We revel not in Corn and Wine,
Yet have we from above
Manna divine, and we'll not pine—
Do we not live and Love?
* * * * * *

I know, dear heart! that in our lot
May mingle tears and sorrow;
But Love's rich Rainbow's built from tears,
To-day, with smiles To-morrow.
The sunshine from our sky may die,
The greenness from Life's tree,
But ever 'mid the warring storm,
Thy nest shall shelter'd be.

I see thee! Ararat of my life,
Smiling the waves above!
Thou hail'st me victor in the strife,
And beacon'st me with love.
And world may never know, dear heart!
What I have found in thee;
But tho' nought to the word dear heart!
Thou'rt all the world to me.

Miscellaneous.

Cemeteries and Burying Grounds.

The following article, copied from the *Presbyterian*, may suggest to some the importance of keeping in good order the resting places of the loved and lost. In our own graveyards the evils complained of are apparent, whilst it would but require but little labor and attention, to remove the briars and rank weeds which so profusely abound therein. We hope that more care will be taken of these sacred spots, around which warm hearts shall cling, and gather fair buds of hope and memory, and twine them into chaplets for the buried dead:

Here is a village burying-ground, the resting place of the dead of many generations. It should be a place of peculiar interest to the living; many of those whom they most dearly loved are sleeping their long sleep in the dust. One would think that none could begrudge the little labor or money, or lack the thoughtfulness necessary to keep so sacred a place in good repair, and in neat and tasteful order. For some reason, however, it wears the marks of neglect and desolation. The enclosure—a common one at best—has never had paint upon it, in all the years it has stood there. The rain and sunshine have made it look gray, time-worn, decayed. Within grass and tall weeds, rank from a soil enriched by the mould from wasted human forms, luxuriate undisturbed. Spring, summer, autumn, all come and go, and not a scythe or a gardener's hand touches this unseemingly and prolific vegetation. The few narrow path-ways are so overgrown as hardly to admit the entrance of the curious visitor. Of the monumental stones some are new and fresh; but the larger portion are scarred, tottering, broken, or already fallen. Many of the graves have no mark whatever to distinguish them; they have not even been filled up and turfed—a sunken cavity shooting up its crop of weeds, is all that tells where the mortal remains of some one, who in his day was known and loved, now repose. Not a flower has ever bloomed there, the wild rose and the marigold, which seem in pity to have thrown in their mite to shed some beauty on the desolate scene; not a tree has ever cast it shadows there, save the two or three that have spontaneously sprung up from vagrant acorns or scattered seeds.—The summer's burning suns, autumns winds, wintry storms may do their work and make their sport unmolested, in this old graveyard on the hill top, where the dead of the village are laid.

The neglect can scarcely be accounted for. The dwellers in this village are remarkable for cultivation and refinement; the homes of the living display thrift and taste; they have warm hearts, too, and mourn their dead as bitterly as any—as this very grave-yard, in time past watered with their tears of sorrow, could bear witness. Strange is it, that when departed ones were so lamented, their dust should remain so much uncared for and unhonored.—One would surely have thought, that amongst the first things which that *mourning household* would have been induced to do, would have been to erect a monumental stone to mark the spot where they had deposited all that was left on an honored father or a much beloved mother; that bereaved husband should surely have done as much for the resting place of her, who for so many years had shared his joys and sorrows; and those brothers and sisters or fond-hearted parents, it would seem could hardly have failed, at least, kept fell and fresh turfed the mound which covers that lovely daughter, or that beloved boy, whose sun so sadly went down before its noon. Yet, children, husband, brothers, sisters, parents, seem marvelously to have forgotten what even nature itself demands for the memory of their lamented dead.

The picture we have here given you is no fancy sketch. It is taken from the reality; the counterpart may be seen in almost all parts of the land. Our object in presenting it, is to call the attention of those concerned to the importance of making their places of sepulture as far as possible tasteful and attractive, rather than uncomely and repulsive. A grave-yard not only calls for suitable care and adornments because of what is due to the deceased, but also because of the useful lessons which may there be taught to the living. Sermons as eloquent and impressive as those uttered from pulpits are oftentimes preached from the lowly tabernacles of the dead. What can more effectively and touchingly remind us of our mortality, and of the evanescence of human life, than to walk through those suggestive retreats, and read upon monumental stones the names of a whole generation, which as it were but yesterday was in the midst of all the busy toil and hard strife of active life; what can make a more impressive personal appeal to us than the spectacle of the graves of the companions of our childhood and youth long since laid low in the dust. What spot can be visited with more interest by him who after years of absence, returns to his early home, and who, on missing familiar faces amongst the living, turns instinctively to seek their names among the dead? Some may say that in this there is more sentimentalism than of piety; that if the living will not hear Moses and the prophets speaking through the ministrations of the sanctuary, they would receive but little good from meditations among the tombs. But it is God's plan to teach through providences as well as by his word; and surely providence leaves his foot-prints no where more deeply or effectively marked than amid the mansions of the dead.

The necessity which in late years has led in the larger cities to rural interments has been productive of arrangements certainly far more fitting and beautiful than the old custom of burying the dead in narrow, crowded graveyards, hemmed in by houses and streets, and surrounded with the din and clatter of the living world. Who can fail to admire cemeteries such as Greenwood, Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, Green Mount, and others, where hill and dale, grass, trees, and flowers together, with rural quiet and seclusion such as poor worn down mortality seeks for itself when the toil of life is done? What more inviting place could affection devise to deposit its beloved relics in, or where could the gay and thoughtless be more easily attracted, in order that they may learn lessons of wisdom? True it is, that pride, vanity, and ostentation may endeavor to parade their vain show, even amid the tenements of the dead. Foolish extravagance and wretched taste, may run their race for the worlds applause, even over the dust of their beloved.—Money and folly, under the semblance of reverence for departed worth, may erect monuments for the honor and glory of their living selves, even in that place where the lesson "all is vanity" is so loudly proclaimed. With an ambition so misplaced and so contemptible we need have no sympathy. Let us concern ourselves to do that which is consistent with the sacred object and render our burying places at least neat and tasteful, instead of wretched wastes, such are a reproach to the living and a dishonor to the dead. Even Pagan Romans and Greeks inurned the ashes of their departed; Egyptians and Jews, at large expense, embalmed their dead; Eastern nations hewed out, with great labor and cost sepulchres from the solid rocks; and shall enlightened Christians allow the remains of their "loved ones lost" to be cast into the ground and forgotten? God himself designs to look down and watch the dust of his sleeping saints "till he shall bid it rise."

In our previous remarks in reference to church edifices and church-yards, as well as in what has just been said as to burying-ground we have dwelt upon what some might term the æsthetics, *rather* than the *spiritualities* and practicalities of religion. The latter are, of course, of chief importance; but let not the former be considered unworthy of attention.—They concern some of the finer and more beautiful sentiments of our nature and if not a part of piety may be nearly allied to it.—We should much rejoice if these words might be instrumental in enkindling in any hearts the desire and purpose to repay and beautify the neglected and desolate resting-place of those whom they have once loved, but whom they shall see on earth no more for ever and in regard to whom the only offices as they left us to perform, are to follow their example as they walked in ways of righteousness, to remember their virtues and to care for and honor their graves.

Random Gems.

Small faults indulged, are little thieves which let in greater ones.

As long as the waters of persecution are upon the earth, so long we dwell in the ark; but where the land is dry, the dove itself will be tempted to a wandering course of life, and never return to the house of her safety.

When a man owns himself to be in an error he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was.

One reason why we see so few agreeable in conversation, is that almost everybody is more intent upon what he himself has a mind to say than upon making pertinent replies to what the rest of the company say to him.

Yeomen in leather doublets may be more worth, than lords in velvet robes.

Going to law is losing a cow for the sake of a cat.

Satire is a sort of glass, wherein the beholder generally discovers everybody's face but his own.

Faults committed in public should be publicly reproved.

Forget injuries, and remember benefits; if you grant a favor, forget it; you receive one, remember it.

People who are jealous, and particularly careful of their own rights and dignity, always find enough of those who do not care for either, to keep them continually uncomfortable.

Maxims for a Young Man.

Be not idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Always speak the truth.

Keep good company or none.

Make few promises.

Live up to your engagements.

Have no very intimate friends.

Keep your own secrets, if you have any.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

Good character is above all things else.

Never listen to loose or idle conversation.

You had better be poisoned in your blood than your principles.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you let your life be so virtuous that none will believe him.

Drink no intoxicating liquor.

Ever live, misfortunes excepted, within your income.

When you retire to bed, think over what you have done during the day.

Never speak lightly of religion.

Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

Never play at any kind of game.

Avoid temptation through fear that you may not withstand it.

Earn your money before you spend it.

Never run in debt unless you see a way to get out again.

Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Be just before you are generous.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

Never think that which you do for religion is time or money mis-spent.

Read some portion of the Bible every day.
[*Counsels of Life.*

Elegant Extract.

The grandeur of man's nature turns to insignificance all outward distinctions. His powers of intellect, of conscience, of love, of knowing God, of perceiving the beautiful, of acting on his own mind, on outward nature, and on his fellow creatures—these are glorious prerogatives. Through the vulgar error of undervaluing what is common, we are apt, indeed, to pass these by as of little worth. But as in the outward creation, so in the soul, the common is the most precious. Science and art may invent splendid modes of illuminating the apartments of the opulent; but these are all poor and worthless compared with the light which the sun sends into our windows, which he pours freely, impartially, over hill and valley, which kindles daily the eastern and western sky; and so the common lights of reason, and conscience, and love, are of more worth and dignity than the rare endowments which give celebrity to a few.—*Channing.*

RESPECTFUL.—A strictly orthodox old gentleman in Massachusetts, returning home on Sunday from Church, began to extol to his son the merits of the sermon.

"I have heard, Frank," said he, "one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a Christian society. It carried me to the gates of heaven."

"Well I think," replied Frank, "you had better have dodged in; you'll never get another such a chance."

Singular Couple.

Along with my brother, who was collecting matter for a work he was about to publish, I visited the interesting town of Hexam—interesting at least to him, for it was a fine field for historical research, although, for my own part, I found little to admire besides its ancient church. The circumstances which, more than anything else, obtained the dingy town a lasting place in my memory, was our taking a lodging with an extraordinary pair, an old man and woman—husband and wife, who lived by themselves, without child or servant, subsisting on the letting of their parlor and two bed-rooms. They were tall, thin, and erect, though each seventy years of age.—When we knocked at the door for admittance, they answered it together; if we rang the bell, the husband and wife invariably appeared side by side; all our requests and demands were received by both, and executed with the utmost nicety and exactness.

The first night, arriving late by the coach from Newcastle, and merely requiring a good fire and our tea, we were puzzled to understand the reason of this double attendance; and I remember my brother, rather irreverently, wondering whether we "were always to be waited upon by these Siamese twins."—On ringing the bell, to retire for the night, both appeared as usual; the wife carrying the bed-room candlestick, the husband standing at the door. I gave her some directions about breakfast for the following morning, when the husband from the door quickly answered for her.

'Depend upon it, she is dumb,' whispered my brother. But this was not the case, though she rarely made use of the faculty of speech.

They both attended me into my bed-room; when the old lady, seeing me look with some surprise towards her husband, said—

'There's no offence meant, ma'am, by my husband coming with me into the chamber—he's stone-blind.'

'Poor man!' I exclaimed. 'But why, then, does he not sit still? Why does he accompany you everywhere?'

'It's no use, ma'am, your speaking to my old woman,' said the husband; 'she can't hear you she's quite deaf.'

I was astonished. Here was compensation! Could a pair be better matched? Man and wife were, indeed, one flesh; for he saw with her eyes, and she heard with his ears! It was beautiful to me ever after to watch the old man and woman in their inseparableness. Their sympathy with each other was as swift as electricity, and made their deprivation as naught.

I have often thought of that old man and woman, and cannot but hope, that as in life they were inseparable and indispensable to each other, so in death they might not be divided, but either be spared the terrible calamity of being alone in the world.
[*Chamber's Journal.*

A Lover Still.

'No longer a lover!' exclaimed an aged patriarch, 'ah! you mistake me if you think age has blotted out my heart. Though silver hairs fall over a brow all wrinkled, and a cheek all furrowed, yet I am a lover still. I love the beauty of the maiden's blush, the soft tint of flowers, the singing of the birds, and above all the silvery ring in the laugh of a child. I love the star-like meadows where the butter cups grow, with almost the same enthusiasm, as when with my ringlets flying loose in the wind and my cap in hand, years ago, I chased the painted butterfly. I love you aged dame. Look at her. Her face is care-worn, but it has ever held a smile for me. Often have I shared the bitter cup of sorrow with her—and so shared, it seemed almost sweet. Years of sickness have stolen the freshness of her life, but like the faded rose, the perfume of her love is richer than when in the full bloom of youth and maturity.

Together we have placed buds in the pale folded hands of the dead, together wept over little graves. Through storm and through sunshine we have clung together; and now she sits there with her knitting, her cap quaintly frilled, the old styled kerchief crossed white and prim above the heart that has beat so long and truly for me, the dim blue eye that shrinkingly fronts the glad day; the sunlight throwing her a parting farewell, kisses her brow, and leaves upon its faint tracery of wrinkles, angelic radiance. I see, though no one else can, the bright, glad young face that won me first, shine through those withered features, and the growing love of forty years thrills my heart till the tears come.

Say not again I can no longer be a lover. Though this form be bowed, God has implanted eternal love within. Let the ear be deaf, the eye blind, the hands palsied, the limbs withered, the brain clouded, yet the heart, the true heart may hold such wealth of love, that all the power of death and the victorious grave shall not be able to put out its quenchless flame.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

The Honey-Moon.

Why is the first month after marriage called the "honey-moon?" Doubtless on account of the sweet lunacy which controls the head of the parties during that brief and delighted period. What a pity that they should give place to sentiment, sentiment to sense, love yield to logic and fiction to fact, till the "happy pair" are reduced from the Eden of romance to the Sahara of reality—from heaven to earth—and perhaps a peg lower! Strange as it may seem, there have been couples who have quarrelled in the first month of matrimony, and have got back to the astonished parents before the good mother had fairly done weeping (and rejoicing too) at her daughter's departure. Their "honey-moon" soured at her full horn, and became a moon of vinegar instead. A bad omen that! There was much sense and propriety in the text which an ancient clergyman chose for a wedding sermon. It was taken from the psalms of David, and reads thus: *"And let there be peace while the moon endureth!"*

Random Gems.

The man who is always fortunate cannot easily have a great reverence for virtue.
[CICERO.

As too long retirement weakens the mind, so too much company dissipates it.—ST. EVREMOND.

Nothing is more dangerous than a friend without discretion; even a prudent enemy is preferable.—LA FONTAINE.

The body, oppressed by excess, bears down the mind, and depresses to the earth any portion of the Divine Spirit we had been endowed with.—HORACE.

I have too deeply read mankind, to be amused with friendship; it is a name invented merely to betray credulity; it is intercourse of interest, not of souls.—HAVARD.

There scarce can be named one quality that is amiable in a woman, which is not becoming in a man, not excepting even modesty and gentleness of nature.—DEAN SWIFT.

They that deny a God, destroy man's nobility; for certainly, man is like the beast in his body; and if he is not like God in his spirit, he is an ignoble creature.—LORD BACON.

Voluntarily rigor and torment is unnatural, and it is as ridiculous to hate cheap and easy conveniences as it is mad and foolish to purchase expensive and uncommon delicacies.
[CHARRON.

Opportunity is rare, and a wise man will never let it go by him.—BAYARD TAYLOR.

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Hard of Hearing--A Love Story.

A young Jonathan once courted the daughter of an old man that lived "down east," who professed to be deficient in hearing, but forsooth, was more cautious than limited in hearing, as the sequel will show.

It was a stormy night in the ides of March, if I mistake not, when lightning, and the loud peals of thunder answered thunder, that Jonathan sat by the old man's fireside, discussing with the old lady, (his intended mother-in-law) on the expediency of asking the old man's permission to marry 'Sal.' Jonathan resolved to 'pop it' to the old man the next day. The night passed, and by the dawn of another day the old man was found in his barn-lot feeding. Jonathan then rose from his bed early in the morning, spied the old man feeding his pigs, and resolved to ask him for Sal.

Scarce had a minute elapsed, after Jonathan made his resolution, ere he bid the old man a "good morning." Now Jonathan's heart beat, now he scratched his head, and ever and anon gave birth to a pensive yawn. Jonathan declared that he'd as lief take 39 "stripes" as to ask the old man; "but," said he, aloud to himself, "however, here goes it, a faint heart never won a fair gal," and addressed the old man thus:

"I say, old man, I want to marry your daughter."

Old Man.—"You want to borrow my halter, I would loan it to you, Jonathan, but my son has taken it and gone to the mill."

Jonathan—(Putting his mouth close to the old man's ear, and speaking in a deafening voice.) "I've got five hundred pounds of money!"

Old Man.—Stepping back as if greatly alarmed, and exclaimed in a voice of surprise, "you have got five hundred pounds of honey! What in the mischief can you do with so much honey, Jonathan? Why its more than the whole neighborhood has use for."

Jonathan—(Not yet the victim of despair, and putting his mouth to the old man's ear, bawled out) "I've got gold."

Old Man.—"So have I, Jonathan, and it is the worst cold I ever had in my life." So saying he sneezed a "wash up."

By this time the old lady came up, and having observed Jonathan's unfortunate luck, she put her mouth to the old man's ear, and screamed like a wounded Yahoo.

"Daddy, I say, Daddy—you don't understand, he want's to marry your daughter."

"Old Man.—"I told him our halter was gone."

Old Lady.—"Why Daddy, you don't understand—he's got gold—he's rich!"

Old Man—"He got a cold and the itch, eh! What is he doing here with the itch, eh!" So saying the old man aimed a blow at Jonathan's head with his walking cane, but happily for Jonathan, he dodged it.

Nor did the rage of the old man stop at this, but with an angry countenance he made after Jonathan, who took to his heels; nor did Jonathan's luck stop here, he had not got out of the barn yard, nor far from the old man, who run him a close race, ere Jonathan stumped his toe, and fell to the ground, and before the old man could "take up," he stumbled over Jonathan and fell sprawling in a mud hole. Jonathan sprung to his heels, and with the speed of John Gilpin cleared himself. And poor Sal she died a nun.—Never had a husband.

Trial of Dr. Thompson.

The trial of Dr. Thompson, charged with the murder of Miss Pharr, has been in progress, at Covington, in this State, for some time past. The peculiar circumstances surrounding the case, have tended to produce an intense interest and excitement in the community. From the testimony, which is chiefly of a circumstancial character, we learn, that Dr. T. located in Covington, and although not a graduate of Medicine, succeeded during the illness of the regular physician of the place, worming himself into a lucrative practice. Among others, the Rev. Mr. Pharr employed him to attend a sick daughter. Through the malpractice of Thompson, she died. Subsequently he engaged himself to marry another daughter of Mr. Pharr. He induced her to defer their marriage from time to time, and at last denied having any engagement. In the mean time she was taken sick, when Thompson visited her, and after giving her medicine several times, she was, under the influence of some pills administered by him, thrown into convulsions, which terminated in her death in a short time. After she had been buried some three months, suspicion was aroused in regard to her death, and at last she was disinterred, and a post-mortem examination of the body was had. It was discovered that she was *enciente*, the fœtus being six months old, and strong evidence given that she died from the effects of poison. The stomach was examined by chemists, but no strychnine discovered, although those who examined did not pretend to say but that Miss Pharr was killed by poison.

In addition to this, the conduct of Thompson during her illness as well as subsequent to her death, was calculated to increase the suspicion that he was the murderer of Miss Pharr. It may be that owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, Thompson may escape the gibbet, nevertheless, if we have received an impartial account of the case, we doubt whether the annals of crime can furnish a parallel in heinousness to the murder of Miss Pharr.

To add to the sadness of the tragedy, Mr. Pharr, the father of the victim of Thompson's treachery, died a few days ago.

Since the above was put in type we learn that Dr. Thompson has been acquitted, the Jury returning a verdict of not guilty, after an absence of about an hour.

The friends of law and order will be pleased to learn that the notorious Theodore Parker, the reverend "son of thunder," who instigated the Burns Boston mob, and used seditious language at Faneuil Hall on the night of the riot has been arrested. He gave bail for $1,500 to appear on the first Monday in March.

APPOINTMENT.—Governor Johnson has appointed Col. Wm. B. Harman a Visitor at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Samuel B. Brown.

VIRGINIA EARTHQUAKE.—The Tazewell County Advocate states that on Wednesday week, about 4 P. M., a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in several parts of Tazewell county, and probably extended over the whole, though not sufficiently powerful to arrest attention everywhere. Some hands engaged in repairing the Cumberland Gap Road, felt it so sensibly as to be thrown into consternation. A few persons about town were also aware of it.

ILLINOIS.—The result for treasurer, the only State officer voted for at the recent election, is not yet ascertained, though the chance is decidedly in favor of the democratic candidate. The vote is almost as close as that in New York for Governor.

....The only fountain in the wilderness of life, where man drinks of water totally unmixed with bitterness, is that which gushes for him in the calm and shady recess of domestic life.

....Application to business is worth more in this country than to be born an heir to a fortune, for he who struggles to achieve a competence, learns how to retain it.

....The London Times correspondent in the Crimea is understood to be a Mr. Russell, an Irishman, and his salary is £1,500 a year.

....A mine of block tin, yielding, it is said, 80 per cent of pure ore, has been discovered in Upshur county, Virginia.

....It has been beautifully said: "The veil that covers the face of Futurity is woven by the hand of Mercy." Seek not to raise that veil, therefore, for sadness might be seen to shade the brows that fancy had arrayed in smiles of gladness.

....A person who was fond of relating his dreams observed in the presence of the late John Randolph, that he dreamed last night of hell.
"That was very natural," [illegible]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely uninterrupted. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualities by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceeding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and of providence, for his protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interests in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have shaken Europe. As individuals, we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded, that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less to involve our own. The condition of the States is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social, and political condition. Hence, it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this our clearly defined and well-sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views.—One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary in many respects to established principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly respected and observed, and they cannot recognise any such interpolations therein, as the temporory interests of others may suggest. They do not admit, that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of states, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-atlantic nations to adjust their political system in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connexion with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce—This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign states. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust to our conduct, and induced, on their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defences, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security of other States.

Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, within a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards on every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean, as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country in every instance honorably obtained, or would, feel themselves justified in imputing our advancement to a spirit of aggression or a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maratime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants, but all classes of citizens at least indirectly, are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led in the progress of the wars of our independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was, to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war; a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statement of this country. At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognised that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent States of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognized international right, but as a mere concession for the time being. The co-operation, however, of these two powerful maratime nations, in the interest of neutral rights, appear to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board an enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded, between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations.—None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulations has been made; but, on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce, and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility, that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the two Sicilies has expressed to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force, would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority. The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maratime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations. In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our own part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once depart from our present peaceful policy, and became a great naval power.—Nor would this country be better situated in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent, and more exposed condition of our wide-spread commerce, would give any of them a like advantage over us.

The proposition to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition, to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy, so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action. The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professedly founded upon the principle, that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property, upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unmolested access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of her North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the mean time, the Treasury Department issued a regulation, for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe, that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration, the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time to the present, with occasional slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which, I trust, will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the United States district court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign consul, in violation, as the French government conceives, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply any disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has been made, as I hope will be satisfactory. Subsequently misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the minister of the United States; and, after explanations to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris, and the minister of foreign relations of the French Government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change, there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of serious questions of difficulty between the Spanish government and the United States. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceeding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom, as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1825, with Denmark, provides, that there shall not be paid on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the government of Denmark.

The naval expedition, despatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skillfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for the wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain, from the Mexican government, a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is, probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and to couse its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic. The defenceless condition, in which its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increase the difficulty af enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfill, efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such criminal proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws.—The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these composed of foreigners, was at first countenanced and aided by the Mexican government itself, it having been deceived as to their real object. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories; but the effective measures taken by this government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation and with the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favour of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully, in a former message; and, considering the cordial relations which have long existed between this government and Brazil it may be expected that pending negotiations will, eventually, reach a favorable result.

Convenient means of transit, between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one government. Seperated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial productions, between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them are by the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the cession of California.—These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19, 1850; but, unfortunately, they have been re-opened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a re-adjustment of which is now under consideration. Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

As incidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communications across the Isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening such a transit way, by the river of San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which soon became an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the State or States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightfully succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction to Spain. These adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Nort to Greytown, and though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves and independent sovereign State. If, at some time, a faint hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to assert unfounded claim to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposit side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company, resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment of Punto Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the interposition of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted then, as it had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded and believing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed, effectually, to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there, a mob, including certain of the so-called public functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was, avowing that they had come to arrest him, by order of some person exercising the chief authority. While parleying with them he was wounded by a missile from the crowd. A boat despatched from the American steamer "Northern Light," to release him from the perilous situation in which he was understood to be, was fired into by the town guard and compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her passengers, for New York, unless a guard was left for their protection. For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community, a heterogenous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed for the most part, of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was clandestinely abstracted from the depot of the Transit Company, and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by its people, who not only protected the wrongdoers and and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be peremptorily arrested. Whatever it might be, in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable.—It was well provided with ordnance, small arms, and ammunition, and might easily seize on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and, had, in fact, no recognized dependence on, or connexion with any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible, in any way, for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government, it was in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of out laws, or a camp of savages, depredating on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlements of civilized states.

Seasonable notice was given to the people of Greytown that this goverment required them to repair the injuries they had done to our citizens, and to make suitable apology for their insult of our minister, and that a ship-of-war would be despatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands.—But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon, a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane," was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, manifested any disposition to make the required reparation, or even to offer excuse for their conduct, he warned them, by a public proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town.

By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those also who desired to avoid loss of property, in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects, by the boats of his own ship, and of a steamer which he procured and tendered to them for that purpose. At length, perceiving no disposition on the part of the town to comply with his requisitions he appealed to the commander of her Britannic Majesty's schooner "Bermuda," who was seen to have intercourse, and apparently much influence with the leaders among them,—to interpose and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreame measure indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken, by the people, to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty.

The several charges, on which the demands for redress were founded, had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not deny any of these charges; they offered no explanation, nothing in extenuation of their conduct; but contumaciously refused to hold any intercourse with the commander of the Cyane. By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance, on their part, is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American government would be deterred from punishing, through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which, they presumed to think, looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The Cyane at length fired upon the town.—Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed; but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our Naval Commander, there was no destruction of life.

When the Cyane was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for "a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life." Instructions to that effect were given to her commander. And no extreme act would have been requisite had not the people themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all the possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit entirely defeated, would, under the circumstances in which the commander of the Cyane found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for indemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas, and probably emboldened them to grasp at the treasures and valuable merchandise continually passing over the Nacaragua route. It certainly would have been most satisfactory to me if the objects of the Cyane's mission could have been consummated, without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of States, standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not only cities have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty.

Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the financial condition of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact information regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; from which it will appear, that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy-three millions five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounting to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year a coresponding balance amounting to twenty million one hundred and thirty seven thousand nine hundred and sixty seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars. I shall therefore, continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was sixty seven millions three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty eight dollars; of which there had been paid on the twentieth day of November 1854, the sum of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only forty-four million nine hundred and seventy five thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years. There are also remnants of other government stocks, most of which are already due, and on which the interest has ceased, but which have not yet been presented for payment, amounting to two hundred and thirty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars.—This statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, which latter remains unpaid, only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except at the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States; and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of the government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight million four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty one dollars; and the appropriations made, to the sum of fifty eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty millions was applicable to extrarorinary objects, having no reference to the usual annual expenditures. Among these objects was embraced ten millions to meet the third article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico; so that, in fact, for ordinary expenditure, the appropriations were limited to considerably less than forty millions of dollars. I therefore renew my recommendation for a reduction of the duties on imports. The report of the of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables, showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue and not protection may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I trust that little difficulty will be encountered in settling the details of a measure to that effect.

In connection with this subject, I recommend a change in the laws, which recent experience has shown to be essential to the protection of the government. There is no express provision of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character, of the several officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, nor any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books, or return false accounts In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in many instances, have claimed and exercised the right to take into their possession, important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the present Secretary of the Treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that at four ports, namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwaukie, the treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years next preceding March, 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be prepetrated, render the necessity of new legal enactments, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious. For other material modifications of the revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say of painful character, for the recommendation heretofore made to provide for increasing the military force employed in the territory inhabited by the Indians. The settlers on the frontier have suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration they have usually suffered saverely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the unnecessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. Without increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation.

The valuable services constantly rendered by the army, and its inestimable importance, as the nenclus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom of maintaining a military peace establishment; but the theory of our system and the wise practice under it, require that any proposed augmentation, in time of peace, be only commensurate with our extended limits and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organic arrangement and administration. The present organization is the result of partial legislation often directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted many years ago from the British code, are not always applicable to our service. It is not surprisng, therefore, that the system should be deficient in the symmetry and simplicity essential to the harmoneous working of its several parts, and require a careful revision.

The present organization, by maintaining large staff corps or departments, separates many officers from that close connexion with troops, and those active duties in the field, which are deemed requisite to qualify them for the varied responsibilities of high command. Were the duties of the army staff mainly discharged by officers despatched from their regiments, it is believed that the special service would be equally well performed, and the decipline and instruction of the army be improved. While due regard to the security of the rights of officers, and to the nice sense of honor which should be cultivated among them, would seem to exact compliance with the established rule of promotion in ordinary cases, still it can hardly be doubted that the range of promotion by selection, which is now practically confined to the grade of general officers, might be somewhat extended with benefit to the public service.—Observance of the rule of seniority sometimes leads, especially in time of peace, to the promotion of officers who, after meritorious and even distinguished service, may have been rendered by age or infirmity incapable of performing active duty, and whose advancement, therefore, would tend to impair the efficiency of the army. Suitable provision for this class of officers, by the creation of a retired list, would remedy the evil, without wounding the just pride of men who, by past services, have established a claim to high consideration. In again commending this measure to the favorable consideration of Congress, I would suggest that the power of placing officers on the retired list be limited to one year.—The practical operation of the measure would thus be tested, and if, after the lapse of years, there should be occasion to renew the provision, it can be reproduced with any improvements which experience may indicate. The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than the wants of the country demand. I therefore commend the discontinuance of a distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connexion with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform, as the complement of a system which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval, of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the decipline and general improvement in character, of seamen, and for the re-organization and gradual increase of the navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But limiting the force to the objects particularly set forth in the preceeding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extention of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast, stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the North, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships-of-war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the large field of its operations, not merely in the present but still more in the progressively increasing exigencies of the wealth and commerce of the United States. I cordially approve of the proposed apprentice system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The merchats, mariners, and ship-builders of the United States, are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-reaching enterprise, skill, intelligence, and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial tonnage in the aggregate, and the larger size and improved equipment of the ships now constructed, a deficiency in the supply of reliable seamen begins to be very seriously felt.—The inconvenience may, perhaps, be met, in part, by due regulation for the introduction, into our merchant ships, of indented apprentices; which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to revise the existing laws for the maintenance of decipline at sea, upon which the security of life and property on the ocean must to so great an extent depend. Although much attention has already been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the achievements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. No good reason exists for the marked distinction, which appears upon our statutes, between the laws for protecting life and property at sea, and those for protecting them on land. In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railway, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and mariners, producing injury or death to passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are refered for many interesting details in relation to this important and rapidly extending branch of the public service, shows that the expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1854, including one hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars of balance due to foreign offices, amounted to eight million seven hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seven dollars. The gross receipts during the same period amounted to six million nine hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars: exhibiting an expenditure over income of one million seven hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars, and a diminution of deficiency, as compared with the last year, of three hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury.—The cost of mail transportation, during the year ending June 30, 1854, exceeds the cost of the preceding year by four hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-four dollars. I again call your attention to the subject of mail transportation by ocean steamers, and commend the suggestions of the Postmaster General to your early attention.

During the last fiscal year eleven million seventy thousand nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seventeen acres brought into market. The number of acres sold is seven million thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, and the amount received therefor nine million two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of twenty-three millions of acres. The increase of lands sold, over the previous year, is about six million of acres; and the sales during the two first quarters of the current year present the extraordinary result of five and a half millions sold, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year, thus increasing to an extent unparalleled during any like period in our past history the amount of revenue provided from this source for the Federal Treasury.

The commendable policy of the government, in relation to setting apart public domain for those who have served their country in time of war, is illustrated by the fact, that since 1790 no less than thirty millions of acres have been applied to this object.

The suggestions which I submitted in my annual message of last year, in reference to grant of land in aid of the construction of railways, were less full and explicit than the magnitude of the subject and subsequent developments would seem to render proper and desirable. Of the soundness of the principle then asserted with regard to the limitation of the power of Congress, I entertain no doubt; but in its application it is not enough that the value of lands in a particular locality may be enhanced; that, in fact, a larger amount of money may probably be received, in a given time, for alternate sections, than could have been realised for all the sections, without the impulse and influence of the proposed improvements. A prudent proprietor looks beyond limited sections of his domain, beyond present results, to the ultimate effect which a particular line of policy is likely to produce upon all his possessions and interests.—The government, which is trustee, in this matter, for the people of the States, is bound to take the same wise and comprehensive view. Prior to and during the last session of Congress upwards of thirty millions of acres of land were withdrawn from public sale with a view to applications for grants of this character pending before Congress. A careful review of the whole subject led me to direct that all such orders be abrogated, and the lands restored to market; and instructions were immediately given to that effect. The applications at the last session contemplated the construction of more than five thousand miles of road, and grants to the amount of nearly twenty millions of acres of the public domain. Even admitting the right on the part of Congress to be unquestionable, is it quite clear that the proposed grants would be productive of good, and not evil?—The different projects are confined, for the present, to eleven States of this Union, and one Territory.—The reason assigned for the grants, show that it is proposed to put the work speedily in process of construction. When we reflect, that since the commencement of the construction of railways in the United States, stimulated as they have been by the large dividends realised from the earlier works over the great thoroughfares, and between the most important points of commerce and population, encouraged by State legislation, and pressed forward by the amazing energy of private enterprise, only seventeen thousand miles have been completed in all the States in a quarter of a century;—when we see the crippled condition of many works commenced and prosecuted upon what were deemed to be sound principles, and safe calculations;—when we contemplate the enormous absorption of capital withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business, the extravagant rates of interest at this moment paid to continue operations, the bankruptcies not merely in money, but in character, and the inevitable effect upon finances generally;—can it be doubted that the tendency is to run to excess in this matter? Is it wise to augment this excess by encouraging hopes of sudden wealth expected to flow from magnificent schemes dependent upon the action of Congress? Does the spirit, which has produced such results, need to be stimulated or checked? It is not the better rule to leave all these works to private enterprise, regulated and, when expedient, aided, by the co-operation of States? If constructed by private capital, the stimulant and the check go together and furnish a salutary restraint against speculative schemes and extravagance. But it is manifest that with the most effective guards, there is danger of going too fast and too far.

We may well pause before a proposition contemplating a simultaneous movement for the construction of railroads, which, in extent, will equal, exclusive of the great Pacific road and all its branches, nearly one-third of the entire length of such works, now completed in the United States, and which cannot cost, with equipments, less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The danger likely to result from combinations of interest of this character, can hardly be over estimated. But independently of these considerations, where is the accurate knowledge, the comprehensive intelligence, which shall discriminate between the relative claims of these twenty-eight proposed roads, in eleven States and one Territory? Where will you begin, and where end? If to enable these companies to execute their proposed works, it is necessary that the aid of the general government be primarily given, the policy will present a problem so comprehensive in its bearings, and so important to our political and social well-being, as to claim, in anticipation, the severest analysis. Entertaining these views, I recur with satisfaction to the experience and action of the last session of Congress, as furnishing assurance that the subject will not fail to elicit a careful re-examination and rigid scrutiny.

It was my intention to present, on this occasion, some suggestions regarding internal improvements by the general government, which want of time at the close of the last session prevented my submitting on the return to the House of Representatives, with objections, of the bill entitled, "an act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under authority of law;" but the space in this communication already occupied with other matter of immediate public exigency constrains me to reserve that subject for a special message, which will be transmitted to the two houses of Congress at an early day.

The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government are also much needed; but as I have addressed you upon both of these subjects at length before, I have only to call your attention to the suggestions then made.

My former recommendations, in relation to suitable provision for various objects of deep interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are renewed. Many of these objects partake largely of a national character, and are important, independent of their relation to the prosperity of the only considerable organized community in the Union, entirely unrepresented in Congress.

I have thus presented suggestions on such subjects as appear to me to be of particular interest or importance, and therefore most worthy of consideration during the short remaining period allotted to the labors of the present Congress.

Our forefathers of the thirteen United Colonies, in acquiring their independence, and in founding this Republic of the United States of America, have devolved upon us, their descendants, the greatest and the most noble trust ever committed to the hands of man, imposing upon them all, and especially such as the public will may have invested, for the time being, with political functions, the most sacred obligations. We have to maintain inviolate the great doctrine of the inherent right of popular self-government; to reconcile the largest liberty of the individual citizen, with complete security of the public order; to render cheerful obedience to the laws of the land, to unite in forcing their execution, and to frown indignantly on all combinations to resist them; to hormanize a sincere and ardent devotion to the institution of religious faith with the most universal religious toleration; to preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect those of the other; to carry forward every social improvement to the uttermost limit of human perfectibility, by the free action of mind upon mind, not by the obtrusive intervention of misapplied force; to uphold the integrity and guard the limitations of our organic law; to preserve sacred from all touch of usurpation, as the very palladium of our political salvation, the reserved powers of the several States and of the people, to cherish, with loyal fealty and devoted affection, this Union, as the only sure foundation on which the hopes of civil liberty rest; to administer government with vigilant integrity and rigid economy; to cultivate peace and friendship with foreign nations, and to demand and exact equal justice from all, but to do wrong to none; to eschew intermeddling with the national policy and the domestic repose of other governments, and to repel it from our own; never to shrink from war when the rights and the honor of the country call us to arms, but to cultivate in preferance the arts of peace, seek enlargement of the rights of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honerable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influence and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

Under the solemnity of these convictions, the blessing of Almighty God is earnestly invoked to attend upon your deliberations, and upon all the counsels and acts of the government, to the end that, with common zeal and common efforts, we may in humble submission to the Divine will, cooperate for the promotion of the supreme good of these United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, *December* 4, 1854.

Report on Commerce and Navigation.

From the Report on Commerce and Navigation it appears that there have been built within the present year 264 ships and barks, 69 brigs, 435 smaller vessels, and 121 steamboats registering an aggregate of over 340,000 tons. There was built in New York District 40 ships and barks, 7 brigs, 185 smaller vessels, and 36 steamboats—63,496 tons.—The total registered tonnage of the United States, on the 30th of June, was 5,961,416—of which 2,332,819 was employed in foreign trade; 2,622,114 in coasting; 146,985 in cod fishing; 131,901 in whaling; and 677,613 in steam navigation.

Library of the Late Wm. C. Worthington Esq., deceased.

The valuable character of the books offered by Mr. Ridenour, as Administrator of the late Wm. C. Worthington, Esq., dec'd., is worthy of the attention of all heads of families—but especially of those who purpose giving their children a liberal, that is, a collegiate education. Mr. Worthington, while preparing for his profession and afterwards in the practice of it, was accustomed to read the best works in every department of knowledge. The works, thus used by him, (excepting those strictly of a legal kind,) will be offered on Monday next. See advertisement.

☞The exhibition of the Dramatic Association was most creditable, and we will refer to it with pleasure in our next issue.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.]

BALTIMORE, December 5, 1854.

CATTLE.—The offerings at the Scales on Monday were about 5,000 head of Beef Cattle, of this quantity offered 100 were left over unsold and the balance (1700 head) were sold to city butchers and packers at prices ranging from $2 25 to $4 25 on the hoof, equal to $5 00 a $8 25 net, and averaging $3 50 gross.

LIVE HOGS.—Sales at $6 00a $6 25 per 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—The sales of the week comprise 3,000 bags Rio at 10a10½c.

HOWARD STREET FLOUR.—On Saturday there were sales of 500 bbls. at $8.12½. On Monday 500 bbls. at same figures. On Tuesday the market was decidedly firmer, but no sales. On Wednesday the sales comprised 100 bbls. at $8.18¾ and 500 bbls. at $8.25. Yesterday there was a sale on early change of 100 bbls. at $8.25, but on late change it was held at $8.37½a$8.50. There were no buyers over $8.25. To-day there have been no sales. The market was firm. Holders were asking $8.50, and buyers were offering $8.37½ per bbl. The market closed with this difference between buyers and sellers.

CORN MEAL.—Baltimore ground $4 50 per bbl.

The following are the inspections of Flour for the week ending December 7: 20,205 bbls. and 370 half bbls. Together with 253 bbls. Rye Flour, and 1,277 bbls. Corn Meal.

WHEAT.—A parcel of good new white sold at 170 a185 cts., and prime new red at 180a190 cents.

CORN.—We quote at 75a80 cts for yellow, and 76a 77 cts. for white.

CLOVERSEED.—We quote sales at $6.25 a $6.50 per bushel, for fair to prime parcels.

LARD.—We quote bbls at 10 cts.

WOOL.—Fine fleece 30a38 cts; tubwashed 22a25 cts; pulled 19a20 cts; and unwashed 15a17 cts.

WHISKEY.—We note sales of barrels through the week at 43a44c. We quote hhds. at 41a42c.

WINCHESTER MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 29, 1854.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SAML. HARTLEY, AT THE DEPOT.

ARTICLES.	WAGON PRICE.	STORE PRICE.
BACON, new, per lb	.07 a 07½	08 a 09
BEESWAX	.25 a 00	25 a 00
CLOVERSEED	.00 0 a 00 0	7 50 a 8 00
FEATHERS	.00 a 00	50 a 55
FLAXSEED, per bushel	.95 a 1 00	1 00 a 1 10
FLOUR, per barrel	8 12 a 8 30	8 25 a 8 50
GRAIN—Wheat	1 70 a 1 75	00 a 00
Oats	.45 a 50	00 a 00
Corn	.87 a 90	1 00 a 00
Rye	.75 a 00	00 a 00
LARD, per lb	.08 a 08½	09 a 10
PLAISTER, per ton	0 00 a 0 00	7 00 a 0 00

Marriages.

At Sappington's Hotel, on 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. LIPSCOMB, Mr. JOHN B. GRUBER, and Miss ELIZABETH EDDLEMAN, all of this county.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. LEAVEL, at "Ellerslie," Dr. BUSHROD TAYLOR, of Clarke county, Va., and Miss ELVIRA LANE, daughter of JAMES JETT, Esq., of Rappahannock county, Va.

On the 16th ult., by Rev. Mr. WOLFE, JACOB ESTEP and Miss MARY J., daughter of NATHANIEL BARTON—all of Shenandoah county.

In Martinsburg, on the 30th ult., by Rev. G. STEVENSON, Mr. BENJAMIN G. MANOR and Miss ROSILLA F. SANDERS, of Hedgesville, and daughter of Rev. JAMES SANDERS, dec'd.

Deaths.

On the 18th ult., of apoplexy, WM. J. TIMBERLAKE, late of Albemarle county.

Special Notices.

☞Consumption is, without doubt, the most fearfully fatal of 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 EXPECTORANT has no equal. It is not recommended as *infallible*, but medical men and others, who have used and administered it, bear testimony to its extraordinary efficacy. It is known to be a "good medicine," and as such is offered to the public, as also STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, for diseases of the bowels. See advertisement in another column, and descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis. Price of each, only 50 cents, or six bottles for $2.50.

February 7, 1854.

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

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine Street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa., TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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

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

JEWELRY.—The undersigned is now opening a large supply of Jewelry, consisting 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.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, in Charlestown, under the firm and name of CRAMER & HAWKS. The liabilities from and the assets due the establishments date back to 1st of January, 1854. The business will be continued at the old stand of A. W. Cramer, who will give it his personal attention. The new firm will use every effort to merit the support of the public, and hope to make it of mutual benefit.

A. W. CRAMER.
WELLS J. HAWKS.

December 12, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at my residence on the road leading from Charlestown to Leetown on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., the following among other articles viz:

1 good young Horse;
A superior Milch Cow, and will soon be fresh;
4 or 5 tons of Timothy Hay;
A two horse Carriage;
3 stands of Bees;

And a large variety of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN Furniture,

embracing many articles of service and value.

TERMS.—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above $5, with bond and approved security. Sums of, and under that amount Cash.

JOHN MARSTELLER.
J. W. MCGINNIS, Auctioneer.

December 12, 1854.

OFFICE BANK OF THE VALLEY IN VIRGINIA, Charlestown, Dec. 11, 1854.

THIS office will be closed on Christmas Day and New Years Day. All Notes, Bills &c. due on those days, are required by law, to be paid on the Saturdays previous.

C. MOORE, Cashier.

December 12, 1854—3t.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that the annual subscriptions for the use of the Berryville & Charlestown Turnpike, expired on the first of November, and that contracts to the first of October, 1855, may be made by application to the Treasurer, or to THOS. A. MOORE, at Charlestown. The Toll Gatherers are instructed to allow no one to pass the Gates without payment of tolls till contracts for the ensuing year are made.

RATES OF TOLL

To be charged persons who come on and leave the Turnpike at the Kabletown and Summit Point Forks:

For every— For the round trip.
Horse to a Wagon 4 cents. } If wheels are more than four inches wide half these rates.
Single Horse Cart 6¼ "
Double " do 8 "
Do Carriage 15 " }
Single horse do 10 " } Round trip.
Horse, Mare, Geld ing or Mule.... 3 " }
20 Sheep or Horse. 6¼ " } When the number is more or less the charge to be in proportion.
20 Cattle........ 12½ "

By order of the Board:

JOHN D. RICHARDSON,
November 21, 1854—tf [F.P.] Treasurer.

VIRGINIA ENTERPRISE.

WILL soon be ready, the new and complete STATISTICAL GAZETEER of the Commonwealth, in one large volume, illustrated with PORTRAITS and ENGRAVINGS, it will contain a full and comprehensive review of the History, progress, present condition, Commercial, Railroad, and Industrial resources of the State, also, Historical and Statistical Sketches of all the Cities and Towns, with important Topographical information from recent original sources, together with the results of the last Census population, in most cases to 1854, with a new and beautiful COLORED MAP of the State—worth alone the price of the whole work—it will exhibit the RESOURCES & MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES of Virginia's Flourishing Cities and Towns, and will draw the attention of Capitalists and Manufacturers from distant localities thereto, as a most profitable place for investment. The Author having incurred very heavy expenses upon this Work he confidently appeals to the liberal public, and believes that no Work has yet been issued, considering the character and extent of its material, more useful to every class of citizens, more valuable for a library—and at such very low price—only $3, including a large, new and handsome COLORED COUNTY MAP of the State. One copy without the Map $2. Please send your orders, and the amount, post-paid, to RICHARD EDWARDS, or A. MORRIS, Box 231, Richmond, Virginia, and the Work will be sent without the least delay to all parts of the United States, free of all charges. All orders received within 60 days will get a Copy of the first Edition.

[*From the Alexandria Gazette.*]

GAZETTEER OF VIRGINIA.—We have seen notices the most flattering from adjacent sections of our State, in reference to this great enterprise now being prepared for the press, by RICHARD EDWARDS, Esq., a gentleman, we should judge, from the high testimonials which he bears, well qualified for the task; a Work of this kind will be very valuable as a Book of reference, as a guide to the Emigrant, and as a grand achievement of the unexampled natural advantages, of which we are blessed, as a State. We cordially recommend it, a more useful Book could not be bought for either the desk or the table.

[*From the Wheeling Intelligencer.*]

We take great pleasure in drawing the attention of our citizens to a very worthy enterprise, and hope it will be well supported. We have confidence in the Author, and believe he will make such a Work as he represents in another column of this paper.

[*From the Norfolk Daily Argus.*]

A GREAT VIRGINIA WORK.—Mr. Taylor, agent for Mr. Edwards, is now in our city for the purpose of getting subscribers for a Gazetteer of Virginia. It will be quite a large work, and we doubt not, a very useful one. It will be interspersed with the advertisements of Merchants, Manufacturers, &c. Mr. E. has given evidence in publishing other works of his fitness for the task he has undertaken, and we wish him great success.

☞A liberal Commission will be given to Agents. Responsible persons, well recommended, can apply as above and a subscription list will be forwarded them. Some of the Agents now employed are making from $5 to $10 per day.

November 21, 1854—4w

HENRY A. WEBB. JOHN MOOREHEAD.

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.

LOOK HERE.—I have received from Baltimore a full supply of Collom and Slack Screw Augurs, from ¼ to 2½ inch; Socket and Fermer Chisil files; Coopers and Wagonmakers Drawing Knives; Foot & Cooper's Axes, 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.

August 29. T. RAWLINS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.—A very large and handsome assortment just received from New York. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

October 31, 1854.

CANDLES.

SPERM, ADAMANTINE, & TALLOW, for sale. November 7, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a very large supply of Seasonable Goods. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

Charlestown, October 31, 1854.

BACON, BACON.

1,000 LBS. BACON, for sale for cash.

November 21. JERE. HARRIS.

PERFUMERY.—Extracts and Verbena Water For sale by JOHN L. HOOFF.

October 17, 1854.

BRANDY, BRANDY.—If you want a pure Brandy for Medical purposes, send to [illegible]

August 22, 1854.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, for sale by [illegible] & KEARSLEY.

CHARLESTOWN.

The Rights of the States, for the Sake of the Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY A. WISE,
OF ACCOMAC.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
E. W. McCOMAS,
OF KANAWHA.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
W. P. BOCOCK,
OF APPOMATOX.

Staunton Convention.

The Democratic Convention assembled in Staunton on the 30th ult., and after a stormy session of three days, closed its proceedings late on Saturday night. We regret that our space this week will not permit us to give more than a mere synopsis, of the proceedings, which resulted in the nomination of the gentlemen whose names grace the head of this column.

The 1st day (Thursday) was consumed in organizing, listing the delegates and alternates, of the respective counties, &c. The Committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following gentlemen permanent officers of the Convention, viz:

President—O. M. Crutchfield, of Spotsylvania.

Vice Presidents—R. K. Meade, of Petersburg; Geo. Baylor, of Augusta; N. C. Claiborne, of Franklin; Edward Kenna, of Kanawha; M. R. H. Garnett, of Essex; Dr. L. N. Ligon, of Nelson; E. W. Massenburg, of Southampton; D. C. Dejarnette, of Caroline; James Barbour, of Culpepper; Geo. Rust, of Loudon; E. N. Word, of Bottetourt; Fayette McMullen of Scott; and J. T. Martin, of Marshall.

Secretaries—Wm. F. Richie and R. W. Hughes, of Richmond, and the Democratic editors present were requested to act as assistants.

On the morning of the 2nd day the *majority rule*, after considerable discussion, was adopted, when the Convention proceeded to the nomination of Governor. Messrs. Wise, Leake, and Holladay were put in nomination, and quite an exciting debate ensued between the friends of the respective candidates.—At a late hour the roll was called, and a ballot taken, when the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock next morning, in order to give the Secretaries time to cast up the vote. On the morning of the 3d day, (Saturday,) the following result of the 1st ballot was announced:—H. A. Wise, 31,416; S. F. Leake, 25,762; J. A. Seddon, 2,491; Wm. Smith, 2,125; A. R. Holladay, 1,236; C. J. Faulkner, 259. Total vote 63,289. Necessary to a choice 31,645.

The President announced to the Convention that no election had been made, Mr. Wise falling short of a majority 229.

After some little discussion the Convention proceeded to the 2nd ballot which resulted as follows:

For Wise, 34,034; Leake, 28,009; Seddon, 973; Smith, 290; Holladay, 67; Majority for Wise 2,347. Mr. Wise was declared to be nominated.

The following is the result of the balloting for Lieut. Governor:—1st ballot,—C. R. Harris, of Augusta, 29,126; Albert G. Pendleton, of Giles, 27,859; E. W. M'Comas, of Kanawha, 2,880; H. A. Edmundson of Roanoke, 1,121; D. H. Hoge, of Montgomery, 1,012.

2nd. ballot.—E. W. McComas, 33,520; W. H. Harman, of Augusta, 26,447.

On motion of Mr. Norment, of Pendleton, W. P. Bocock was, by acclamation, re-nominated as the candidate for Attorney General.

The following Committee was appointed, by the Chair, a committee to inform the above gentlemen of their unanimous nominations, under a resolution of Mr. Irving: Messrs. Charles Irving of Lynchburg, W. E. C. Douglas of New Kent, Edward Kenna of Kanawha, R. H. Glass of Campbell, Geo. Baylor of Augusta, J. R. Smith of Pittsylvania, R. K. Meade of Petersburg, and L. J. Bell of Accomac.

The Convention unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was offered by Mr. W. F. Gordon of Albemarle, as a substitute for a resolution moved by Mr. T. T. Fauntleroy of Frederick.

Resolved, That the official career of Franklin Pierce has been marked by a perfect observance of the limitations of the Constitution, and an entire fidelity to the principles upon which he came into power, and therefore entitles him to the confidence of the friends of constitutional liberty in every section of the confederacy.

We congratulate the Democracy of Virginia, upon the nominations of the able standard-bearers whom they have selected, for they constitute a ticket of which we may well feel proud, and one whose strength will carry us, we confidently trust, successfully and triumphantly, through the contest before us.

The struggle between the friends of the respective candidates was, as we had anticipated, a long and hard fought one: for never had men warmer and more devoted supporters, and never did friends fight harder for the men of their choice than did those of Messrs. Wise and Leake. It was indeed an exciting and hard fought contest, whilst even ill-feeling and bitter acrimony, at times prevailed, between the warm admirers of the distinguished gentlemen put in nomination. But after the struggle was past, and the conflict was over, it was exceedingly gratifying to see with what good grace those who were unsuccessful submitted to the will of the majority. And with what nobleness those who had been warmest in their opposition to Mr. Wise, came forward and magnanimously sacrificing all personal preferences, heartily endorsed the nominations. And thus a Convention which had been one of the stormiest ever assembled in Virginia, broke up amidst harmony and perfect good feeling. The clouds passed away which had gathered so darkly over us, and the glorious sunshine of Democracy once more broke upon us while almost all went back to their homes with a fixed determination to fight hard for the cause and in support of its nominees.

Thus it is always with all true Democrats while they struggle manfully in the cause which they have espoused, they are at all times willing to sacrifice personal predelections for the good of the party, and in support of its immortal principles, whoever their standard-bearers may be. This it is which has made us so successful heretofore. Then let all zealously unite with all their energies and power in support of Wise, McComas and Bocock, and Democracy will again triumph in the old Dominion.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

As next in importance to the Presidents Message we publish a synopsis of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The financial exhibit of the Treasurer states the receipts of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1854, from all sources, to be $73,549,705, which with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1853, $21,912,892, gives a total for the year of $95,492,597. The receipts last year were $61,337,574. The expenditures for the year have been $75,354,630, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July of $20,137,967. The expenditures last year were $54,026,818. The receipts for the quarter ending September 30th, 1854, are $21,527,302—against $21,356,279. The estimates for the remaining three-quarters of the fiscal year are $12,500,000. The estimated receipts for the three corresponding quarters of last year were $40,300,000. The amount of public debt outstanding on the 1st of July, was $17,180,508. Showing a payment of $25,220,579 within the fiscal year.—The tonnage of the United States exhibits an increase for the year of 395,892 tons. The imports for the year, are $26,321,317, in excess of the exports.

In relation to the tariff the Secretary again recommends the adoption of modifications that will reduce the revenue from customs, so that no more money will be received into the treasury than is required for an economical administration of the government. He thinks that the receipts from customs for the remaining quarter of the year cannot be in proportion to those of the first quarter. The reciprocity treaty, introducing free trade with the British colonies, the general shortness of the crops, and the moneyed stringency restraining the importation and consumption of foreign goods, form the basis of this opinion. The recommendation for the repeal of the fishing bounties is reviewed. The subject of drawback duties on refined sugar, is also recommended to the consideration of Congress. The Secretary gives a statement of the currency which makes the total amount of gold and silver coin in circulation on the 30th of September, 1854, $241,000,000, against which there is a total bank circulation of $204,689,209.

The President's Message.

We publish in our issue of to-day the President's Message. Owing to a disappointment in getting our own extras, after the outside was in press, we were obliged to give it a place on the inside of our paper, and many important matters are in consequence, necessarily excluded this week. The message has elicited the most glowing encomiums from the whole press of the country of all parties, and is worthy of the distinguished source from which it emanated.—We reserve further comment until next week.

THE ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Court-House, in Charlestown, ON THE THIRD MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF DECEMBER, (being Court-day,) the following PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of W. C. WORTHINGTON, deceased, viz:

A pair of Match Horses, Carriage and Harness;
Wardrobe and Bureau;
Bookcases and Office Furniture;
A lot of Miscellaneous Books, including Rees's Encyclopedia, a full set.
Standard Works in History and General Literature;
An eight-day Clock and other articles not necessary to enumerate.

Terms—Under $5, cash; for $5 and upwards nine months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
SAMUEL RIDENOUR, Adm'r.

P. S. The LAW OFFICE of the deceased will be offered for sale or rent, at the same time, on the same terms as held by him from the Corporation. The Law Library will not for the present be offered.
December 5, 1854. S. R.

Among the MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS to be sold on Monday next, belonging to the estate of Wm. C. Worthington, Esq., dec'd., are the following:

North American Review, bound.........14 vols.
Hume, Smollett and Bissett's England...6 vols.
Russell's Ancient Europe, } Do Modern do. }.........7 vols.
Domestic Encyclopedia..........5 vols.
Rees's do..........37 vols.
Macauley's England..........2 vols.
Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici..........3 vols.
Do Pope Leo the Tenth..........4 vols.
Dr. Brown's Moral Philosophy..........3 vols.
Boswell's Johnson..........3 vols.
Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith's Lectures...2 vols.
Waln's Life of Lafayette;
Murphy's Tacitus, complete;
Tom Moore's Ireland;
Stephen's Wars of the French Revolution. 2 vols.
Ferguson's Lectures, revised by Sir David Brewster and Prof. Patterson, } 2 vols.
Sutton's Mathematics..........2 vols.
Ricards and Tracy on Political Economy 2 vols.
Bound vol. of National Intelligencer for a number of years back. Also, Gale's & Seaton's Register of Debates;

Besides a great variety of Works, of less note, including late publications. Also Llegislative and Congressional Documents.
Dec. 12, 1854. S. RIDENOUR, Adm'r.

P. S. 1st vol. of Hume is missing; any person who may have it will please return. Also No. 62 of the Law Library. S. R.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, Executor of Valentine Dust, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on TUESDAY THE 26TH OF DECEMBER, inst., at the late residence of said deceased, near Duffield's Depot, Jefferson county, Va.,

ALL THE SLAVES
of said dec'd., (25 in all) consisting of
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS,
of good character.

No trader, or any one bidding for traders, will be allowed to bid.

ALSO—about 200 BUSHELS OF WHEAT, and some RYE.

A Set of BLACKSMITH TOOLS; 1 BELLOWS.

TERMS.—The Slaves will be sold on a credit of Twelve Months, the purchaser giving note with good security. The Wheat and Rye will be sold for cash. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. Sale to commence early in the day, when due attention will be given.
December 5, 1854. ISAAC DUST, Ex'r

WOOD WANTED.

SOME of those indebted to the undersigned, are requested to furnish us at the earliest day practicable, A FEW LOADS OF SEASONED WOOD.
A TON OR TWO OF GOOD HAY,
A FEW BARRELS OF CORN
would also be acceptable. JAS. W. BELLER.
December 5, 1854—3t.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
BLACK-EYED PEAS,
NAVY BEANS AND HOMINY.
For sale by H. L. EBY & SON.
December 5, 1854.

VIRGINIA, Jefferson county, to wit:
In the County Court, Nov. Term, 1854.

George B. Beall, Executor of John Yates, dec'd., *Plaintiff*.
AGAINST
Ruhama Hewett, Lavinia Hewett, Thos. Grove and Drusilla his wife, Jane Hewett, Otho Hewett and John Hewett, Milly Grove, Ann F. Grove, Janet Grove, John W. Grove, Joanna Grove, Thomas C. Grove, and James Burr, Executor of John Hewett, deceased, *Defendants*. IN CHANCERY.

Extract from the Decree.

"AND this cause coming on regularly to be heard on the bill and exhibits of the Plaintiff, proceedings at rules, answers of the Defendants before named, and the proceedings heretofore mentioned in this order, was argued by counsel, on consideration whereof, the court doth, on this 21th day of November, 1854, adjudge, order and decree, that one of the Commissioners in Chancery of this court do take an account.

1st. Of the debts of John Hewett, dec'd., still unpaid, including therein all of the demand of the plaintiff, and any balance which it may appear to him may be due the executor of said Hewett for advances made by him in payment of the debts of the estate and their amount and character, and by whom held.

2nd. Of the personal estate of said John Hewett deceased, unadministered if any such there be.

3d. Of the real estate of which said John Hewett was entitled at the time of his death, where situated, by whom held, its actual value, and its annual value, and any matter which he may deem pertinent, or which the parties, or any or either may require.—The Commissioner taking said account is hereby directed to give notice of the time and place of taking it by publication once a week for four successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Charlestown, in this county, and such publication shall be equivalent to personal service of such notice on the parties or any of them.

The Commissioner is directed to report to this court his proceedings under this order."
A Copy—Teste: T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTOWN, December 5th, 1854.

THE parties to the above suit, and the creditors of John Hewett, deceased, are hereby notified that I shall attend at my office in Charlestown, on Friday the 5th day of January next, for the purpose of executing the above order of the Court, at which time and place they are required to attend at 10 o'clock, A. M. SAMUEL STONE.
December 5, 1854—5t. Commissioner.

VIRGINIA, to wit:
In the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, October 31st, 1854.

David Whiteford, *Plaintiff*,
AGAINST
Eli Carrell's administrator and heirs, *Defendants*. IN CHANCERY.

IT having been suggested that there are other debts of Eli H. Carrell, deceased, not yet audited in this cause—IT IS ORDERED, That one of the Commissioners of this Court do take an account of, and audit any further claims produced before him, and make report of the same to the next Court.
A Copy—Teste:
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clk.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTOWN, December 5th, 1854.

PERSONS interested in the above order of the Court, are hereby notified that I shall attend at my Office, on the 3d day of January next, for the purpose of receiving claims, as directed by said order, on which day they are requested to attend with their claims and legal evidence to support them.
SAML. STONE,
December 5, 1854—5t Commissioner.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

I expect to receive, in a few days, a large supply of JEWELRY, in addition to my stock already on hand, which will make my assortment very large. Having procured the services of a young man at WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING, particular attention will be paid to all work entrusted to my care, and charges moderate.
CHARLES G. STEWART.
December 5, 1854—3t

PERHAM'S THIRD GIFT ENTERPRISE.
60,000 Tickets already sold.

CALL for final Mass Meeting of Shareholders, to determine on the disposition of the GIFT PROPERTY to the Shareholders.

At a meeting of the Shareholders in Perham's Third Gift Enterprise, held on the 27th of July, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That so soon as it is ascertained that 80,000 of the Gift Tickets issued by Mr. Perham in his third enterprise, are sold, the Committee shall call the shareholders together at the most convenient place, for the purpose of instructing said Committee in regard to the manner of disposing of the Gift Property."

Having learned from Mr. Perham that 60,000 of said tickets were sold, and that in all probability the remaining 20,000 called for by the above resolution, would be sold by the first day of January next, we have determined in accordance with the above opinion, to call a MASS MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, at some place to be hereafter named, on the 17th day of January, 1855, for the purpose designated by the resolution.
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.,
J. LATHROP,
B. S. ADAMS,
Committee.

100,000 Tickets Only at $1 Each will be sold. Each Ticket will admit FOUR PERSONS, all at once, or portions at different times, to

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE,
663 Broadway, New York.

Or to his other Entertainments in various parts of the country. Each purchaser of one of these tickets will receive a certificate entitling them to one share in 100,000 COSTLY AND VALUABLE GIFTS; a list of which has already been published. Persons can obtain the same in circular form, by addressing a note to the proprietor.

NOW'S THE TIME TO PURCHASE TICKETS.

In order that the 100,000 Tickets may be disposed of by the time specified, the subscriber offers the following inducements for persons to get up Clubs.

Each person who gets up a club of ten subscribers, and forwards (10) ten dollars to this office, will receive by mail or other conveyances, ELEVEN TICKETS.

Each person who sends (at one time) one hundred dollars will have sent in like manner ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN TICKETS. And for all larger sums in exact proportion.

If it should happen that all the Tickets are sold when the order is received, the money will be returned at our expense for postage.

All orders for Tickets should be addressed to
JOSIAH PERHAM,
663 Broadway, New York.

My Fourth Enterprise will be advertised as soon as the third one is closed. The Tickets are already printed. [December 5, 1854.

GOODS AT COST.

THE undersigned having made arrangements to sell his Store House and Dwelling to the U. S. Government, will sell his—
STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT COST.
Those wishing to get CHEAP GOODS, FOR CASH, will please give us an early call, where they will find a large Stock and well assorted, suited to the present and approaching season. The public are requested to call, examine, and judge for themselves.
JOHN G. WILSON.
Harpers-Ferry, November 21, 1854—3t.

GLOVES—Thread, Silk and Cashmere Gloves for sale by J. L. HOOFF.

"JEFFERSON HALL."

THE undersigned has just completed, and fitted up in the best manner, A HALL designed for
PUBLIC LECTURES, CONCERTS, EXHIBITIONS, &c.,
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 Proprietors of Sappington's or Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, or to
August 29, 1854. J. W. BELLER.

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.

A 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 AND STORE, at CASTLEMAN'S (formerly Snickers') FERRY, upon the Shenandoah river, in Clarke county, Virginia, and upon the Stage road leading from Winchester (via Leesburg) to Washington city.

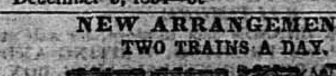
This is a most important stand for a Tavern and Store, on account of the travel, is surrounded by a rich and populous country, and is perfectly healthy.

I desire to sell also my STOCK (a valuable one) OF STORE GOODS, upon most reasonable terms.

Application can be made to me in person or by letter at my residence, at Castleman's Ferry, Clarke county, Virginia.
August 8, 1854. S. D. CASTLEMAN.

OFFICE BANK OF THE VALLEY IN VIRGINIA, CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 4, 1854.—
A sum of Money was recently found at this Office, which the owner is welcome to upon giving a satisfactory description of it, and paying for this advertisement. C. MOORE,
December 5, 1854—3t Cashier.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.
TWO TRAINS A DAY.



Office of Winchester & Potomac Rail-Road Company.
WINCHESTER, December 1, 1854.

ON and after MONDAY THE 4TH OF DECEMBER, the PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE WINCHESTER at 8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Passengers by this Train reach Baltimore at 9½, A. M., and Washington at 11, A. M.: Philadelphia to dinner, and New York at 9, P. M., same day.

THE 2d PASSENGER TRAIN will leave WINCHESTER At 10, A. M., and connect with the Train to Baltimore, passing Harpers-Ferry at 2½, P. M.

Passengers going West will take the early TRAIN.

Tickets to Baltimore and return, good for two days, will be issued at Winchester for SEVEN DOLLARS.

The charge when PASSENGERS DO NOT TAKE TICKETS will be advanced TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in each case on the through travel, and TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS on the way travel; and this advance will be required IN ALL CASES where the Conductor collects the fare in the Cars.

Signal bells will be rung at the Depot at 2 clock, A. M., and 3, A. M.
By Order: J. GEO. HEIST,
December 5, 1854. Principal Agent.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Postoffice, at Charlestown, November 30th, 1854.

Thornton Alexander. Bower & Steel, Buckner Griffin, Gundy Brannon, Philemon Cromwell.—Martin Eichelberger. J. B. Gather, David C. Gallaher. Louis Heuer. Michael Joice. Thomas Kenny. Phebe Morris. George W. Neill. Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, Charles Ross 2, Miss Frances Reed. Jeremiah N. Snyder, Mrs. E. S. Shirley, Mrs. Elizabeth Spinks, Daniel Shirley, Henry Sister. George W. Young.
Dec. 5, 1854. JOHN P. BROWN, P. M.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE
OF LOUDOUN COUNTY LANDS.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson county, pronounced at its late term, in the suit of Philip Coons and wife, and others, plaintiffs, *vs.* William Clendenning, Jr., administrator with the will annexed of Christian Nisswanner, deceased, and others, defendants, the undersigned, a Commissioner appointed for the purpose, will sell, ON SATURDAY, THE 23D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1854, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of Mrs. Carrell's United States Hotel, in the town of Harpers-Ferry, the REAL ESTATE in the bill and proceedings mentioned in said cause; the said lands lying in the county of Loudoun, on the Hillsborough and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike road, about one mile and one quarter from the town of Harpers-Ferry, being the same lands which Catharine Nisswanner, lately deceased, held during her lifetime as dower of the lands of her deceased husband, Henry Nisswanner, containing 33 ACRES, 3 ROODS, 13 POLES, they consist of two parcels, Lots No. 1 and 2, each parcel will be sold separately.

LOT No. 1,

known as the home place of Catharine Nisswanner, deceased, containing 32½ ACRES, has on it a LOG DWELLING, SMOKE HOUSE, A SPRING-HOUSE and a BARN; there is a fine Spring and a running stream on it, as also a fine Orchard. A large portion of the land is meadow.—The fertility of the soil, the proximity to Harpers-Ferry, with which it is connected by the Turnpike road aforesaid, and its being only about one-fourth of a mile from Lakins' merchant mill, make this a very desirable property.

LOT No. 2,

known as the STILL-HOUSE LOT, opposite the residence of Henry Jones, containing 2 R. 13 P. The said Turnpike road runs over a portion of this lot.—This parcel is vacant but would answer for a Building Lot—it has on it a never-failing Spring of good water.

Terms of Sale.—One-third cash in hand—the residue in two equal payments at one and two years, with interest on same from the day of sale—the purchasers to give bond and good security and a deed of trust to secure the deferred payments.

Sale to take place at half-past 12 o'clock, noon.
ISAAC FOUKE, Commissioner.
Harpers-Ferry, December 5, 1854.

Let all the world say what they can,
For selling large prizes M. ANSEL & Co. are the men.

M. ANSEL & CO.,

HAVE to announce to the Virginia public that during the month of December they have some beautiful and splendid Lotteries to be drawn, and as Christmas is so near at hand we shall take much pleasure in sending a good prize to every one as a "Christmas Present." We hope therefore that every one will send their orders soon, a $10 or $20 note may make you a Happy Christmas.

TRY US! TRY US!! TRY US!!!

During November we have sold many prizes to Virginia; among them was one of $2,000 to Winchester; $5,000 to Kanawha; $2,500 to Monongalia; $1,700 to Berkeley; $1,900 to Clarke; $3,700 to Loudoun; $4,000 to Romney; $1,500 to Charleston, and $2,500 to Frederick—besides many others of $1,000, $700, $500 and $300.

LOOK OUT FOR DECEMBER GRAND PRIZES.

Schemes for the Month of December:

Date.	Capitals.	Tickets.	¼ Package.
9	37,500	10	35
11	26,000	8	25
12	20,000	5	13.50
13	11,794	2.50	8.75
13	35,000	10	31
14	18,000	5	18.50
15	8,000	2	7.50
15	15,000	4	12
16	50,000	16	60
18	9,000	3	9
19	5 of 12,000	8	28
20	8,577	2.50	7.50
20	30,000	10	35
21	20,000	5	17.50
22	9,000	2.50	9.50
22	20,000	5	16
23	40,000	10	37.50
25	28,500	8	27.50
26	18,500	5	18.75
27	9,214	2.50	8.75
27	30,000	10	30
28	16,312	5	17.50
29	7,000	2	7.50
29	15,000	4	12

On the 30th of December $1,354,947, consisting of the following Prizes:

1 Capital Prize of $65,090—1 of 25,000—1 of 15,000
1 of $8,000—1 of 5,276—1 of 4,000.
78 Numbers and 20 drawn Ballots.
Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, &c.
Package of whole tickets $260—shares in proportion.

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!

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 highest Prizes.

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 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 the letter to our address. TRY US! TRY US!

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.
December 5, 1854.

GROCERIES.—In addition to our large stock of Groceries, we are receiving additional supplies to which we invite our customers and others to examine. H. L. EBY & SON.
December 5, 1854.

GLASS AND PUTTY, for sale by
Dec. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

HOPS, HOPS.—Fresh No. 1 Hops, just received.
Dec. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

POTATOES.—Mercer Potatoes, just received and for sale by H. L. EBY & SON.
December 5, 1854.

APPLE BRANDY, just received by
Dec. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

MACKEREL, in barrels and kits, for sale by
Dec. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

CORN STARCH, for sale by
Dec. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

SHAD ROES, for sale by
Dec. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON

ASHTON'S SALT, for dairy use, just received.
Dec. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

SALAD OIL, fresh, just received and for sale by
Dec. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

SMOKED HERRINGS, just received and for sale by H. L. EBY & SON.
December 5, 1854.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES & SYRUP just received and for sale by H. L. EBY & SON.

BACON.—Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
Sept. 26. H. L. EBY & SON.

AUCTION SALES.

DESIRABLE JEFFERSON FARM
FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of D. L. Clayton, deceased, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH OF DECEMBER NEXT, a very handsome and valuable little FARM, in Jefferson county, Virginia, on the line of the Winchester Railroad, mid-way between Wade's Depot and Summit Point, containing about TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY AND A HALF ACRES, with comfortable, though not expensive improvements. The land is a strong red limestone soil, very productive, with proper tillage, of Wheat, Corn, Grass, and all other products of this region. But persons disposed to purchase a Farm of that size and quality, will examine and judge for themselves.

Terms of Sale.—One-third in six months, to be secured by negotiable note and approved endorsers; the balance in one and two years, with interest, to be secured by deed of trust on the property.

Sale will be made on the Farm.

At the same time and place, I will sell, for cash, 35 or 40 barrels of prime OLD CORN, and a quantity of Corn of last crop. Also, Mr. Clayton's interest (being two-fifths) in NINETY ACRES OF WHEAT, now seeded, on said Farm, and said to look promising—to be secured and delivered by the tenant in some neighboring mill. This will be sold on a credit of nine months, so that it may pay for itself. D. W. BARTON, Adm'r.
with will annexed of D. L. Clayton, dec'd.
November 23, 1854—ts

PUBLIC SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Joseph Reynolds, to the undersigned, dated 26th day of July, 1851, and recorded in the County Court of Jefferson, will be sold, at public sale, for cash, ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF DECEMBER NEXT, at Danl. Entler's Hotel, in Shepherdstown, A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, in said town, adjoining the Bridge, on Potomac River, containing 8 ACRES, 3 ROODS AND 30 POLES, formerly the property of William Short, deceased. The improvements thereon consist of a large and well-built STONE WAREHOUSE, two good DWELLING HOUSES, and several OUT-HOUSES. This situation is considered one of the best on the river for the Produce Business, and is generally known as a place where that business has been extensively conducted for many years. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises.
HENRY BERRY, Trustee.
November 23, 1854—ts

THE STORE IS OPEN AGAIN!

THE subscriber, Trustee of Isaac Rose, anxious to close out, as soon as possible, the Stock of CLOTHING 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 hand—
A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
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.

THERE WILL ALSO BE AN AUCTION EVERY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT, COMMENCING AT EARLY CANDLE-LIGHT.

All those indebted to Isaac Rose, as also those 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.

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 land lies immediately on the Turnpike Road, leading from Shepherdstown to Smithfield, and within half a mile of Kerneysville 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 substantial LOG DWELLING, and also a good TENANT HOUSE, a STABLE, a never-failing Well, and other conveniences on the farm. Also, A YOUNG ORCHARD of choice fruit. 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—tf

CEDAR LAWN FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, the Farm known by the name of Cedar Lawn, formerly the residence of John T. A. Washington, dec'd., lying in Jefferson county, Va., about three miles S. W. of Charlestown, on the road leading from Berryville to Leetown, and about one mile South of the Harpers-Ferry and Smithfield turnpike, adjoining the farms of John R. Flagg, George Isler, Mrs. H. L. Alexander, Thos. B. Washington, Dr. Scollay and others, containing about 245 ACRES, about 35 of which are in fine timber. The improvements consist of a handsome threestory BRICK DWELLING, forty feet square, with a two story Wing 40 feet by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn-house, Milk-house, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice Apples, and a young Peach Orchard recently planted. The Lawn and premises generally are highly improved by Shrubbery and a large variety of handsome Ornamental and Fruit Trees. There is a Cistern convenient, and a never failing well of pure, Limestone Water about 100 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, and within 7 or 8 miles of the Balto. and Ohio Rail-road. The place is well known, and altogether is one of the most desirable tracts of its size in the Valley. 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, Jefferson county, Va.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
For himself and in behalf of the other devisees.
Dec'r 13, 1853—tf

NEW GOODS.
FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

The subscriber has just received direct from Philadelphia 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 stock consists in part of the following—
A fine assortment of Dress Silks, Calicoes;
Mouslins, Merinoes, Cashmeres;
Thibet Cloths, Prints, Shawls;
Edgings, Laces, Insertings, Ribands, Cambrics;
Dress Trimmings, Gloves and Hosiery;
Cloths, Cassimeres 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.
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

TAKE NOTICE.

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 indebted previous to the 1st 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
September 19, 1854.

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;
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
Sept. 19, 1854. L. M. SMITH

NEW-STYLE CALICOES, GINGHAMS, and a few pieces of Fall Dress Goods, for sale cheap at J. H. FRAZIER'S
Sept. 19, 1854. Cash Store.

TO PRINTERS
AND PUBLISHERS.

The undersigned have opened a TYPEFOUNDRY in the City of Baltimore, for the manufacture of JOB AND FANCY TYPES, and PRINTERS' MATERIALS 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 best material and workmanship, as our long experience in the business (one of the Firm having superintended one of the largest Type Foundries in the country for several years) will enable us to give satisfaction in all cases.

Newspaper Heads and Cuts Electrotyped. Types selected from other Foundries furnished to order. Punctuality may be relied on in every case.

Place of business, No. 9 Holliday street, near Baltimore street. JNO. RYAN & BRO.
Baltimore, Nov. 7, 1854—6m

DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES.

The subscriber has received, and in store, a large and complete assortment of—
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASSWARE,
WINDOW GLASS, PAINT BRUSHES,
FANCY SOAPS, TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
DYESTUFFS, &c.

The greatest care has been exerted in the selection of this stock, and no expense has been spared in the purchase of it. The various Medicines are as pure as can be obtained in this country.

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

FOR THE HAIR.
VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WHAPENE,
BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS,
EMERSON'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, 2 sizes,
GENUINE BEAR'S OIL, MACASSOR OIL,
ROSE HAIR OIL, POMMADE DE REINE,
BEEF MARROW, TUBEROSE,
POMMADE M. FLEURS,
BEARS GREASE. For sale by
Charlestown, October 24, 1854. L. M. SMITH

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having supplied himself with one of Richard Patten's best TRANSIT COMPASSES, is prepared to do SURVEYING with greater accuracy than can possibly be done with the ordinary Compass. Persons having surveying to do, will find the subscriber by dropping him a note at Harpers-Ferry. GEORGE MAUZY.
[illegible]

NOTICE.

I HAVE a full SET OF [illegible] a six-horse team [illegible] THOMAS [illegible]
November 7, 1854.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he has now on hand a large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of all of the new fabrics and designs in—
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
GENTS, BOYS' AND SERVANTS' WEAR;
With a complete assortment of—
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HEAVY LINSEY, BLANKETS,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

Having the largest assortment I have ever had to select from, I would say this is the place for cheap goods, and assure my friends and customers that I will do all in my power to give satisfaction and to merit a large share of patronage.
JOHN O. SNYDER.
Berryville, November 14, 1854—6t

J. F. BLESSING,
CONFECTIONER,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Charlestown, and all persons visiting the same, that he has now on hand and will continue to be supplied with the latest novelties of each successive season, comprising, in part—
CONFECTIONARIES, of the choicest varieties, SUCH AS
FINE CANDY TOYS, JELLY CAKES,
BON BONS, GUM, CORDIAL, LEMON,
CHOCOLATE AND FRUIT DROPS,
ROSE, VANILLA AND BURNT ALMONDS,
FRENCH AND EXPLODING SECRETS.

Also, all the common varieties—all of which will be sold at low rates, at his Confectionary Establishment, adjoining H. L. Eby & Son's Family Grocery, where he has just received FRUITS AND NUTS, of the latest importation, such as—
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS,
FIGS, PRUNES, CITRONS, CURRANTS,
SOFT AND PAPER SHELLED ALMONDS,
FILBERTS, COCOA, CREAM
AND GROUND NUTS, &c.
ALSO— TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
of every kind and from all parts of Europe, manufactured of wood, glass, china, india rubber, &c.

Pound, Fruit, Sponge and all other kinds of Cakes, Ice Creams, Jellies, &c., made to order, and furnished to wedding and other parties on short notice in this or any of the adjoining counties. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Charlestown, November 14, 1854.

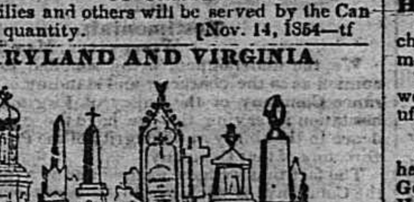
BEAVER AND FELT BONNETS,
For sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.
Charlestown, November 14, 1854.

OYSTERS.

OYSTERS are now being received DAILY at the RESTAURANT IN THE BASEMENT OF CARTER'S HOTEL.

Families and others will be served by the Can or smaller quantity. [Nov. 14, 1854—tf

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA



MARBLE WORKS.

J. McDERMOTT & SON,
FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND,

Would inform their Virginia customers and the public generally that they continue to manufacture
MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
HEAD AND FOOT STONES,
SCROLLS, &c.,
MANTLES, TILES, and HOUSEWORK generally.
Tombs enclosed in the most handsome style.

All work sold at city prices and delivered at our risk and expense. Work done in the best style, by workmen not surpassed in any city in the Union.

Drawings of Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones, Scrolls, &c., can be seen at the Shop of Mr. HENDERSON BISHOP, near the Academy, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, who is our authorized Agent.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. [November 14, 1854—1y

TEACHER WANTED.

A TEACHER is wanted in District No. 7.
Nov. 14, 1854. THOS. HITE, Com'r.

PERFUMERY!
EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
Lubin's and Harrison's of the following descriptions:
SWEET CLOVER,
GERANIUM,
UPPER TEN,
NEW MOWN HAY,
SPRING FLOWERS,
VERBENA,
PATCHOULY,
JOCKEY CLUB,
JESSAMINE,
SWEET TEA,
TEA ROSE,
MILLE FLEURS,
SUMMER BLOSSOM.
ALSO—Bureau Perfume,
Triple Extract Lavender,
Prairie Flower Cologne,
Farina Cologne of all sizes,
Lavender Water. For sale by
L. M. SMITH.
Charlestown, October 24, 1854.

GROCERIES.

WE have on hand the largest stock of GROCERIES which we have ever been able to offer to the public and as they were bought at the lowest cash price they will be sold accordingly.
October 31. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

PLASTER, PLASTER.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the farmers with any amount of FRESH GROUND PLASTER, at $7.75 per ton. The cash and the bags must accompany each order. E. M. AISQUITH.
Charlestown, October 24, 1854.

BLESSING'S OYSTER SALOON,
MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just fitted up his OYSTER SALOON, in handsome style, where he will be pleased to see all those who may wish any thing in this line.

SUPPERS, &c., served up to private parties, on short notice, when desired.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily, which will be furnished families by the Can or otherwise.
November 14, 1854.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned returns his grateful acknowledgements 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 give him a call.
GEORGE W. SPOTTS.
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 Hannibal and 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., Jefferson county, Va. [May 16, 1854—1y

HARDWARE.

WE have just opened a large stock of COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE, among which will be found—
Bridles Bits, Stirrup Irons;
Roller and Bridle Buckles;
Spurs, Girth and Rein Webb;
Coach, Seaming, 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 taxes 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.
$500 TO $1,000 A YEAR.
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 moral 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.

To men of enterprise and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

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,
181 William street, New York.

IN PRESS, and ready for Agents by the 1st of October, 1854, "SEARS' ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE." For further particulars address as above.
September 19, 1854.

HARDWARE.

I HAVE just opened a large stock of HARDWARE, such as Cast Steel Mill Saws, Spring Steel X Cut, and Hand Saws, Wood Saws, Frames and Saw Rods, Sash Cord and Pullies, Copper Rivets and Burs, Plumb Levels, Tape Lines, Sheep Bells, Thomas & Co's and Roland & Ames' long-handle Shovels, a large assortment of Scissors, Pocket and Penknives, Wade & Butcher and Wostenholm's I X L Razors, Locks, Hinges and Screws, a few first rate double barrel Guns, Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches, Gun Wads, Percussion Caps of all kinds, Powder and Shot, white ivory handle Knives with and without forks, Chopping Axes with and without handles, Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves, Rounding Knives, Round and Broad Axes, Chaplin's best Planes, Carpenters' Hatchets, Claw and Riveting Hammers, and Hammers, Stone Sledges, Door Springs, (a new article,) and a variety of articles in the Hardware line, too tedious to mention—all of which can be had at the Market House for cash or approved credit. THOMAS RAWLINS.
Charlestown, November 14, 1854.

BACON.—1500 lbs. of country-cured BACON, Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
November 7, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

FROM PARKER'S
TINWARE & STOVE WORKS.
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

THE constantly increasing demand for TIN, SHEET IRON AND BRASS WARES, COOKING 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 acquired some notoriety) 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 heretofore, 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 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 to me a very extensive patronage.

TINWARE.

I have 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.

BRASS WARE.

I have now on hand a large supply of PRESERVING 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.

HEATING & COOKING APPARATUS.

My stock of STOVES at this time offers as good a 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 heavy castings.

Gerard Cook, for wood or coal..........4 sizes.
Home Cook, do do..........3 "
Welcome Cook, do do..........3 "
Crystal Cook, do do..........3 "

All of which will be furnished complete and sold, delivered and set up, at astonishing low prices.

Parlor Stoves, for wood.
Franklin, new and beautiful pattern, open front, for wood..........2 sizes.
Revere Air-Tight..........4 "
Etna do..........4 "
Russia Iron Air-Tight, cast top and bottom..2 "
Ten-plate Stoves, both plain and boiler tops, all sizes, from 20 to 40 inches in length.
Six-plate Box Stoves..........4 sizes.
Parlor Stoves, for coal.
The Common Hall Stove, beautiful pattern..8 "
The Alleghany Coal Grate, (probable)..........3 "
Diamond Radiator..........2 "
Sheet-Iron do..........2 "
Egg Stove, for Cumberland Coal..........6 "

And nearly every other pattern of Stove now in general use in the States.

I also am prepared to heat Churches and public or private houses with Hot Air, with the most approved apparatus, in a durable and safe manner, and respectfully solicit orders from all in want of any Cooking or Heating Fixtures of any description.

METAL ROOFING AND SPOUTING,

And all other Job Work connected with my business, will be done by workmen who have had an experience of from 15 to 20 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 Roofing and Spouting as can be done in the United States, and I 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 or Zinc. I warrant every job which I do of this kind to be of the best materials, 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 sold at Baltimore prices.

All orders from any part of State are respectfully solicited and will receive prompt attention.
THOS. D. PARKER.
Charlestown, October 10, 1854.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION.

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION, would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United 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 to become possessed of a gallery of Engravings,

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 GIFTS, 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.

For FIVE DOLLARS, a highly finished engraving, beautifully PAINTED IN OIL, and FIVE GIFT TICKETS, will be sent; or FIVE DOLLARS' worth of splendid Engravings can be selected from the Catalogue.

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 forwarded.

AGENTS.

The Committee believing that the success of this Great National Undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of 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 information.

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

LIST OF GIFTS:

100 Marble Busts of Washington at $100....$10,000
100 do do Clay.......100....10,000
100 do do Webster.......100....10,000
100 do do Calhoun.......100....10,000
50 elegant Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, size 3x4 ft. each 100....5,000
100 elegant Oil Paintings, 2x3 ft...50....5,000
500 steel plate Engravings, brilliantly colored in oil, rich gilt frames, 24x30 in. each..........10....5,000
10,000 elegant steel plate Engravings, col'd in oil, of the Washington Monument, 20x26 in. ea 4....40,000
237,000 steel plate Engravings, from 100 different plates, now in possession of, and owned by the Artists' Union, of the market value of, from 50 cts. to $1 ea..........41,000
1 first-class Dwelling, in 31st st., in New York city..........12,000
22 building lots in 100 and 101st sts., in New York city, each 25x100 feet deep, at..........1000....22,000
100 Villa Sites, containing each 10,000 sq. ft. in the suburbs of New York city, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, at 500....50,000
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......5,000
2,000 do do do 5 each......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, J. W. HOLBROOKE,
Secretary, 505 Broadway, New York.

The Engravings in the catalogue are now ready for delivery. [October 3, 1854—6m $20

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

I am receiving my Supplies.
JERE. HARRIS.
Charlestown, October 17, 1854.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS,
of finest quality and most fashionable styles, just received and for sale, by JERE. HARRIS.
Charlestown, October 17, 1854.

FRESH FALL GROCERIES,
H. L. EBY & SON
Has just received a full and general assortment of
SUGARS,
COFFEES,
TEAS,
MOLASSES,
CANDLES,
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.

CARPETING.

WE invite those in want of CARPETING to our large stock now on hand, which will be sold low.
October 31. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

FRINGE.—Silk Fringe and Silk Lace. For sale by JOHN L. HOOFF.
October 17, 1854.

NEW FALL GOODS. Just received by
October 17, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

NEW GOODS just received by
October 10. A. W. CRAMER

OLD ZAZERAC BRANDY, very choice, Vintage 1803, just received by
October 10. H. L. EBY & SON.

HORSE SHOES AND HORSE SHOE NAILS, just received by
October 10. H. L. EBY & SON.

SARDINES.—A fresh supply of SARDINES which will be served up to my customers, [illegible]
November 14, 1854.

THE WAY TO SELL LANDS.

WE advise all persons owning Virginia Lands, and desiring to sell the same, to Advertise—first in their own local papers, so that their neighbors may become acquainted with their desire; and next in some journal of wide circulation, printed at a distance, so that the attention of strangers may be drawn to the property. THE BEST PAPER IN PENNSYLVANIA TO ADVERTISE VIRGINIA LANDS IN, IS THE VALLEY SPIRIT, published at Chambersburg, Pa., by F. S. Dechert & Co. Its circulation is three times as large as the average 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 therefore believed that an advertisement of Real Estate in this paper, will be read by more Farmers, and therefore by more persons disposed to purchase that kind 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 these counties. It circulates also in Adams, York, Lancaster and Lebanon on the East, Fulton, Bedford and 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?

A copy of the paper will be forwarded to the address of any one who may make the request. Its large size, and the heavy advertising custom it enjoys, will serve to show its standing. All communications to be addressed to F. S. DECHERT & Co.,
Chambersburg, Pa.
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 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 fully appreciated, and that 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 600 bushels of Wheat per day, with 6 or 8 horses, and 8 hands—or from 500 to 800 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 1852, and 1853; the Washington Co., Md. Fair; Valley Agricultural Fair, of Va., in 1852 and 1853; the Rappahannock Agricultural Society, at Port Royal, 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 ZIMMERMAN & CO'S. THRESHER, CLEANER, BAGGER AND POWER.—Thresher, Cleaner and Bagger complete, 6 and 8 horses, $175—Power for same, $100, making $275 for the whole complete. Thresher, Cleaner and Bagger 36 inch Cylinder, $200; Power for same, $135, for 8, 10 and 12 horses. This machine is complete with Band, Wrenches, &c.

REFERENCES—Samuel Sands, Esq. Editor of the "American Farmer;" Col. Edward Lloyd, Easton, Md.; Capt. D. Cox, Northumberland, Co., Va.; Hill Carter, Esq., Richmond; Richard Willis, Esq., Richmond; Col Charles Carroll, near Ellicott's Mills, Md.; F. Nelson, Esq., Richmond; Col. B. Davenport, Jefferson Co., Va.; Dr. Harding, Northumberland Co., Va.; Capt. 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.

The above machines are manufactured in Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va. All orders addressed to us will be attended to with promptness, and all threshers sent out warranted to come up to the standard. ZIMMERMAN & CO
March 14, 1854.

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

EXCELSIOR.

THE association for the Exhibition 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 Labor Saving Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain.—Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, President of the Association: Hon. Henry Wager, Western N. Y., Chairman: Watson Newbold, Esq., Columbus, N. J.; Col. John W. Proctor, Danvers, Mass.; Major Philip R. Freas, Germantown, Penn.; Hon. Henry S. Babbit, Brooklyn, L. I., acting Secretary to Class 9, Jury C.

My Patent Premium Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain Machine, is for sale, which received the first premium at the Crystal Palace, New York, over all Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain Machines on exhibition—thus proving conclusively that simplicity in construction, cheapness in price, and durability in my machine, is being fully appreciated, and the old and new costly, inferior, complicated separating machines must yield their places to a superior Labor Saving Machine. The celebrated Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning twice, Screening and Bagging 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 screenings 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, cheapness and capacity, it has no equal in the world. As for what has been 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 admitted that Mr. Zimmerman received a number of premiums 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—so 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 Threshing, Separating, Cleaning, Screening and Bagging all kinds of Grain, is for sale. Farmers wishing to buy the best machine in use, will address JOSEPH GLAZE, Frederick City, Md., who is manufacturing them in the best and most substantial manner and can furnish any orders at a few days notice. Those wishing to purchase the Patent to manufacture the Machines, will address me at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.
June 27, 1854—1y* ELISHA S. SNYDER.

PROSPECTUS.
STATES RIGHTS REGISTER
AND
NATIONAL ECONOMIST,
A Political Journal and General Newspaper.
Issued Weekly--C. G. Baylor, Editor.
TERMS $3 A YEAR.

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 RIGHTS and SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES. The Register will take as its text in the discussion of all public questions, THE CONSTITUTION, strictly construed and uncompromised.
Washington City, July, 1854.

CONGRESSIONAL RECOMMENDATION.
WASHINGTON, JULY, 1854.

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.

IN THE SENATE.

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.

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, J. Perkins, A. B. Greenwood, John G. Davis, Joshua Vansant, N. A. Richardson, C. Lancaster, John S. Caskie, Laurence M. Keitt, C. J. Faulkner, E. W. Chastain, J. Letcher, O. R. Singleton, Roland Jones, Paulus Powell, John C. Breckinridge, John McQueen, Jas. Abercrombie, M. S. Latham, Frederick P. Stanton, W. M. Smith, P. Phillips, P. H. Bell, F. McMullen, W. Aiken, J. C. Allen, John S. Millson, A. H. Colcuitt, William Barksdale, 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 '98; 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 McKean's opinions; Judge Roane's opinion; Majority and minority, rights and duties of; Opinions of Gen. Sumpter; Free trade—Dr. Franklin and Dr. Cooper on the same; Direct taxation discussed—its application to this country, &c., &c.; State rights resolutions in relation thereto by Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, New York.

The above valuable documents, rightly and intrinsically worth ten times the amount of subscription for the Register.

Subscribers should send in their names early to obtain the above documents [illegible] no extra fee for distribution [illegible]

QUILTS.—Having a [illegible] of MARSAILLES QUILTS, [illegible]
October 17, 1854. JOHN L. HOOFF.

Poetical.

A Country Home.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
And a seat by the Farmer's wood fireside,
Where the fire burns bright,
On a frosty night,
Where the jest, and the song, and laugh are free,
Oh! the farmer's home is the home for me.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
When the earth comes out as a blushing bride,
With her buds and flowers,
In the bright spring hours,
Her bridal song ringing from the fresh leaved trees,
And melody floats on the perfumed breeze.

In summer a seat in the shady nook,
And close by the side of a cooling brook,
Where the velvet grows,
Or the pale swamp rose,
Fainting and sick, 'neath the sun's scorching beam, I
Dips her petals in the cooling stream.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
In the golden days of the farmer's pride,
When the barns are filled,
From the fields he's tilled,
And he feels that his yearly task is done,
Smiling at winter he beckons him on.

Miss Handy Andy in Buffalo.

The "Democracy" cant beat it. Our editorial better-half got into a neighbor's sleigh one day last winter, to take a ride to which she had been invited—but seeing there was a scanty provision of fur for the occasion, she cried out to an accomplished immigrant, then levant and couchant under our roof,—"Ann, fetch me the buffalo!" Will anybody conversant with the uses and properties of the bison believe, that that girl actually ran out through the snow with a copy of the "Buffalo Commercial" in her hand and gave it to her mistress!

We know another who was suddenly promoted to the cook-stove from the wash-tub. "Bridget," said her mistress, "can you dress and roast a goose?" "Why av course ma'am, I can." "Then we will have roast goose for dinner, Bridget." The marshalled guests at at the table feasted not on goose, but on the lofty and proud carriage of the artiste Bridget, as she bore in on a platter, and deposited, the siccated frame of the goose, which, without "stuffing," butter, condiment or any external aid, had been baked hollow and dry, for four mortal hours, in the oven of a fiery stove. An infant mummy from Thebes would not have been tougher or more juiceless. Passing the solemn discourse to the imported help upon this gastromic *faux pas*, we will add, the economic lady consoled herself over the culinary miscarriage with the purpose of hashed gander for breakfast, "Bridget, you can hash up the gander you spoiled." "Yis, ma'am, I'll do it nicely." The despair of the housekeeper next morning can be imagined at seeing a literal hash of the goose's bones, flesh, tendons and all, set upon the table. "A proper tough fowl, ma'am; I had to take an axe till him," said the self-complacent hash-maker.

This one must have been a first cousin to the help Kathleen, that smoked out a family of our acquaintance, in her first essay at breakfast with an elevated-oven cook-stove.—"Ma'am, the fire burns but low." "Use fine kindlings, Kathleen." "Yis ma'am." But she by-and-by reported through the key-hole of the bed-room door that it would not burn at all, at all. Out went the lady, and groping her blinded way through the smoke in the kitchen, she found Kathleen pressing her fingers into her eyes, and blowing with all her might into the oven of the stove to overcome the tendency in that obstinate fire to do nothing but "smoke the house full, in that high fire place."—*Buffalo Democracy.*

The last mentioned must be a near relative of the one who, when her mistress told her to hang the washed clothes on the "horse" in the kitchen, proceeded to the stable, brought a horse into the kitchen, and covered the animal with the cleanly washed linens.

Whiskey and Newspapers.

A glass of whiskey is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of mashed corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells at one shilling, and if a good brand, it is considered by its consumers well worth the money. It is drank off in a minute or two—it fires the brain—rises the passion—sharpens the appetite—deranges and weakens the physical system—it is gone—and swollen eyes, parched lips, and an aching head are its followers. On the same side-board upon which this is served, lies a newspaper, the new white paper of which cost three-fourths of a cent—the composition for the whole edition from ten to fifteen dollars per day. It is covered with half a million of types, it brings intelligence from four quarters of the Globe—it has in its clearly printed columns all that is strange or new at home—it tells you the state of the market—gives accounts of the last elopement, the execution of the last murderer, and the lastest steamboat explosion or railroad disaster—and yet for all this the newspaper costs less than the glass of grog, the juice of a few grains of corn. It is no less strange than true, that there are a large portion of the community who think the corn juice cheap and the newspaper dear, and the printer has hard work to collect his *dimes*, when the liquor dealers are paid cheerfully.

How is this? Is the body a better paymaster than the head, and are things of the moment more prized than things of eternity? Is the transient tickling of the stomach of more consequence than the improvement of the soul, and the information that is essential to a rational being? If this had its real value, would not the newspaper be worth many pints of whiskey?—*Forest City.*

Woman's Laugh.

A woman has no natural grace more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sound of the flutes on the water. It leaps from her heart in a clear, sparkling rill; and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in the cool, exhilarating spring. Have you ever pursued an unseen fugitive through trees, led on by her fairy laugh—now here, now there, now lost, now found? We have. And we are pursuing that wandering voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us in the midst of care, or sorrow, or irksome business; and then we turn away and listen, and hear it ringing through the room like a silver bell with power to scare away the ill-spirits of the mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh!—It turns the prose of our life into poetry, it flings showers of sunshine over the darksome wood in which we are traveling, it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are the shadows of immortality.

Error.

As it expands itself it becomes weaker at the centre. Give it room and verge, let it come in constant and daily contact with free thought and free speech, and like a soap bubble, it will swell to prolong its existence for a moment, and then burst. There are lessons in the philosophy of preventing the spread of erroneous opinions and immoral practices of which we have hardly learned the alphabet. Force has long been tried, and with what success, we all are witnesses. It is the destiny of free America to demonstrate that there are other and more effectual weapons that can be used for the demolition of error and the promulgation of truth.—*Columbia Fact.*

DISLOCATION.—"Does your arm pain you sir?" asked a lady of a gentleman who seated himself near her, in a mixed assembly, and threw his arm across the back of a chair and touched her neck.

"No, Miss, it don't, but why do you ask?"

"I noticed it was out of place, sir; that's all."

The arm was removed.

ATROCIOUS.—A member of the New York Board of Brokers has been guilty of a great outrage, and it is said, has been expelled, for perpetrating the following:

"Why are amateur fishermen visiting Long Island shore like the allied armies? Answer. Because they want Sea-bas-to-pull. (Sebastopol.)

PRIM BUT PROPER.—The editress of the Lancaster Library Gazette said she would as soon nestle her nose in a rat's nest of swingle tow, as allow a man with whiskers to kiss her.

....A retired schoolmaster excuses his passion for angling by saying that, from constant habit he never feels quite himself unless he's handling the rod.

....Charles Lamb hit the hydropathists when he said—"Water cure was as old as the deluge, only that the first great application killed more than it cured."

....A friend said to another, on seeing a handsome equipage waiting in the street, "I should like a drive out, would'nt you?"

"Get in," replied the wag, and "I'll be bound for it, they'll soon drive you out."

....The sceptic is ever expert at puzzling a debate which he finds himself unable to continue, "and, like the Olympic boxers generally [illegible]

The Business Man's Column.

854. COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR. 1854.

Months.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Months.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
February.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	August.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
March.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Septem'r.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
April.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	October.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
May.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	Novem'r.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
June.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	December.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

COURT DAYS.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Seventh District—Thirteenth Circuit.

RICHARD PARKER, JUDGE.

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.

JOHN KINNEY, JUDGE.

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 November.

Jefferson—3d Monday in March, June, August and November.

Clarke—4th Monday in February, May, July and October.

Morgan—4th Monday in March, June, August and November.

Hampshire—4th Monday in March, June, August and November.

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

Fauquier—4th Monday in March, May, August and November.

Hardy—Monday before 1st Tuesday in March, June, 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 Tuesday.
Hardy—Monday before the 1st Tuesday.
Berkeley—Second Monday.
Jefferson—Third Monday.
Clarke—2d Monday in June and 4th Monday in other months.
Shenandoah—Monday before 2d Tuesday.
Warren—Third Monday.
Morgan—Fourth Monday.

DISTRICT COURT.

Composed of the Culpeper, Albemarle, Rockingham and Frederick Districts—sits annually in Winchester on the 15th day of December.]

Judges—{ GREEN B. SAMUELS, Court of Appeals.
RICHARD H. FIELD,
LUCAS P. THOMPSON,
RICHARD PARKER,
JOHN KINNEY, } Circuit Courts.

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 reference:

FEBRUARY.
Braxton Davenport, *Presiding Justice;* George B. Beall, John F. Smith, John Hess, and A. M. Ball.

MARCH.
Braxton Davenport, A. R. Boteler, Robert W. Baylor, Samuel Ridenour, and Samuel W. Strider.

APRIL.
Braxton Davenport, John Moler, Logan Osborn, Jacob Welshans, and H. N. Gallaher.

MAY.
Braxton Davenport, John T. Henkle, Jonas Walraven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell.

JUNE.
Braxton Davenport, John Moler, David Billmire, Jacob W. Wagely, and Israel Russell.

JULY.
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.

OCTOBER.
Braxton Davenport, A. R. Boteler, R. W. Baylor, Samuel Ridenour, and Samuel W. Strider.

NOVEMBER.
Braxton Davenport, John T. Henkle, Jonas Walraven, 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,
PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

Secretary of State—WM. L. MARCY, of New York.
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.
Auditor of Public Accounts—G. W. CLUTTER.
Second Auditor—JAMES BROWN, Jr.
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.....895,304 free whites.
Do. do. .....54,030 free color'd.
Do. do. .....472,580 slaves.

Total...........1,421,914

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, 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.

IN consequence of the advance in Servants' hire, breadstuffs and other produce, it becomes actually necessary that we the undersigned should increase the charges heretofore made at our Hotels in Charlestown.

Therefore, from and after the 1st day of January next, our terms for boarding without lodging will be increased from $10 to $12 per month. Boarders with rooms, lodging, &c., will be charged $15 per month, instead of $12.50 as heretofore.

G. W. SAPPINGTON,
ISAAC N. CARTER.

December 27, 1853.

BELL 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. L. M. SMITH.

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.

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; " Verbena; Bouquet De Caroline; " De Arabie; Extract Sweet Briar; " Mignonette; " Geranium; " Jasmine; " New Mown Hay.

For sale by [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

FIRE, 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.

Board of Directors.

JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL, President.
DON T. C. PETERS, Vice President.
SAMPSON DIUGUID, Chief Engineer.

James M. Cobbs, George W. Yancey, William T. Anderson, John O. Taylor, } Directors { Dexter Otey, Samuel Garland, Nathan B. Thurman, James M. Boyd.

MARTIN HOLLINS, Treasurer.
CREED T. WILLS, Secretary.
Dr. F. H. Gilmer, Dr. Wm. Otway Owen, } Medical Examiner.
Agent for Jefferson county, B. W. HERBERT.
Medical Examiner, Dr. G. F. MASON.
Charlestown, April 25, 1854—1y [FP]

THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Will issue Policies on all kinds of Property, Merchandise, &c., at fair and equitable rates.

Capital $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.

HOME OFFICE—WINCHESTER, VA.

JOS. S. CARSON, President.
C. S. FUNK, Secretary.
O. F. BRESEE, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. S. Carson, James P. Riely, H. H. M'Guyre, James H. Burgess, Lloyd Logan, John Kerr, N. W. Richardson.

B. W. HERBERT, Agent for Jefferson county.

August 2, 1853—1y [F. P.]

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. SHERRARD, Cash. Farmer's Bank of Va.
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 COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter Perpetual. Capital $150,000, with power of increasing it to $250,000.

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

Applications for Insurance may be made of B. W. HERBERT.

In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to J. P. BROWN, 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. [January 2, 1854—1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned, 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 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 families 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, 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 Mousin de Laines;
Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Canton 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, Cashmiere and Mouslin Shawls;
Hoisery, Kid, Thread, Cotton, Silk and Silk Nett Gloves;
Cambric, Jaconets, Laces and Edgings;
Plain, Barred and Figured Swiss Goods;
Needle-worked Goods, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Parasols and Umbrellas;
Coating Linens, Jeans and Tweeds;
Cassimere, Cassinets, 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;
A lot of fine Tobacco and Segars;
Bacon, Salt, Fish, Lard, Potatoes, Flour and 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

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 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 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;
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, 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.

Summit Point, May 23, 1854.

☞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. J. H. F.

SADDLERY, SADDLERY.

SCOTCH Collars, Cap Collars, Carriage Collars, Trunks, Carpet-Bags, Riding Bridles, Martingales, Bridle Bits from 12½ cents to $5, Spurs of all kinds, Gearing of all descriptions, on hand and made to order. Repairing done at the shortest notice. J. H. FRAZIER.

Summit Point, May 23, 1854.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Selected with great care, by
October 17, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

Very low, by
October 17, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR, COFFEE,
Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder & Black TEAS; New Orleans and New York Syrup; Spices, ground and unground; Salt, by the sack or bushel; Fresh Hops, with a general assortment of Groceries of all kinds, to be had at the Market-House, for cash or credit to punctual customers.

Nov. 14. THOMAS RAWLINS.

HOPS.—Eastern HOPS, of superior quality, for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.
November 21, 1854.

ORANGES, LEMONS, and Fresh RAISINS, for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY. [illegible]

To Travellers.

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 Stages at Piedmont, via 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, Thursdays and Saturdays for Luray.

Returning, leave Wapping at 10½, and Piedmont 11½, A. M., arriving at Alexandria at 2½, P. M.

☞THROUGH TICKETS to Winchester, $3.50, 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.

August 8, 1854.

NATIONAL HOTEL, CAMDEN STREET,

Opposite Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, *BALTIMORE.*

G. W. LANE & CO., Proprietors.

October 10, 1854—1y

☞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 13 LIGHT STREET.*

Has fitted up, in superior style, a RESTAURANT at the above locality, and furnished it with all the "et ceteras" of a first class establishment Good WINES, good LIQUORS, first rate CIGARS, the best EATABLES the markets afford, with the most competent and cleanly COOKS to prepare them for the table, together with civil and attentive WAITERS, may at all times be found at Old '76!

Baltimore, June 27, 1854.—tf

GILBERT'S HOTEL, (LATELY JOHN COE'S,)

At the Railroad Depot, Winchester, Va.

THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the community and travelling public that he has taken the well-known HOTEL at the Railroad Depot formerly kept by Mr. JOHN COE, dec'd. The House has undergone necessary repairs, and is now in every respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and sojourner.

A large and commodious Stable is attached to the premises, which will be furnished with the best grain and hay and attentive Ostler. His Table will always be furnished with all the varieties which the season and market will afford, and the Bar at all times supplied with the choicest Liquors.

His charges will be moderate. He therefore invites the patrons of the House to give him a call, as he is determined to spare no pains in making his guests comfortable.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year.

BARNET GILBERT.

☞The undersigned takes pleasure in recommending Mr. GILBERT to the patrons of the House whilst under the management of my Father, and respectfully solicits for him a continuance of their custom.

June 23, 1853. 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 Liquors.

Several large Parlors and airy Chambers have been added since last year.

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

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

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON, Proprietor.

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 House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; it is now believed to be in every respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and sojourner.

A large and commodious STABLE is attached to the premises. The luxuries of the TABLE will be surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior wines and liquors.

Baggage taken to and from the Depot free of charge, and in bad weather a Carriage will run to the Depot for the accommodation of travellers without any additional expense.

JOS. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

March 2, 1852—1y

BERRYVILLE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having leased the above well known Hotel, in Berryville, Clarke county, begs leave to inform the travelling public that he is now ready to receive guests. He is also prepared to accommodate Boarders, either by the day, week, month or year.

HIS TABLE will always be furnished with all the varieties which the season and market will afford; his Bar with the choicest liquors, and his Stable with the best hay, grain, and ostler.

As he intends to make this his permanent residence, he will spare no pains in endeavoring to render those who give him their custom, both comfortable and happy. He flatters himself, from his long acquaintance with business, and the manners of the world, that he can please the most fastidious. His charges will be as moderate, as the expences 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,* Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.

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 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. M. CARRELL.

Harpers Ferry, July 11, 1854.

TO TEACHERS!!

JUST received and for sale, at the lowest retail prices, the following SCHOOL BOOKS:

Newman & Baretti's Spanish Dictionary;
Graglia's Italian do
Robinson's Gesenius' Hebrew do
Surenne's French do
Meadow's do do
Freund's Leverett's Latin do
Ainsworth's do do
Andrews' & Stoddard's Latin Grammar;
Bullion's do do
Gould's Adams' do do
Arnold's 1st and 2d Latin Books;
Andrews' Latin Lessons;
Jacobs' Latin Reader;
Sophocles' Greek Grammar;
Fisk's do do
Goodrich's do do
Anthon's Zenophon's Anabysis;
Do Cæsar;
(All Anthon's Works supplied at shortest notice.)
Bolmar's Levizac's French Grammar;
Ollendorff's Method of Learning French;
Perrin's French Fables;
Pinnock's Goldsmith's Rome;
Do do England;
Frost's United States;
Grimshaw's do
Willard's do
Do. enlarged do
Goodrich's do
Davies' 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 community 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 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 elsewhere.

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

D. SEIGLE & CO.

Harpers-Ferry, October 31, 1854.

☞WANTED—for which the market price will be paid in Cash, or No. 1 Mould Candles—10,000 lbs. of Tallow. D. S. & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE 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.

September 5, 1854.

BLANK BOOKS 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, Ladies' Academical Inkstands, Counting-House do., Black, Blue and Red Inks; Albata, French, French Quill; Gillott's Steel Pens; Cap Paper, from 11 to 37½ cts. per quire; Letter, at from 8 cents to 25 cents do.; Slates; Slate Pencils.

For sale by L. M. SMITH.

Charlestown, October 17, 1854.

PAINTS,

WHITE LEAD;
CHROME GREEN;
FLAXSEED OIL.

October 17, 1854. By A. W. CRAMER.

BACON.—Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale by
Sept. 26. H. L. EBY & SON.

FRENCH WORK.—Collars and Undersleeves, a large stock; Swiss and Cambric Edgings. [illegible]

City Advertisements.

SPORTSMEN ATTENTION!

All Sportsmen desiring to furnish themselves with a fine GUN, or in fact any articles appertaining to hunting, would find it to their advantage to visit Baltimore and examine the large stock of GUNS, RIFLES, FLASKS, &c., &c., at the SPORTSMAN'S WAREHOUSE, No. 2½ Baltimore Street.

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.

☞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

J. S. 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 Eutaw 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,

No. 230 Baltimore street, Northwest corner of Charles street, BALTIMORE.

A large assortment of Ready-Made CLOTHING of superior quality.

☞ONE PRICE ONLY.☜

October 10, 1854—1y

FALL STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS.

J. L. McPHAIL & BROTHER, Fashionable Hatters, 132 Baltimore street, invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment of FASHIONABLE 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—1y

WM. KNABE. HENRY GAEHLE. ED. BETTS.

FIRST PREMIUM GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, KNABE, GAEHLE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

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 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 MELODEONS constantly on hand, (an article we can recommend.) TUNING attended to.

Baltimore, October 10, 1854—1y

D. T. J. NIMMO & CO., DAGUERREOTYPISTS,

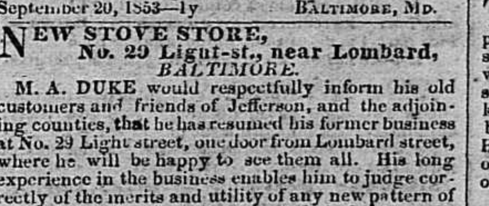
No. 159 BALTIMORE STREET.
October 10, 1854—6m. Baltimore, Md.

TAYLOR'S FALL HATS FOR GENTLEMEN ARE NOW READY.

The matchless model of this superb HAT, its exquisite finish and air of high ton will distinguish it as THE HAT OF THE SEASON.

Baltimore, October 10, 1854.

PHŒNIX MARBLE WORKS.



A. GADDESS
Corner Sharp and German Streets,
September 20, 1853—1y BALTIMORE, MD.

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. His Warehouse 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 be 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 money 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 patronage. [August 15, 1854.

JAS. A. ENGLISH, C. M. CASTLEMAN, CHAS. A. BALDWIN.

ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BAR IRON, STEEL, NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.,

King Street, corner of Market Alley,
July 25, 1854. ALEXANDRIA, VA.

GEO. J. RICHARDSON. WM. W. OVERMAN.

CHAS. W. SINCLAIR, *LATE OF VIRGINIA, WITH* 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,

FREDERICK CITY, MD.

ALSO keeps on hand at all times, fresh burnt LIME, which can be furnished at any of the Depots of the Baltimore and Ohio or Winchester and Potomac Rail-roads at the shortest notice, by addressing as above. [December 6, 1853—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 Government, enables him to promise satisfaction to all who may entrust business of this character to his care.

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

His Office is over the Banking House of Selden, Withers & Co.

July 26, 1853. JAMES J. MILLER.

WM. S. ANDERSON, MARBLE STONE CUTTER,

FREDERICK CITY, MD.,

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 expense.

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.

HILBUS & HITZ' 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 MERCHANDIZE. 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; MELODIANS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS, BANJOS, TAMBORINES; BRASS AND REED INSTRUMENTS of every description. Strings of the best quality for all Instruments.

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

August 22, 1854—tf.

ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & CO., IMPORTERS 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.

We respectfully invite an examination of our stock, as we are prepared to supply the trade at prices that will compare favorably with those of the Northern markets. [illegible]

Patent Medicines.

GOOD MEDICINES.

Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, &c.

STABLER'S DIARRHŒA 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, District of Columbia, Ohio, and other places, *all of whom, without a single exception,* have approved of the formula, and most of them acknowledge that they are the best remedies that they have ever known for the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. Our confidence in the excellence of these medicines, added to our desire to avoid the just prejudice of the medical profession against *secret* and *quack* nostrums, induced us to adopt this candid course.—We append a few of the notices we have received from Physicians:

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

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

Dr. W. S. LOVE, writes to us that he 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 had heretofore 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.*"

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

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

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

"I have made free use of your Diarrhœa 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 Diarrhœa 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 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 from Doctors MARTIN, BALTZELL, ADDISON, PAYNE, HANDY, LOVE, &c.

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

E. H. STABLER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggist, 120 Pratt st., Balt.

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

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.

HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. Purely Vegetable in its Composition.

THIS invaluable Cordial is extracted from Herbs and Roots, which have been found after years of experience, by the most skillful Physicians, to be possessed of qualities most beneficial in the diseases for which it is recommended, and hence whilst it 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, Hæmorrhages, Disordered Sterility, Menstruation, or Suppression of the Menses, Fluor Albus or Whites, or for

DEBILITY

arising from any cause, such as weakness from sickness, where the patient has been confined to bed for some time, for Females after Confinement, Abortion or Miscarriage, this Cordial cannot be excelled in its salutary effects; or in loss of Muscular Energy, Irritability, Physical Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Sluggishness, Decay of the Procreative Functions, Nervousness, &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.

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,

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 necessity of renouncing the felicities of

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

THE GENUINE "HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,"

is put up in 8oz Pannel Bottles, and is easily recognized by the Manufacturer's signature on the lable of each Bottle, (to counterfeit which is forgery.)

☞Sold for $2 per Bottle; Six for $8; $16 per dozen

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine Street, Below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa., TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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.

January 31, 1854—1y

DOCTOR YOURSELF! THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS! Or Every one his own Physician.

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.

☞Let no 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 hackneyed 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.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE cents enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book by mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address (post-paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce st., Philadelphia.

August 15, 1854—1y.

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

NOTICE.

FREIGHT 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.

FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.—1 piece handsome CLOTH FOR CLOAKS—with broad Silk Trimmings to suit, for sale at low prices. [illegible]

Patent Medicines.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED. Read the Facts and do Likewise.

CAPON BRIDGE, Hampshire Co., Va., March 1, 1854.

MR. E. P. COOPER—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the *great relief* I have received from the use of *Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.*

I was taken with a violent *palpitation,* or rather fluttering and trembling of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed as though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable Medicine, 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 swelling 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,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

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

E. P. COOPER, 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 merchant of 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 secretions 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 bad food, bad digestion, and consequently bad depositions of the circulation to those parts; and I will believe Hampton's Vegetable Tincture will even reach these causes.

Having found out, myself, what it is, I recommend it to others in such cases, as I have described, and I have done it upon the "no cure no pay system," and I have yet to have the first bottle returned, or the first objection about the pay. It is a great pity it cannot be more extensively circulated among the people. * * * I warrant it in the following cases:—Gout, Rheumatism, Inflammations which proceeds from the stomach, Sores, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, long standing cases of Ague and Fever; first stop the chill, and then give the Tincture—the difficulty in this case is not in stopping the chill, but the return of it, this the Tincture will certainly do. In general debilitations, I warrant it, and as I said before, I have procured a trial of it in this way, which otherwise I could not; the people have been humbugged by patent medicines so long, that they are afraid of all. This is clearly a stomach medicine, it works all its wonders there, and in all such cases it is a specific, if anything in the 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, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.—From the Metropolis.—Pass it around—let the afflicted hear the tidings! This is but the sentiment of thousands:

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 guarantee 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 Druggists in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1853.

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

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

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,
240 Baltimore street.

CURE OF COUGHS, VERTIGO, RHEUMATISM.—Cure of the venerable Dr. Dunn's son, of the city of Baltimore, a man well known, 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 fifteen years I have suffered very much from acute Rheumatism and Vertigo, confining me at times to my bed. I am fully convinced that I owe my present good health to the use of the Tincture, and a kind Providence.

You are, my friend, at liberty to use this as you may think proper, and believe me,

Yours very respectfully, G. DUNN.

N. B.—I can be seen at any time at the Mayor's Office. G. D.

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

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.—Call and get pamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of the wonderful Blood Purifier, and see certificates of our own citizens, of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, and Nervousness, &c., &c.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

☞Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Baltimore st., Baltimore, and 304 Broadway, New York.

☞Call and get a pamphlet gratis.

L. M. SMITH, Charlestown.
T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry.
L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester.
Dr. MOTT, Leesburg.
ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown.

And by Dealers every where.

August 29, 1854—1y.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

New York, continues to Re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

1. THE LONDON 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, Tory.

THE present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the year 1854. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

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

	Per annum.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3.00
For any two of the four Reviews	5.00
For any three of the four Reviews	7.00
For all four of the Reviews	8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10.00

*₊*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: 4 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 each of the Reviews.

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

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.

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

☞This work is not the old "Book of the Farm," lately resuscitated and thrown upon the market. [illegible]