WILLIAM LUCAS, JR., AND S. K. DONAVIN. Editors and Proprietors.

The 'SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" is published every Tue tay Morning, at \$2 in advance—\$2.50 if paid with. 1 the year—or \$3 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

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

Patent Aledicines.

AN APPEAL TO COMMON SENSE.

Let the Sick Hear the Truth.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN—Wherever known his testimony will be conclusive. But lest those who do not know the Captain should be sceptical, Dr. Dawson & Bro., with others of the best known and most highly respectable citizens of Easton, endorses wanderful courtesy. HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. ?

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. EASTON, Oct. 4, 1854.

Measrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gends:—I feel it my duty to you and the public to certify to the effects of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. I was for more than five years laboring under a disease of Chronic Rheumatism, and the great part of that time I was so helpless that I had to be helped from my bed and dressed in my clothes, I became reduced to a mere skeleton. All the medicines I took done me no good, and I continued to grow worse. I heard of Hampton's Tincture and thought I would give it a trial. At this time I did not expect to live one day after another. I did not take it (the Tincture) for the Rheumatism, but in a short time I was well of that disease. From the effects of your Tincture and the help of God I am now getting in good health.

I wish all the afflicted to try Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, as I have done, with the same effect that it has on Your Obd't. Serv't.

ISAAC BENJAMIN.

We are acquainted with Isaac Benjamin; sold him

We are acquainted with Isaac Benjamin; sold him some of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, and believe the above statement correct.

DAWSON & BRO. From our knowledge of Caplain Benjamin & e are confident that the above statement is true and unex-

J. A. JOHNSON. CHARLES ROBINSON: HEAR THE WITNESS!! RIGHTEOUS VERDICT

HEAR THE WITNESS!! RIGHTEOUS VERBICT
RHEUMATISM, COUGH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE, &C.
Wonderful cure after six year's suffering of one
of the most highly respectable citizens of Maryland.
Prejudice and skepticism can't stand before the
many cures made by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.
Kenballs's Grove, Montgomery Co., Md.,
December 2, 1854.

Mesers Mortimer & Mowbray: Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:
Gents:—In 1844 I had what my doctors called a

violent and combined attack of Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, from which I was confined to my bed for three months. I had the very best physicians, who tried other various remedies, none of which gave me any permanent relief. Not having ease from pain day or night, I became much emaciated; my whole system a mass of disease, literally speaking, from the brown of my head to the sole of my feet. I had to be about most of the time confined to the to hobble about—most of the time confined to the house; at times so helpless that I had to be assisted to my bed. I was also afflicted with a dreadful cough, great shortness of breath, sore throat, palpitation of the heart, and pain in my side so bad that I could not lay on it. My appetite entirely failed me. I gave up all hopes of being restored to health again. I continued thus to suffer on from 1844 to 1550, a period of six years. At this time my daughter saw at her grandfather's a pamphlet, with numerous certifi-cates of cures made by Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

I knew some of those who certified to cures perform-

ed on themselves and friends. I was resolved to give it a trial. I informed my doctor of it. He objected; but my sufferings were so great that I procured one bottle, and, before I had taken the whole of it, I felt much relief, which encouraged me to persevere.— After taking the second bottle I was better than for After taking the second bottle: Was the past six years, my appetite returned—cough, pain in the side, shortness of breath &c., nearly all gone. taken seven bottles, according to the directions; and I am happy to say Hampton's Tincture, and that alone restored me to perfect health, which has continued up to this time—a period of three years. I am in the 65th year of my age. I weighed yesterday 238 lbs., and I never felt better in my life. One of my neighbors was also affected, like myself, with Rheumatism, &c. He has also been restored by the Tincture. I heard of other cases; but I am satisfied this Tincture, if tried, will speak for itself. My only object in describing to you my sufferings and the way I obtained relief, is to induce the afflicted to try this TINCTURE, which has, under the blessings of God done so much for me.
Yours, respectfully HENRY GAITHER.

CURE OF COUGH, HOARSENESS, &C. THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME. CERTIFICATE FROM HON, J. H. DURBORO.

We have a flood of testimony pouring in upon us of cures—Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and for all Nervous Diseases and Female Complaints,

Hampton's Tincture has no superior.

Ringgold, Md., April 10, 1854.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:

Gents—It is with real pleasure that I bear testimony to the healing and curative powers of Dr. Hamp-ton's Vegetable Tincture. Sometime last Fall I was taken with a serious and bad Cough, with Hoarseness, so that I could scarcely speak above my breath. I called on one of your Agents for a remedy, when he advised me to try Hampton's Tincture, which I commenced using, and in four days my cough and hourseness was entirely gone. I now keep t (the Tincture) as a family medicine and won't be v ithout it if it can be had

Yours respectfully, J. H. DURBORO. DESPERATE LIVER COMPLAINT!

Washington, May 17, 1853. Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: Having been afflicted with the Liver Complaint of ten year standing. I bereby, 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 accomcines 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 prelonging 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 bay 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

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 knewn, and whose testimony adds to the

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1852. Messre, Mortimer & Mowbray-Gentlemen: It is Messes. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: It is with real pleasure that I am able to attest to the general heading 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. matism and Vertigo, confining meat times to my bed. I am fully convinced that I owe my present good health to the use of the Tincture, and a kind Provi-

triumph of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture:

You are, my friend, at liberty to use this as you may think proper, and believe me,
Yours very respectfully,
N. B.—I can be seen at any time at the Mayor's

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

Hampton's Vegetable Tinguage.—Call and get pamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of the wonderful Blood Pucifier, and see certificates of our own citizens, of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, and Norvous-

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. 67-Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Bal imorest., Baltimore, and 304 Broadway, New York. (13-Call and get a pamphlet gratis.

L. M. SMITH, Charlestown.

T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry.

L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester.

Dr. MOTT, Leest ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown. and by Dealers every where. Feb. 6, 1855-1y.

MEDICATED INHALATION! CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, AS TREATED BY DR. E. N. TRIST, With His Celebrated Hygen and Oxygenic Vapor!

DR. TRIST, graduate of the Royal College of Sur-geons in London, and the recipient of diplo-mas from the LUNG INSTITUTION of Edinburgh and HOTEL DES INVALIDES of Paris, having set-tled permanently in New York for the practice of his profession, begs leave to suggest to the citizens of the United States that several years of study and suc-cessful experiments in England and Scotland, as well as other parts of Europe, with CONSUMPTION IN ALLITS FORMS, enable him to warrant, not only relief, but a complete cure to all those suffering with this great national disease.

this great national disease.

DR. TRIST deems it unprofessional to advertise; but others having represented themselves as the originators of the Inhalation Treatment, he would say o the afflicted that he alone is entitled to its first introduction; and would caution all against using the useless and dangerous compounds advertised by in-

competent persons.
"Take up thy bed and walk."

DR. TRIST would say to those interested, that he has had manufactured, for the use of his patrons, his has had manufactured." "PATENT INHALATING TUBES" thr he vapor is conveyed to the parts affected, and which e carnestly commends for the cheering results which ave attended their use; and the fact, that they may e used by the most feeble invalid without any un-

pleasant symptoms.

To those residing out of the city, Dr. Trist will forward one of the Inhaling Tubes, together with a package of the Vapor, sufficient to last three months accompanied with ample directions for use, on receipt of a letter containing (\$10) Ten Dollars, and describing symptoms. A cure is warranted in all stages of Consumption, ONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all other affections of the boots. Lungs, and Air Passages. In case of failure, boots. amoney will be returned.
Address (post paid) DR. E. N. TRIST,
68 Grand street, New York City.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1855.

Miscellaneous.

Forensic Fun. The New Orleans Picayune is a bright mirror, reflecting for our mirth all the fun and frolic cultrinated around it. We have heard in our day of "legal quibbles," says that witty journal; "but if a Philadelphia lawyer can beat the following, lately argued to a jury in this city, he can take our hat, and our cordu-roys. The prisoner is on trial for entering a house in the night time with intent to steal. The testimony was clear that he had made an opening sufficiently large to admit the

upper part of his body, and through which he protruded himself about half way, stretching out his arm committed the theft. Mr. Obfusticate Brief addresses the jury.
"What an outrage," (looking horrified, and with outstretched and trembling arms,) "I re-

peat what an outrage upon your intelligence and your common sense it is for the State's attorney to ask at your hands the conviction of my client on such testimony! The law is against entering a house, can a man be said to enter a house, when only one-half of his body is in and the other half out? Gentlemen, look to the Divine Law on this point. God commanded Adam and Eve not to eat the apple—i. e., the whole of the apple. And all the commentators agree that if they had only eaten one-half, they would not have been expelled from the blooming garden of Eden." The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty" as to one-half of his body from the waist up, and "not guilty" as to the other half.

The Judge sentenced the guilty half to one year's imprisonment, leaving it at the prisoner's option to have the innocent half cut off, or take it along with him"

Like Begets Like.

A few days since a lady entered one of our dry goods stores on Merrimac st., and wished to examine some blue Thibets. She was informed that the last of 'those blues' had been sold the day previous, but that they had some green, which was really a splendid article and would suit her well, "if she only the't

"But I wish for blue," said the lady. "Yes, ma'm, but you had better try this green; it will suit you as well if you only

The storekeeper evidently thought he had struck an idea, and kept insisting in about the same language. The lady finally concluded she would accommodate the gentleman, and allowed him in accordance with her earnest request, to cut off some of the green .-When the package was duly prepared, the lady moved towards the door, with a smiling "good morning sir." "You have fergotten to pay me" said the

"That's no matter," replied the lady "it will suit you just as well, if you only think so," and she actually walked away, leaving the gentleman pondering on the effect of his own wit; and the remarkable facility with which she "stole his thunder."

storekeeper.

The general opinion appears to be that the lady was not "green," if the Thibet was .-We go with the majority.

[Lowell Vox Populi.

Strychnia and its Antidote. In the last number of the Medical and Surgical Journal, published in Richmond, we notice an article in it on the above powerful and sudden poison by Dr. Tewksbury, of Maine.-

"The frequency with which strychnia is used for poisoning purposes has attracted the serious attention not only of medical men but the public generally. The deadly certainty with which it acts, the ease of administration, and the difficulties which surround every attempt to prove with positive certainty its presence in the stomach, all unite to give this drug a dreadful notoriety. "Dr. T. then proceeds to mention instances

of his being called to see persons who had taken wilfully and by mistake doses of strychnia, and that he had given them about two teaspoonsful of saturated solution of camphor with manifest effect and prompt relief. He also tried it by way of experiment on dogs, and found that he bnever he could administer the camphor speedily enough he was successful in preventing the poison from causing death."

Warren Post Offices. The Postmaster General (says the Winchester Re-publican,) has established a post office at Happy Creek station, Warren county, between Front Royal and Linden, directly on the line of the Manasses Gap Railroad. Ewell Baker is postmaster. Twenty-five families will receive regular daily mail facilities .-An office has been established also at Confluence, between Front Royal and Mineveh, Samuel M. Spangler, postmaster. Mails will be regularly furnished by the same railroad and by Mr. Kemp's expeditious line. The name of the office at Manasses Gap has been changed to Linden, and Geo. A. Turner appointed postmaster, vice Wm. B. Walter, re-

Baltimore and Ohio Rai Iroad. At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, held lately, the official report of the business of the road for December was submitted:

For passen- Main stem. Wash. Br. Totals. gers,.....\$39,819,72 \$25,553,40 \$65,403,12 For freight, 296,203,84 9,020,31 305,224,25

\$336,023,66 \$94,603,71 \$370,627,37 As compared with January, 1854, this shows a total increase of \$92,056.13, of which \$81,746.46 accrues from the main stem, and \$10,209.67 from the Washington Branch.—Bultimore American.

Can it Be Possible? We heard a few days since, on high authority, that three of the proprietors of the American Organ, published in Washington City, and understood to be the accredited mouth-piece of Southern Know Nothingism are unadulterated Abolitionists of the Gid-dings stripe. Two of them are reported to have bailed

Chaplin out of jail-the man it will be remembered, who a few years since, ran off several slaves belonging to the Hon. Messrs. Stephens and Toombs, of Georgia; the other is the publisher and printer of the National Era, the organ of Abolition at Washthan a vote, even if the state of his health had all th

will doubtless hold themselves responsible for the statement, and we respectfully ask of the editors of the Organ its confirmation or denial. If they deny it, they shall be heard through our columns. If they are silent, their silence shall be taken for confession .- Petersburg Democrat.

FERN BEAUTIES.—Fanny Fern is writing to all the papers, that the "Fern Beauties," shortly to be published, are none of her beauties. THE METHODIST CHURCH.-Dr. W. A. Smith has

gone to Cincinnati, where his presence is demanded in the final settlement of claims of the M. E. Church South, on the Western Book Concern. The incense burned in the Chinese idol temple, is said to cost £90,000,000 annually, or more

than a dollar for every man, woman and child, in the whole empire. The renting of the pews in the Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, in Broadway, New York, on Monday evening, amounted to over \$14,000.

.... It is our candid opinion, openly and fearlessly expressed, that the only real substitute for food is victuals. . .. "I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?

said a loafer to a gentleman. "Why, because they are in a weak place," re-.... If five and a half yards make a perch, how many will make a catfish?

.... Wood always goes further when left out o'nights. We've tried it.

.... The man that was kicked by a saw-horse, last week, was obliged to submit to an amputation. His trowser legs were taken off just above his seen listening to a say setter while at work. He seemed delighted. Holitical.

Reply of HENRY A. WISE, ESQ., to a number of the Democratic members of the Degislature of Virginia. RICHMOND, Virginia, April 23, 1852. Gentlemen:—On my return to Richmond, Tuesday evening, after some two weeks absence, I found your very complimentary request of the 29th March, that I would prepare for publication my "Speech in the late Democratic Convention, embracing an answer to the assaults upon my political career," and adding, that you "feel very desirous to lay it

before the country."

Gentlemen, there is no formality, much less affectation, in the assurance which I tender you, that nothing could be more grateful to my heart than this evidence of a disposition to do justice on your part to one who, whatever may have been his er-rors, has in his turn been much wronged, by some at least, as to the motives of his political course. No man values the association of political organization called party more than I do. Opposing parties are necessary to the well-being of a republic, so long as they are divided on national questions, are defined by openly avowed principles of faith, and aim at the ends of the country alone. The contests of national parties are healthful; the issue with them is a sound and safe issue: Which which will best promote the public good? Which offers the best measures of administration? Which proposes the ablest champion of the country's interests? They discuss questions with searching scrutiny, though sometimes with bitterness—they scatter the light of information, rouse capacity, available the popular mind, and keen it enquiry, awaken the popular mind, and keep it alive to national good in every respect of liberty, law and order. Every good patriot, therefore, should be an adherent of one or the other national party, according to the lights of his reason and conscience. But, the ties of party should be formed of sound and salutary principles alone—general, national and constitutional in their character. They should not be selfish, nor local, nor personal ties, which invariably tend to disorder, corruption and tyranny. He is, therefore, the best of patriots, who strives most earnestly in a republic for the purity of parties. Whilst a pure party, acting upon an undefiled system of principles, is an instrument of the greatest public good, yet the tendency of all parties is to degenerate; and when they do once become corrupt, they are the worst of tyrants over the reason and consciences of their individual members, and the most dangerous enemies to the country. Hence the sentiment among partizans, that " a party can do no wrong," should be as odious to freemen and patriots as is the sentiment of loyalists that "the king can do no wrong." A king has but one head for the sword of revolution to decapitate, whilst a corrupt party is a many-headed monster, which, without swords, may begin a revolution for the overthrow of the institutions of liberty, and then has many hands with which to take up swords to make it successful. The organization of party, then, which is the agent and engine of sound and safe principles, is a good which should be promoted and preserved by the best efforts of us all; but the organization of party, which threatens to become stitutions and liberties, should itself be everthrown. Party to the state is like fire to the person-a most indispensable and invaluable servant whilst obedient to its proper uses, but a most consuming and destructive element, if allowed to master us.

This estimate of party has always governed my political relations. Educated among the Scotch rish of Western Pennsylvania, I became early indoctrinated with a Christian faith of Democracy in respect to the rights of man, founded on the moral law, which is the key of all my political opinions and actions; which has endowed me with a certain claim for individual and personal independence, and which, looking to God alone and his Divine Will, as displayed in the constitution of Pature and in revelation, for the foundation and form of human government on earth, is, what I admitted it to be in the late Virginia Convention, an infinite radicalism! That has been the abstraction of my life, and my practical politics have conformed to it I have endeavored to allow of no distinction be-

tween private and public morals. What I knew to be right and just as between man and man, I have always seen to be right and just as between masses of men. Right and Justice have their positive relations to Deity, and the Divine Will is the sole standard of right and wrong-the standard for political as well as private morals. As long as we can, in the weakness of our nature, withstand temptation, we should avoid doing wrong knowinglyand should not, in private relations, form associa-tions to do wrong, nor be forced to do private wrong by any combination of men. Upon the very same principle, no party association should force us to do public and political wrong. Persons may perpetrate wrong, and be allowed to succeed in time, because persons have an immortality, and there is a punishment for them in eternity. But nations and parties have no probation but that of time: they have no immortality, and their punishments for the perpetrations of wrong are sure to bein the course of time, and in their own time too, as surely as that there is a Providence of nations

who rules their destiny, and "shapes their ends, rough hew them as they may." To preserve my party from disaster, as well as to preserve my conscience void of offence, therefore, is the end of the moral maxim with me—To keep my party pure, and to go with my party to the utmost verge of the pale of safe and sound principle, but not to take with it a single step beyond that paleforsooth, to oppose it then, in order to force it back within the pale of purity and of principle —Nothing in politics has been so odious and tyrannical to me as the destructive dogma, " Go with your party right or wrong." It is a hellish sentiment, and deadly in-imical alike to individual and political liberty. Governed by this creed, and this conviction honestly and earnestly formed, I have more than once changed my party relations, but never but once have I changed a political principle, unless that be called a change of principles which admits that the same principles have progressed and enlarged, and operated in my heart and mind so as to make me more and more morally and infinitely radical.

The only question of administrative policy on which I am conscions of the least change of opinfon or action, is that in respect to the expediency and propriety of a National Banking Corporation. I had made Mr. Madison's the model of my political faith, and with him once believed a United States Bank to be necessary and proper. I opposed the removal of the Public Deposits, and went for the re-charter of the Bank in 1836. But the events which soon followed, convinced me that I was utterly wrong: I avowed the conviction as soon as I felt it, and from that time to this have efficiently and consistently opposed the creation of a National Bank in any form. Mr. Tyler is my living witness that no man more sternly backed his firmness in fulminating vetoes against the fiscal banks and fiscal corporations which the Federal Congress of that day proposed for his sanction against the known

will of the people. Whilst my abstract moral creed had been formed by the Scotch metaphysicians and divines of the school of Pennsylvania, my political creed was formed in the Virginia school of Madison, Jefferson and Washington. My master in the study of mu-nicipal and constitutional law, was a republican, after the "straitest sect" of strict constructioniststhe learned and now lamented Henry St. George Tucker, of Winchester—than whom, no man in the day of his health was of more subtle intellect—no man was more a gentleman and scholar, and no man more beloved by his pupils, upon whom he failed not to impress the stamp of his great authority. He led me to the pure fountain of the Madi-Now, we assert on the authority of gentlemen who | lowed him to be nominated. My next preference was for Gen. Jackson, who was my first choice in 1828, and for whom I voted then and in 1832. The collision in his cabinet with Mr. Calhoun, produced and fostered, I have no doubt, by aspirations of Mr. Van Buren for the succession, caused eventually the unfortunate political issue of nullification at that period. South Carolina had, by ordinance of a convention, declared the tariff act to be unconstitutional, and had by a test oath, bound her authorities to resist its execution. Gen'l. Jackson issued the executive proclamation, declaring in effect that the threatened resistance would be treason, and that the Act of Congress should be enforced at the point of the bayonet: that issue brought me into political life. I had been admitted to the bar in 1828, removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where I formed an acquaintance with Gen. Jackson, and with the movements then made towards a revolution in Texas. I became intimate particularly with that gallant man of genius, the lamented William Wharton, a youthful graduate of the year 1828 of the Nashville University, who afterwards, in 1836, was the first minister at Washington from the new Republic. He went to Texas to assist in her revo-

lution, and in 1830 I returned to Accomack. In 1832, the late Richard Coke was the represen tative in Congress from the York disfrict, and espoused the doctrine of nullification and the cause of South Carolina. As soon as the President's Proclanation was issued, there was at once a rupture in the Republican ranks: the Democratic party was, in all Lowland Virginia, rent in twain—and the friends of the administration, the Union Democrats, called me forth in January 1833, to oppose the re-election of Mr. Coke upon the fearful issue joined between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. I, like Mr. Thomas Ritchie, Sen'r., and all the other Union Democrats of Virginia of that day, did not tolerate the doctrine of the Proclamation. They were, by whomsoever drawn, blue federal in their tone and tendency. They were far more federal in their construction than those put forth by George Keith Taylor in opposition to Mr. Madison, upon the Virginia report and resolutions in '98—99:—and the force bill,

which followed, was no less obnoxious to a large majority of the Virginia Democracy. The only vote in the Senate of the United States, recorded upon the journal against it was the vote of a Virginia Senator—John Tyler. Honored and revered forever be his name for that lone vote! It was a monumental vote I have said, and let it, I repeat, be perennial! But, we were alike opposed to the opposite extreme of South Carolina. There were, and still are, two gross errors in her departure beyond the faith of Mr. Madison. Her doctrines embrace the tenet of the irresponsibility of the states to each other, whilst Mr. Madison held simply that, in the left report the States being requestion. the last resort, the States, being sovereign, were responsible to each other alone, and not to the general government, which is but the mere creature and agent of the Sovereign States. He laid down the true rule—"That each State for itself is the judge of the infraction, and of the mode and measure of redress." This rule being a rule common to each and all, created a right of resistance in each state relative only to the right of each and every other State to judge of that resistance, and to sustain or oppose

The Federal doctrine was, that the General Government and its Departments, especially the judicial, had the absolute power to decide, and the States were responsible to it alone, and not to each other. South Carolina held that the rights of a State to judge of the infraction, and of the mode and measure of redress, was an absolute and not a relative right at all, and a state might resist without responsibility to her sister States, any more than to the General Government, and without the power anywhere, state or federal, to coerce her. The union Democracy believed with Mr. Madison, that a State had the right of resistance, without responsibility to the Federal Government, but with responsibility to the States: that the united sovereignty of the States did not reside in the general government, but in the union of states, and that the union of States thight enforce against an infraction by a state as well as against an infraction by the General Goveriment. Again—South Caroling arrayed the rights of the States against the Union of the States, whilst Mr. Madison and his followers of the Union Democracy claimed as the highest, holiest and most essential right of the States—the right of the Union; it is the first of State Rights. The States made the Union; it is their creature and their palladium of liberty, and the General Government is but the mulnicipal agent of the united sovereignty of the States, and not a sovereignty itself. The States formed the constitution, which created the Union. To infract the constitution, was to break the Union. That was the great danger and the great wrong to be avoided, and for which both individual States and their mere agent, the General Government, were respectively to be held to a strict responsibility by both the individual and the United States sovereignties. To shew that a State might be held responsible, the reasoning was irresistible; for, to resist a constitutional law was as much an infraction of the constitution by a state, as would be the passage of an unconstitutional law by the General Government. If the resistance was an infraction,

each other State had the right to judge it to be so, and, judging it to be an infraction, had the right to judge also the mode and measure of redress. If ath Carolina had the right to judge a tariff law sure of redress was resistance to it, as an infraction by the General Government, Virginia, by the same rule, had the right to judge that the same law was constitutional, and that resistance to it was an infraction by South Carolina, and that Virginia's mode and measure of redress should be by enforcing the execution of the law. Thus, the rights to resist and to enforce were relative rights, but they were relative rights only as between the States. If the united sovereignty of States determined upon enforcing the law against the infraction by the State resisting, they were entitled to use the joint arms of the Union: but this could be only by the authority of the State sovereignties, and not by the sic volo of a Federal Executive. This as to cases between the General Government and a State; yet there was a class of cases, as between State and State in conflict, where the General Government might rightfully be called on to interpose as the agent of the united sovereignty, to enforce at once the obligations of the compact. Thus, if a State (New York for example,) should adopt Mr. Seward's "higher law," and declare the provision of the constitution in re-

lation to fugitive slaves, as so immoral and against God's law, that it should not be enforced in her limits; call a convention and pass an ordinance to that effect; swear her officers, judges, sheriffs, &c., to execute her ordinance as South Carolina did; declare that the bare fact of a master going there to claim a fugitive slave, should authorize his arrest and conviction for kidnapping; and actually arrest, convict and send to the peritentiary a Virginia master for such an offence. What would be the right of the State of Virginia as against such nullification by New York? The Virginia prisoner would have the right of habcas corpus. He would apply to a state judge of New York, but he would be sworn to grant no such writ in such case. He would then apply to a federal judge, who would issue the writ and put it into the hands of the marshal. The marshal would attempt to execute it, but the keeper of the prison would be sworn not to obey such process, and would have means provided to resist its execution, and he would resist by the authority of the state of New York .-The marshal returns to the judge the fact, that he annot execute the writ, by reason of greater force under the authority of New York ordinances and laws resisting hit... The judge then would certify the fact to the president of the United States, who is sworn to see that the laws of the Union are faithfully executed. It would be his duty and the right of the clate of Virginia to order a sufficient force of the united sovereignty of the states to have the body of the Virginia prisoner brought forth to the tribunal which could protect him. The army of the United States would be marched to the Bastile; it might be met by the governor and militia of New York, sworn by a test oath to resist the unbolting of the bars .-The governor and militia of New York would rightfully, in behalf of Virginia's state rights, have to be overcome-the one state made to submit to the constitutional rights of the other: that other would not be left to rely on her own single means of redress, but she would be entitled to the arms of the united sovereignty of states : and her citizen would be freed, and his fugitive slave be delivered up to him against this act of nullification. This shews that there is a class of cases where a state may be coerced, and where it may not only be coerced by the arms of the United States, but where it would be the constitutional daty of the general government to coerce her to a fulfillment of her obligations to her sister states, as laid upon her by the federal compact and agreement between the states. The exercise of this power in such case, indeed, by the general government, as the agent of the states, would not be to execute in its behalf, but it would be one of the very state

rights of the state of Virginia, under the compact between the states. Thus, in these two classes of cases, where there is an issue in the one case between the general government, the agent, and a state, one of the principals to the compact; and in the other case, where there is an issue between two states, both principals: in the one case there should be an appeal by the agent to the other principals to decide, and it should not, in the last resort, undertake to decide itself, especially to employ force; and in the other plain and palpable cases, it may and must obey the call of one principal against the other to enforce the rights of the former against the latter-not because it has any rights of its own, but because the former state has rights to be enforced, and it, the agent, has the power expressly granted to it by the states to enforce the rights of the one against the other. But are there no cases in which each state for itself alone has the moral right, not the mere power-but the right-to resort to ultimate remedies, without being rightfully subject to opposing force? Indubita-bly. And this is elucidated by a simple analysis, which always ought to be made of the question of re-

self into various chapters. There is the chapter of powers granted to the general government, the chapter of duties enjoined upon the general government, and the chapter of powers prohibited to the general government. Again-there is the chapter of powers reserved to the states, of duties enjoined upon the states, and of powers prohibited to the states.

The powers expressly granted, as that to coin money for example, the agent, the general govern-ment, has both the right and the authority to enforce against any and all resistance, because the means necessary and proper to execute such powers are expressly given to it also, as well as to execute all other powers vested by the constitution in the government, or in any department or officer thereof. If a state madly comes in collision with the execution of such powers, her citizens may and must be coerced to submission. The agent is given no power in this class of cases, over the state as a body politic, but may act upon persons and property within its governmental jurisdiction.

The duties expressly enjoined upon the federal government in like manner it may and it must execute.

As for example, it may and it must aid each state of the confederacy in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection and executing its laws, and it must guarantee to each state a republican form of government. And in this latter instance it may act upon the body politic itself of a state, as well as upon persons and The powers prohibited it cannot and must not exercise. The constitution forbids it. These prohi-

then is the duty of that agent, the general govern-ment? It is a doubtful power, the doubt seriously raised and question made by the proper authority, a state principal, and there are other principals who are parties to the compact. The clear duty of the agent in such cases is to abstain from the execution of the doubtful power until the opposing principal shall have due time and opportunity to appeal to the other principal parties to the compact for their decision between the agent and the contesting principal. The agent may not rightfully, except in the extremest cases of imminent emergency, act upon its own authority, to execute the doubtful power. The federal government must refer and the state must appeal to all the states. And it is their duty to act as states, by legislatures or conventions at home, and not to act by their agents and representatives in the federal government. This would always be practically wise as well as rightful, because time always would be given to mature conclusions and to mode-rate counsels and acts. When the states have deci-ded the question, the decision becomes authoritative to the agent as well as to the principals. If the state objecting then resists, she may be coerced, as I have shewn, but it will be by the united sovereignty of states; and though the federal government be em-ployed still as the agent to execute the decision of the united sovereignties, yet it will be executing their decision and not its own.

The mere agent itself, the federal government, and its judiciary, nothing more than one of its departents, ought not and cannot rightfully decide in such cases of doubt as to granted or reserved powers, for reasons which bring us to the second head—the class of powers specifically prohibited:

Under this second head we can come easily to

clear conclusions. The constitution for example, expressly prohibits Congress, the legislative department of the federal government, from suspending the writ of habeas corpus. Its plain meaning is to pro-hibit not only this department, but the federal gov-ernment itself in all its departments, legislative, executive and judicial, from exercising such power.— now, let us remember for the argument's sake, that we are discussing the question—What is to be done? what is the right of correction and resistance by the states, in case the federal government does exercise a power expressly probibited to it? Escape not the principle, then, by pleading the cases put to be extreme cases, because plain cases of infraction: We are to put cases of clear and palpable infraction, be-cause the question implies the infraction to be gross, palpable and deliberate. It is only in such cases that state interposition is claimed to be politic, if right-ful at all. We have shewn the conclusion in cases of express grants, of express duties, and of doubtful powers: We come now to the case of express prohiibition, and we must suppose a case where the federal government does attempt, in any and all of its departments, to exercise powers expressly prohibited. We take the case of the suspension of habeas corpus, and we recur to the case supposed of nullifying the fugitive slave act by the state of New York, by a test ty in Congress, and elects a President of the United States. That Congress forbids by law a federal judge, as well as New York her state judge, to issue the writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a Virginia citizen, who has been imprisoned in the penitentiary of New York, for simply going there to reclaim a fugitive slave. That the federal judiciary is alike infected as the federal Congress and the federal execuutive. And the judicial might-I say it with all due respect to that department—be as ready to sanction usurpations as both the legislative and executive departments would be to enact them. This we may say, that by the time the legislative and executive departments are subdued and corrupted, the judiciary will be also. No one can expect the judges to stand long against both executive and legislative power. The imprisoned citizen, then, we will suppose, ap-

plies to a federal as well as a state judge, and he is

refused a writ of habeas corpus, under the pains and

penalties of an act of congress, approved by the president. It would be useless in such a case for Virginia to apply to the president of the U. States to execute the law, and to release her citizen thus unlawfully and unconstitutionally detained. What is the state of Virginia to do? Her sovereignty is called on to protect her citizen. He must not be permitted to lie in prison, or her honor is sullied, her authority is annihilated. She may appeal to her sister states, and the appeal would be in vain, for we suppose they have already decided, not that the constitution sanctions the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, but that the constitution shall be brokeu or changed in that respect. If a majority of states—if all but one decide that it shall be thus broken, or shall be thus changed-Is that one bound by the decision of the supreme federal judiciary and of the other sovereign states combined? No! cmphatically no. Have the federal government and the other states combined the right to enforce such a law? No—they can enforce only the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof. Chall the state acquiesce? Acquiesce! That is an exceedingly dangerous word—and the more dangerous, because it is becoming more and more fashionable with facile politicians. It may imply consent that an act is constitutional, but it is more apt to mean that the act may be enforced, though it be unconstitutional. If it mean the former, it would be simply a decision of right; but if the latter, it would be submission to a wrong. Can a state submit its citizen to such a wrong, and be a state? Is net such submission subjugation? Has it the moral right to make such submission? It may not have the power to release his body, but has it the moral right to adjudge him railty ex-post facto, and to acquiesce in his confinement for no offence, to make his innocence an offence, by her consent to a change of the constitution, consummated aft ? hi tion and imprisonment? She has not. What then may she do? She may if she have the power, release him by force of arms. If not, she may not submit to the change—the gross, palpable and deliberate infraction of the constitution. The other states may acquiesce, but they may not change the compact in this mode, and it is no longer the constitution to which she assented. Not having her consent, she has the right to dissolve her connection with the confederacy. Not having the power to enforce the constitution against the other states, the herself is no longer bound by it. Her obligations are dissolved by them, and not by herself, and she has the moral right to retire to her separate and independent sovereignty. The other states might have the power, but they would not have the moral right, to coerce her to submission. If she could not remain in the Union, submitting to dishoner and to subjugation, and could not consent to the change of the constitution effected in this mode, the whole bond of her obligations, and not a single link of it, only would be broken, and her right of retiring would be absolute and unconditional. The will and power of the other states might effect her condition, but not her right.— Having the right to retire, it would be a peaceful right, because the other states would not have the right to enforce against her a change of their own to which she never assented. To concede this, we have only to distinguish between the power and the right. And this, as I understand it, is the just and true doctrine of peaceable secession! Scoff at it who may—from Mr. Webster down to the humblest federalist, who will be torgiven for his error of not knowing the true faith-this is the doctrine of confederation, or there is no meaning of the term; and it is the doctrine of Madison, from whence he never varied or departed, notwithstanding his letters to Mr. Other cases of prohibition might be given, as that no preference shall be given to the ports of one state over those of another, and titles of nobility shall not be granted. But I have said enough to show which always ought to be made of the question of resistance, or of force, or of a resort to ultimate remedies whenever it arises.

The Constitution of the United States divides itthe states, the principles of the compact, or a case between state and state or states and states -

Secondly, Is it in the class of powers granted or re-served, of duties enjoined, or of the powers prohibited? These preliminary questions settled, and the practical solution of questions of conflicting federal and states rights becomes comparatively easy, and In some of the states they were for the national never need be dangerous. resent day require it; because these questions were horoughly discussed, well understood, and well settled in the period of 1832-'33, and because we have

Madison himself comprehended them. And now, more than ever, they are made precious by the great accession to our territory and the multiplication of new states, which, instead of tending to dismemberment, tend to centralization and consolidation. As the necessity for state interposition increases, its po-tentiality is disminished by the increase of population and of the number of separate sovereignties .-The power of one state was appreciated in thirteenit is vastly less in thirty. The settlement of 1832-33 sanctioned no more the doctrines of the executive proclamation than it did the doctrines of South Carolina. That noble and gallant state waited not bited powers are of two classes: 1st. The powers reserved to the states are prohibited from exercise by the federal government, and the powers not expressibly granted are expressly reserved. 2d. The powers specifically prohibited from exercise by the federal government.

Under the first head, the most difficult questions arise—What powers are granted? What reserved? When discussion comes to a doubtful power, and there are many such, who is to decide? In the first instance the agent, the federal government, must decide cution of the act of congress. Civil war was inevitable by these two extreme errors, but for the timely retreat of the federal government in the modification of the tariff. The healing measure of the compromise table by these two extreme errors, but for the timely retreat of the federal government in the modification of the tariff. The healing measure of the compromise table by these two extreme errors, but for the timely retreat of the federal government in the modification of the tariff. The healing measure of the compromise table by these two extreme errors, but for the timely retreat of the federal government in the modification of the tariff. The healing measure of the compromise table by these two extreme errors, but for the timely retreat of the federal government in the modification of the tariff. The healing measure of the compromise table by these two extreme errors, but for the timely retreat of the federal government in the modification of the tariff. The healing measure of the compromise table by these two extreme errors, but for the timely retreat of the federal government in the modification of the tariff. The healing measure of the compromise table by these two extreme errors, but for the timely retreat of the federal government in the modification of the tariff. The healing measure of the compromise table by these two extreme errors, but for the timely retreat of the federal government in the modification of the tariff. The healing measure of the compromise table by these two extr

whether it can act as called on to act in any given case. If it does act, and a principal to the compact, a state, objects, and in solemn form protests against the exercise of such a power by the agent—What sion, her sovereignty shields her citizens against all conviction of treason. But if a state resists the execution of granted powers, or of duties expressly enjoined, or resists the performance of duties expressly enjoined upon her, or attempts to exercise power exessly prohibited to her, she is responsible to her sister states, her commands to her own citizens have no authority, and their obedience to them may be treason to the united sovereignty of the states; because by her consent and act of confederation, they owe an allegiance to that united as well as to her separate sovereignty. They owe allegiance, I say, not to the federal government, but to the united sovereignty of the states which created the constitution and formed the federal government as its government. al agent. There is a united sovereignty of the states which is over the federal government of the United States, just as there is a state sovereignty which is over the state municipal governments—a sovereignty founded in the people of the states respectively, exerted in federal convention, with power to form a constitution and to decide upon the conformity of laws thereto, to determine upon questions of the last resort—a sovereignty which is the embodiment and essence of nationality and symbolized by a flag which is recognized by the other sovereigns and their subjects throughout the world! It is that united sovereignty which is ascertained by the allegiance which is due by citizens of the Distriction. trict of Columbia, and of such other places as congress is given exclusive jurisdiction over, and by citizens of the United States who are residents of no district or place of exclusive jurisdiction and of no state—the American citizens abroad who have lost domicil anywhere at home—the naturalized citizen at home who happen to have no residence in any state, territory or district-the native citizens also who may have been citizens of a particular state, territory or district, but who have renounced their citizenship there, and may be wandering in the West or anywhere in search of a locale of settle-

ment.

These are the solid and safe confederate doctrines of '98 and '99. Would to God, for the country's sake, that they were the universally received guides of government, with all the states and their people. Our constitution, our state rights, our peace and our Union would, by safe forever! These have ever been my doctrines-with them I was elected to congress in April 1833, just past the age of 25 years in life, and I have never seen reason to change; but

on the contrary, they have grown in my admiration and my adhesion to them.

After my election and before I took my seat, in the fall of 1833, General Jackson removed the public deposits from the custody of the United States Bank. My first speech in congress was on that subject, and will show, that though I could not defend the propriety of the act, out of regard to the safety of pubfic credit and private interests involve, yet I de-fended the legal and constitutional position assum-ed by Mr. Taney, the then secretary of the treasury, and present chief justice of the United States, and defended General Jackson against assaults upon the patriotism of his motives. It gives me pleasure now to reflect on that measure, that I was never in doubt oath, and suspension of this writ by that state. Now let us suppose that fanaticism reaches beyond that of the course, and the high moral courage of both state, and grows to a monster majority in the United | the president and his then secretary. Mr. Taney was clear and cogent in his reasoning, and was consistent with the counsels he gave in the cabinet as attorney general, before he was appointed secretary. Having, as attorney general counselled the re-moval, he could not refuse, after Mr. Duane's removal, to take the responsibility of his own advice and to carry it out as secretary of the treasury. He has been much wronged in being much censured for having done so, by those who never arrawered his arguments as to the power, whilst they assailed his motives as to the measure. I have never blamed him, and rejoiced always that such a man was so much the favorite just at the time to take the place of the unrivalled Marshall.

After the removal of the deposits, however, I utterly opposed the union of the government with the affiliation of state banks. The pet bank system was the very genius of corruption. It exploded more ignominiously than did its monstrous predecessor.— Years afterwards, the corporal's guard of Mr. Tyler advocated nearly the same system of finance as is now adopted and practised.

The next issue was the successor of Gen. Jackson to the presidency. I thought I saw, what since I know I saw, the cloven foot of Mr. Van Buren. As a Southern man, as a lover of the Union, desirous of restoring its equilibrium, I could not, and did not trust him with the Texas question. And I verily believe that had Gen. Jackson known what he afterwards knew, his administrative policy in respect to annexation, he would never have countenanced his pretentions, to the succession. The revolution in Texas had progressed, and had been decided on the field of San Jacintoin 1836: The question of recognition came up in the last hours of General Jackson's last term. I have many reasons for believing that had he known Mr. Van Buren would have rejected or repelled propositions of annexation, he would himself have attempted to settle that question before he retired, and would never have given his personal and official influence to Mr. Van Buren for the succession.

I had returned to Virginia from Tennessee in 1830. Wm. H. Wharton had gone to the struggling republic and aided her to achieve her independence, and came to Washington in 1836, one of her first foreign ministers, to have her recognized by the nations of the earth. He found me in congress, the member from the York district of Virginia. I was his friend and coadjutor, and then fixed my eyes on til it was brought to a successful issue under Mr.

annexation, and never took it off that question un-I, with many of the truest democrats of the South; on the question of state rights, slavery and the annexation of Texas, threw myself, with all earnest-ness and honesty, in opposition both to the election and administration of Mr. Van Buren. The old Jackson regiments of democracy, who had wheeled out of line, could amalgamate at first with the federal party, then called national republicans, of which Mr. J. Q. Adams and Mr. Clay was the leaders. In 1836, we nominated Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, the Cato of his times in the senate of the Unit-ed States, a Jewersonian and Jackson republican, and John Tyler of Virginia, who was born and bred a democrat, and who has never wavered in the faith of his mother state, on our ticket. The nationals ran Harrison and Granger. The opposition was divided against itself, and Van Buren and R. M. Johnson were elected—the latter, against the voice of Virginia. The contest of parties during this administration was violent and vindictive. It was a corrupt dynasty—one of personal and selfish politics— a party of spoil and plunder; it was assailed by an opposition of mixed and conflicting opinions—of two sections, old democrats and nationals, who agreed only to disagree in caucus, and whose only common aims was to subdue the destructives. The opposition of that day did manage to take a common name-the name of Whig. But there was still the division of republican and national republican whigs. The latter was the largest faction or section-their principles were diametrically opposite to each other, and they united in nothing but opposition to the Van Buren party and policy. Their principles were not only distinctive, but opposite and contrary to each other. The one section was for a United States Bank, a protective tariff, distribution of the proceeds of the sale of public lands, internal improvements by the general government, and was not a little tinctured with anti-slavery fanaticism, particularly as to slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The other, to which I belonged, was zealously opposed to these measures and opinions, but it was the weaker section. To succeed in overthrowing the destructives of Van Eurenism, they were afterwards compelled to amalgamate. The destructives had hold of the popular love for military glory. Their motto of Pop Emmons' poetry,

"Rumpsey dumpsy; Colonel Johnson killed Tecumsch!" had rallied the masses; and the whigs, without much scruple, appealed in their turn to the "pomp be called the captain; but he had the ablest cabinet and circumstance of glorious war." They took as their motto,

"Tippecanoe, And Tyler too,"

republican tenets of federalism. In other states, This much I have chosen to say on the topic of state and federal relations, because the issues of the present day require it; because these questions were tection, anti-distribution, anti-improvement, antipublic deb anti-extravagant expenditures anti-abolition in every form, the address of Virginia in '40 was doctrines of '98-'99, which I desire to explain as Mr. day, now living in Richmond, and will bear me out in this reminiscence. The proceedings and resolu-tions of the great 40,000 strong whig convention at Baltimore in 1840, were drawn by myself, and if anything distinguishes them at all, it is that they omit the avowal of any principles whatever, and the reason was that the whigs were so divided then in opinions that they could not define any common platform of faith at all.
"Tippecanoe and Tyler too," were triumphantly

borne up into power by the swelling tide of a spon-taneous popular tempest. The Van Buren dynasty was swept away, and the fragments of its wreck have lain stranded ever since upon the bleak beach-Carolina. That noble and gallant state waited not for an appeal to her sister states to be answered.—
Gen. Jackson referred nothing to the states, in a case of doubtful construction at least, but denounced resistance as treason, and assumed the immediate execution of the act of congress. Civil war was inevitable by these two extreme errors, but for the timely

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH AT THE OFFICE OF SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

OJ-A supply of Magistrates', Sheriffs', and Constable's BLANKS—Deeds of Bargain and Sale and Deeds of Trust—Negotiable and Promissory Notes, &c., &c. always on hand.

sion of '40-'41, they commenced their movemen

in caucus, shaping what was to be the policy of General Harrison, in anticipation even of his in-auguration. When the policy was disclosed, it was invarnished federalism. I opposed it at once, and expected to be backed by the entire section of those expected to be backed by the entire section of those who were rated up to this time as republican whigs. The "stars and garters" of patronage were too glittering for their dazzled visions. They skulked to the crowded ranks of the major section of "the party." "The party! the great united whig party, one and indivisible! shoot down the traiters!" was the warning watchword of canens and partizans.—They reproached me with my toast, "The union of the whigs for the sake of the Union!" My reply was, "the toast was, 'for the sake of the Union you would make it read 'for the sake of the party,' for the sake of the federal wing, too, of the party. You shall not pervert the text." They were inexorable; they would break the agreement to disa-You shall not pervert the text." They were inex-orable; they would break the agreement to disa-gree, and in January 1841, before General Harrison, arrived in Washington, I opened the battery of op-position to the national and federal policy which, was certain to control his administration; as the Journal of Debates will shew.

When General Harrison himself arrived to take the oath of his sacred office, he found his own na-

tionals themselves divided into two bitter factions. There were the adherents of Mr. Clay and the adhere were the adherents of Mr. Clay and the adherents of Mr. Webster. They were irreconcilably hostile—divided on no principle of faith, for their tenets were alike federal and latitudinarian—but one was for Paul and another for Apollos merely. They were selfish cliques, hungry for office, and growling at each other for the very spoils which they had denounced as the only tie of Van Burenism. Mr. Webster would have been in the ascendant—Mr. Clay knew it; and had General Harrison ant—Mr. Clay knew it; and had General Harrison lived he would, like Acteon, have been devoured by his own dogs. But Providence took the Presi-dent from the tends of faction, home to the bosom of his God. Heaven's interposition saved the re-

of his God. Heaven's interposition saved the republican faith. It spared John Tyler to preside over the destinies of the country.

As soon as I heard of General Harrison's death, I rushed to the side of Mr. Tyler, and never left it for a moment. In the first lone interview we had, ha said: "Well, sir, what is to be done?" My answer was prompt and laconic: "Veto the Bank of the United States and annex Texas." About the first ha never healtest, but there was a lion is the first, he never hesitated; but there was a lion in the path of the latter movement. The Northeastern boundary was before him for immediate settlement, and Mr. Webster was the man of men for that question. He was from the North, and would have the confidence of the New England States. He had to be retained in the cabinet. With all his errors of federalism or what not, his ox-like strength, his giant grasp of intellect, his monstrous might of soul could serve, and best serve his country in a nego-tiation between Old England and New England about the eminent domain of the Northeast. Il's was retained, and that retained, for the time being; all the others of the cabinet nominated and appoint-

ed by President Harrison.

I shall not recur to the disgraceful scenes which afterwards separated the others from him and from Mr. Tyler. Suffice it to say, that I was intimate with almost every fact of the opproblem sought to be cast upon President Tyler; and it is due to him and to myself to declare that I know of not one which in the least if we nearly understood and fair. which in the least, if properly understood and fair-ly interpreted, could be tortured into a reproach of his integrity, honor or truth. On the contrary, in the vetoes he thundered against the bank bills, and protection bills, and distribution bills, which were forced- on him most factiously, he exhibited traits the most admirable and commanding. He was regarded as a nose of wax, and I saw him doubly tested to be a man of the highest moral courage. General Jackson was a man of nerve, but when he threw the sword into the scale of finance and hurled the veto of the executive, he was the Jupiter Olympus of a nation, and had "a senate at his heels." John Tyler was alone with his God! In. the midnight hour, with but a corporal's guard of six to give him a cheering countenance, whilst other men, in his place, would have been sweating drops of agony, he was wreathed in the smile of a conscious duty to his country and her constitution. If he was facile, it was only to his friends. If he lacked in the understanding of the head, it was more than made up in the understanding of his heart. A better heart never warmed the human bosom, and the blunder of his fees was that they grossly underrated his intellect. Where would have been the democratic principles had he not had both the head and heart to crush the chimeras of the Nationals who were eager to riot in a very Bachanal of federalism!!! He raised the drooping head of democracy, down trodden by Van Buren destructives, and saved it from atter demolition by the Goths, who were let into the capitol by the act of expelling the prior invoders. The destructives had to be expelled, he aided to do it, and then the plunderers of the conquering camp had to be repulsed, which, too, he did, and "right valiantly." Thus was democracy purified and restored. But the cause of the South was to be saved, the Union was to be balanced, Texas was still to be annexed. This could not be done until after the settlement of the Northeastern boundary. I had, alone and in secret, kept my eye on the Texas question. I com-

municated with but few. Senator Hunter was one of the first to whom I imparted the movement. He now has the letter from me shewing the date of my developments. The President was not ready for the question: the cabinet, including Hugh S. Legare of South Carolina, was opposed to it. I had no co-adjutors, and the cabinet had to be changed before I could have any in places of influence. Events turned up to enable Mr. Tyler to bring the lamented Upshur into the navy department. He was pre-vailed on by me to accept the post, and would not have accepted it but for the service he could render in the cause of annexation. The lamented Thomas W. Gilmer, Francis Mallory, George Proffit, Mr. Irving of Pennsylvanie, Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, and myself, were the "guard." Gilmer had an intimate friend in Wm. L. Marcy of New York, and I had essential aid in the friendship of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. These were the principal men of the North and the active agents from the South, who co-operated directly and indirectly with Mr. Upshur and Mr. Wickliffe in the cabinet. Mr. Tyler's and Mr. Webster's friends thought it best for them to separate after the Northern issues were disposed of. Mr. Webster was not the man to settle the Southwestern question. He returned, parting with Mr. Tyler on terms of the most cordial confidence and respect. The great Legare had been spatched from his seat to the tomb. Upshur was called to the seretaryship of State, Gilmer to the navy, and then commenced the negotiation in earnest The Texas legation was able all the time, and was finally represented with marked efficiency by

Vansant. The work was accomplished when the terrible explosion of the Peace Maker blasted our hopes for a moment in the fall of both Upshur and Gilmer. Virginia wept when they fell, and well she might, for mighty men fell! But a truth I assert, when I now publish to the world the fact that the whole plan of annexation was complete, and required only the execution of mere forms, when the iron entered the head and side of Upshur! It was his work. Those who give Mr. Calhoun the credit do injustice to Upshur. Mr. Calhoun found every-thing prepared for his signature; he had only to-receive explanations, which in part he sought from me. He knew that I had caused him to be brought into the cabinet. The morning after the death of Upshur and Gilmer, I had caused Mr. McDuffie to write to him at once, and Mr. Tyler sent his name to the senate before an answer was received from him. A higher compliment was never paid to many and no man deserved it more than he, who was like
"Michael Angelo's dome in the Heavens, without
the scaffolding of thought." Nothing due his memory would I take from it; but he had too much reputation of his own to need any rightfully belonging to his friend and immediate predecessor, who had prepared and finished, with a master hand, the whole work by the time Mr. Calhoun came in. Others are intimate with these facts besides myself. This was the crowning act of Mr. Tyler's ad oniswhich had ever counselled the executive from the days of Washington to the present time: his measures were thrown upon their merits for their defence: he wisely wielded the conservative power of the veto to defend the constitution: without other law than the act of organization of the treasury de-partment and the resolution of 1816, he brought order out of the chaos of the finances, sunk the Van Buren debt of 40 millions, and revived public credit; saved us from moneyed monopolies and a politi-cal appropriation and waste of the public domain; gave us amity with England, and fixed our national boundaries in the Northeast preparatory to the se-rious issues with that power in the Northwest; and fully opened up the way of progress for democracy on the continent and throughout the world, by se-curing the only acquisition of territory which could restore the equilibrium of the Union and to base it upon the confidence and affections of the South upon the confidence and affections of the South—And in a party tiew, he so popularized democratic measures, in spite of a ruthless majority of federalism in both houses of congress, as to point the way to the success of both the election and administration of Mr. Polk, who so worthily and so triumphantly followed in the exact feetsteps of his policy. Mr. Polk's was but the continuation of the policy of Mr. Weler.

of Mr. Tyler. The part I took in these devoted struggles nearly broke down my health—they never crushed my energies. In 1842 my constant friend, Balic Peyton of Tennessee, with the sole aim of restoring a sick man Tennessee, with the sole aim of restoring a sick meansed my name to be sent to the senate for the meansed my name to be sent to the senate for the meansed my name to be sent to the senate for the mesion to France. The nomination was ostracized a whig senate, (saving and excepting one of home Wm. S. Archer,) whose object was not to black the me, but to rebuke the presidnt for having a guard six friends only to be promoted. I appealed from whig senate to a whig district. The grounds recorded in my address at the time. The dish was the flag district of whiggery in 1840, by a 1 jority of 1645. The party hear rallied, immediate called forth an opponent, and I am greateful to the most flat it was that most excellent gentleman, if concluded on second page.

Carter, Esq., of Shirley, whom the canvass made my the Eternal, there is policy in rashness!" I might personal friend. I could almost have left the decision of the issue to him, the personal issue which I trigger—so quick, they thought I was not ready, made; so strong was I in the right, and so strong was he in the sense of honor. I beat him some 400 votes, and the whigs have never been able to recov-

er the seat in congress since I left it in 1844. In February, 1844, I left that seat which I had tried to fill for eleven years, having been elected six times in succession, by a constituency such as "no man ever had," not excepting John Randolph him-self. After my re-election and endorsement by the people, the senate could not repeat their ostracism; and it was at the end of the Texas negotiation, and in the midst of the preparations for nominating Mr. Tyler's successor, that I left the country as minister plenipotentiary for the court of Brazil. The Hon. Robert J. Walker and the Hon. John Y. Mason are the living witnesses of the part I took in procuring the nomination of an annexation candidate before I sailed from New York in May, before the conventions of the democratic party and of the friends of

Mr. Polk and myself had been personally alienated, yet nothing gave me more pleasure when abroad than the news of his election. How I maintained the policy of his administration in my mission, his apbation, the state archives, the private and public letters of John C. Calhoun and James Buchanan will show. Nothing which I did, did he condemn, and much which I did he warmly and officially ap-

In October, 1847, I returned to the United States, and retired to that beloved, out of the way peninsula where I was born-the Eastern Shore of ginia. I avoided every crowd, and went not to the courts of my profession, except to attend a few leading cases. I became devoted to the most delightful occupation of man-the cultivation of his mother earth under his own supervis on. I began the trial of making poor land rich. It had always grieved me to see how the bosom of our mother State had been scratched and scarred by the agricultural ignorance of her sons. It was a filial piety to im-

prove Virginia soil. In this happy, and unaffected, and humble retirement, a State democratic convention called on me to be one of its electors in 1848. I hesitated not, for I found the democracy purified and purged of its Van Burenism, and I had long before gone tack with all my heart to my first love. I cheerfully responded to the call, and did battle as best I could for Cass and Butler, losing nothing at least in my part of the field against the foe.

In 1850 came the call for a State convention and State reform. Then I stepped forth a volunteer to throw myself on the spears of the prejudices of Tidewater and Piedmont, to do battle for the rights of man against money; for equality of representa-tion, equality of taxation, universal suffrage and universal education. None but such a people as those among whom I was born, with their habitudes of thought and action, would have sustained me. They were persuaded by me to let me go to the convention, and there go for abstract justice, and to leave its policy to God and His moral law: they did again uphold the right, and God will bless them as a people for it, as sure as that "honesty is the best policy" in States as well as in social

None but a true democrat, without guile, would they have sustained by such confidence as this .-And there I was in the late democratic republican convention, and here I am now at this moment, still urging us to purify ourselves and preserve the faith defiled christian democratic republicanismusging the followers to raily, rally, rally to the hero of sage, sage first, but hero or sage, north or south, east or west, whoever he may be on the platform of principle, who cannot only be nominated but be elected to perpetuate the faith-and yet there are some who have on two distinct occasions exclaimed-"Out with him, he is not of us, he is not a consistent democrat!"

Now, gentlemen, in what I am going to say, let no one imagine I mean to allude to my friend Timothy Rives, Esq., of Prince George. I am his friend, and have reason to believe that he is anything else than an enemy of mine. He is very deaf, and I think he mistook what was going on around him, and was misled by others in our late democratic convention. He reproached me, ignorantly, for what happened before I was in Congress, explained his mis- the class leaders over their class members, and thus take the next day, and, besides, was himself too much opposed to Van Burenism and too good a friend of Mr. Tyler, to stone me for having been in precisely the same category with himself. But I nave a comment to make upon the shout of those who would crucify me for the sake of consistency. What do these people mean? Do they mean to say that a man shall not "blow cool" on hot soup, (I don't allude to Gin. Scott either,) and " blou hot" on his cold hands? Do they mean that a physician shall not give calomel or bleed to cool a fever and give quinine to stimulate and warm an ague? Do they mean that a farmer shall not throw away bad for good agricultural implements? That he shall not change bad for good seed? Do they mean to say that a man shall stick to bad anything?-Do they nean that parties don't change their men and principles too? Do they mean that to be consistent men must be knaves or fools, or both? That they must run right on, though they strike their heads against posts—or that men must not have heads on their shoulders to change direction and avoid dashing out their brains? Alas! Parties too often change their principles, and these men would have us follow them. They will allow us to change our principles when parties change, but never to change our parties. This and this alone with them is consistency. With me consistency is to follow where principles lead straight on, let party meander where it may. I not a democrat! What is one? Some fanatics are democrats: it is a broad term. I am a democratic republican-many democrats are not. I am for constitutional liberty and the rights of man regulated by equal laws.-Many democrats, like the most of Northern whigs, are for some higher law than constitutions.

Are these people Democratic Republicans too? If I am not one, let him, who has never changed either his party or a political principle, throw the first stone at me! Let him not be one who has been as consistent as I have been in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, for I always opposed him, even his nomination for the Vice Presidency in 1832. Let him not be one who wheeled out of line and sided with Mr, Calhoun in 1831, at the rupture then in Gen. Jackson's cabinet. Let him not be one who sided with South Carolina nullification in 1832-'33, and who would have shouldered musket against Old Hickory—Teucro duce. Let him not be one who voted the double ticket in 1836 of Harrison and Granger, White and Tyler-and who afterwards, in 1840, went over to Van Buren. Let him not be one who, though for annexation of Texas, went for Van Buren in 1840, after he had been four years President, and had repulsed Texas from the Union. Let him not be one who would not go for Van Buren now, after declaring since, what he practised then, when he gave him his support. Let him not be one who denounced the United States Bank, and yet supported the one hundred pet banks of Reuben M. Whitney. Let him not be one who, in one day, supported rag currency of Owl creek, and then supported the specie circular of the specu-lators on the public lands. Let him not be one who denounced Mr. Tyler's system of finance, and now supports that same system as a hard-money sub-treasury. Let his consistency not be like the consistency of the whigs in 1840-'41, inscribing "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and after the Almighty Tippecanoe home to Abraham's bosom, cry out "shoot the deserters," and then be the first to desert the only part of the ticket left to them, the " Tyler too," Let them not be those who say a party is infallible, and then curse the day that the party ever nominated Mr. Van Buren. Let them, in a word, be consistent themselves in their party relations, and in adherence always to the rule of their professions. Let them not be aspirants, jealous of the favor which might, perchance, be shown by the Democratic Republicans to a dreaded rival, whom they would kill off by the cry of "crucify him, crucify him for inconsistency." I can say to such my pedigree of party republicanism is even better than theirs. I trace from Crawford, through Jackson, White, "Tyler too," Polk, (Cass was "no go,") down to what I now am, "in harness" or "on the track"-fit for a four mile heat to save the stakes for the people. I have no cross in me of either the Canada pony or the New York Flemish or Conesto-

country's campaign.

No—let them, especially, not be those who are not content with the democracy of old—with the democracy of the fathers of the old school. Let them not be those who would abolish something old, and what we don't know, and interpolate something, we know not what, new, in the ancient faith blicanism. Let them, by all means, not be new democrats, young Americans, who are to set up new altars and strange Gods for the worship of our political religion. There is a piety in patriotism; a religion in even political faith. The old Agerican Democratic Republicanism has its memories end I told you what they are; it has its boasts too, and I would not disturb them for all the gold of Ophir, It has progressed with "giant steps," and worked the wonders of the age-it has purchased Florida and Louisiana, acquired territories by settling boundaries, annexed a nation and its domain, conquered the western margin of a conti-nent, and stretched our eminent domain from Atdantic to Pacific seas, and "got gold" in countless angots-and made an asylum for every refugee of every land of the oppressor—it has spread the sails of our commerce over every sea, and built ships untill our tonnage is hardly second to the merchant marine of the Queen of the Isles—it has grown from a speck not bigger than a man's hand, and magnified and waxed strong enough to be an arbiter of actions, and to be appealed to by a Kossuth to-forget the lessons of liberty from the lips of Washington, the holy lessons of the Bellington. ton-the holy lessons of the Policy of Peace!—Yet this is not progress enough for those who upbraid me with having left the old faith, and who themselves would induct something wildly

ga. They are thick winded cattle, not fit for a

They may stand on the platform of party, and I will stand on the platform of principle, even if I leave to stand there alone. No—let them revile me, who have struggled so hard, so long, so well for the faith and the hope of Democracy—who have made the sacrifice of self again and again, and bared the nerve to the torture of disappointed partisans—who have struggled almost alone with the weak against the strong, with the one against the hosts—who have been ever sustained by the confidence of the people, however distrusted by a party—who have teen more successful in the struggle for principle, who have been more favored by Heaven in living to see the triumph of the truths for which I have cone the triumph of the truths for which I have unded—who have done more to restore and purify, and thereby to preserve and keep holy the doctrine the power of Democracy—who have strength the power of Democracy—who have strength and enpower of Democracy—who have strength ht on, after living down cammny and en-

say, "No; my enemies mistake. I shot with a hair trigger—so quick, they thought I was not ready, but I did not often miss fire or the mark." I have sown the wild oats of life's contests. I desire nothing so much as peace and repose, and am no aspirant for the bubbles of ambition, which I have bursted to my heart's content. I will be a candidate for a bad office, if duty calls me in any way at any time to serve the state or my country at large; bu without some crisis calls me into public service, of-fice must seek me; and if it does, it must be rich in honors and in emoluments too, for me to take it at its own request. I am happy and content at home with a household of God's best gifts, my children, around me; and there, in spite of afflictions and cares and all the ills which flesh is heir to, look back and reflect, and look forward and hope: with all the freshness and fullness of feeling, and be grateful, as every man of us should be, and burst out with all my heart and all my soul, and with all my mind, and exclaim—" Bless the Lord, oh! my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name," that he has cast my lot in this land, at this day, just as it is, and just as it will be, infinitely beyond what it is, if reason and the light of Christian truth shall shine upon its hills and valleys and streams, and continue to sway its destiny in time to come as in time past.

Yours, truly, HENRY A. WISE.

Know Nothingism vs. Methodism. We call the attention of our readers to the follow ing extract from a pamphlet which has been written, says the Enquirer, in the interest of the Know Nothing order, in which the doom of Methodism is denounced in the spirit of the extract below, Will not all true Christians, and all sincers friends of freedom of conscience, unite in or position to a movement which, blending the zeal of fanaticism with the craft and policy of selfish ambition, threatens dereligion?

[From the Trenton True American.] It is well known that in this city, and in many parts of the State, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church have been duped into Know Nothing Lodges. It has been asserted that nearly two-thirds of the preachers of that denomination are members, or have aided this secret combination against the civil and religious rights of man. We have the charity to believe that many of them have joined this order, under a misapprehension of its ultimate and wicked tendencies, and from our knowledge of the character and devotion of this class of christians, we believe they will repudiate this unholy combination and "come out from among them." We published the startling fact some time ago that Know Nothingism had already directed its machinery to the destruction of the Methodist Church Satisfied that they had already silenced the rights of conscience of all who are members of the Catholic Church, this monstrous fue to freedom of thought, are seeking with the rapacity of wolves, for other objects to gloat their inquisitorial appetite. We nentioned in support of our assertions that a pamphlet had been written by a member of one of the 'American" orders, to prove that the Methodist Church ought not to be tolerated in a free country. Some friend has forwarded us a copy of this pamphlet, which we will take pleasure in loaning to any of our Methodist brethren. But to prove more conclusive that we are right in our assertions. we call the attention to the following extract of this pamphlet:

"But again—the very organization of the Metho-dist Episcopal Church is dangerous to the liberties of a free people. Suppose a crisis to arrive in politi cal action, in which the hierarchy of the Methodist Church is interested. From the dependence of all the parts on one great central power, it is easy to perceive how the suffrages of most of the member may be controlled by the bishops. Let the bishop suggest to the presiding elders that the interests of their ecclesiastical despotism will be subserved by the election of a certain set of men to office: the presiding elders use their influence over the preachers, the preachers over the class leaders, and the balance of power in a political contest may rest in the hands of SEVEN EPISCOPAL METHODIST BISHOPS. There is as much danger of this, as there is of Romanish accomplishing a similar result; provided the occasion requires it. It may be said that the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church are too in-dependent to be thus influenced; but, while they submit to the degradation to which I have shown, they are subjected in Church matters; let them not speak of independence in political matters. Let them become ecclesiastically free, and then it may be hoped that they would dare to become politically free if

the bishops undertook to prevent it. "I have thus briefly shown that Episcopal Methodism is anti-American in its spirit and tendency, and that it is a dangerous foe to republicanism. have shown that it had its origin in usurpatton that its very organization provides for the support and extension of assumed power, and that this power may be oppressively exercised without restriction. I have shown that Methodist Episcopacy contains in itself the very elements of an absolute despotism, and therefore must ultimately, unless checked, subvert and destroy our republican institutions. In doing this, I have uttered no harsh epithets. I have insinuated nothing against the scripturalness of Methodist doctrines, or the piety and godliness of Methodist zen; and I call on every true American in the Metnodist Episcopal Church to use his influence to effect a radical reform in this matter. The time has come when Americanism and Romanism are arrayed in hostile attitudes. Remember that you are not prepared to stand by Americanism while you are the subjects of a hierarchy. The taunt will come with irresistible force from the vassals of the Pope: "Is despotism any more sinful or dangerous in the Romish Church than in the Methodist?" Oh! then be Americans-be free men-throw off your ecclesiastical chains, and then you will be prepared consistently to aid your fellow countrymen in breaking the yoke of ecclesiastical despotism with which

	Rome has bound her ignorant and degraded sub
	jects!"
	BANK STATEMENTS.
	Conditionof the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, in cluding its Branches, Jrnuary 1, 1854.
	Specie\$512,670 9
	Notes of Banks incorporated by State 175,935 9
	Notes of Banks incorporated elsewhere. 31,137 1
	Due from other Banks 890,182 5
	Notes discounted
	Inland bills discounted 244,108 93
	Bond account 5,236 69
Ĭ	Stock purchased to secure a debt 8,000 00
	Real estate 60.697 4-
	In transitu between bank and branches. 9.469 20
	Bad debts\$2,843 22
	Doubtful Debts 4,666 54
	\$4,175,431 29

),	Doubtful Debts 4,666 54—		
,		\$4,175,431 2	
e	Capital stock	\$1,202,500 0	
1	Notes in circulation		
y	Due to other Banks		
e	Discount		
3	Surplus fund and profit and Loss		
7	Deposits	496,059 29	
7		No. of Contract of	
3		\$4,175,431 29	
е			
3	Condition of the Bank of the Valley in	Virginia, in	
е	cluding its Branches, January 1	1855.	

33	Condition of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, i	27
•	cluding its Branches, January 1, 1855.	
8	Specie\$433,972	4
	Notes of Banks incorporated by the State 145,649	0
f	Notes of Banks incorporated elsewhere 29,856	
	Due from other banks 374,553.	
2	Notes discounted	
	Inland bills discounted 483,965	9
,	Bond account 4,408	0
,	Stock purchased to secure a debt 8,000	0
	Real estate 71,935	6
	Due by Commonwealth of Virginia 5,612	2
題	Intransitu between bank and branches. 25,212	4
•	Bad debts\$2,843 22	
3	Doubtful debts 4,118 42-	
•	\$3,642,780	0
36		

February 18.5	Bad debts	25,212 49
HELDIN	\$	3,642,780 09
1	Capital stock\$	1,215,000 00
9	Notes in circulation	
ij	Due to other banks	19,060 91
	Discount	
	Surplus fund aud profit and loss	198,349 58
9	Deposits	514,689 10
	•	3,642,780 09

Sales of stock in January, dividend off, at \$125 Surplus fund and profit and loss..... \$198,349 58 stock, declared 2d January 63,787 50

Salaries of District Judges. The bill to regulate the salaries of District Judges of the United States has passed both houses of Congress and is now a law. The yearly salaries are

provided as follows:
For the district of Maine, New Hampshire, Ver Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Iowa and Wisconsin, two thousand dollars. The northern district of Florada, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The western district of Virginia, North Carolina, castern, western, and middle districts of Tennessee,

northern and southern districts of Mississippi, western district of Pennsylvania, western district o Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, eastern and western districts of Arkansas, Illi nois, and Michigan, two thousand five hundred

The districts of Georgia, South Carolina, eastern district of Virginia, northern district of New York, northern and southern districts of Alabama, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. The districts of Maryland, Massachusetts, eastern district of Pennsylvania, southern district of Florida, and southern district of California, three thou-

The southern district of Louisiana, three thou sand five hundred dollars.

The southern district of New York, three thou sand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The northern district of California, five thousand JAS D. HALLYBURTON, of Richmond, is Judge of

the Eastern District, and JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH

of Lexington, Judge of the Western District of Virginia. The salaries are materially increased by thi Forgiveness is the most refined and gener hatred and malice!

Ah! but they say "he is a rash man—he goes off to. Cowards have done good and kind actions; but a coward never forgives, it is not his nature.

The Contract of Committee of Steel or of Steel on organization

· Tonot

LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Baltic-Seven Days Later Intelligence—A New Ministry Formed— Lord Palmerston at the Head of Government-War News Unchanged.
New-York, Feb. 21.—The steamship Baltic has arrived with one week's later news from Europe. Her dates from Liverpool are to Saturday, 10th in-

The Baltic left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 10th. She arrived out at 21 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th. The steamer City of Manchester, from Philadelphia, arrived out on the same day as the Baltic, and was taken up by the British Government to convey The screw steamer Glasgow arrived in the Clyde

England-The New Ministry. Lord Palmerston has accepted the Premiership and formed a Cabinet. Maule is Minister of War. All the other members of the old Cabinet remain in office except Aberdeen, Newcastle and Russell. The condition of affairs at Sebastopol is un-

The new Cabinet is constituted thus:-Premier, Lord Palmerston. War,....Lord Panmure. Foreign, Earl Clarendon. Home, Sidney Herbert,
Colonial. Sir George Grey.
Exchequer, W. Gladstone. Admiralty,......Sir James Graham. Chancellor..... Lord Cranworth. President of Council,... Earl Granville. Priv; Seal, Duke of Argyle.
Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth.

Post Master, Lord Canning.
In the re-construction of the Cabinet, Lords Derby, Lansdowne, John Russell, and Clarendon, were successively sent for by the Queen, but all failed to form a Cabinet, when Lord Palmerston was called in, and he succeeded.

In Parliament, explanations were made by the struction to all churches, and hopeless corruption to different statesmen who had failed to form Cabinets. After the new Cabinet had been formed, nearly £3,000,000 sterling were voted for war purposes. The North American Fisheries Bill was passed

after which Parliament adjourned for one week, a the request of Lord Palmerston, and was to re-assemble on the 15th inst. Earl Aberdeen has been created Knight of the The Lord Mayor of London had given a grand Banquet. Amongst those present, were Lord Cardigan, Sir Charles Napier, and other notables from the Crimea and the Baltic, who were received with much enthusiasm. Sir Charles Napier defended himself, and bitterly attacked the administration. Queen Victoria had issued a proclamation for bidding the British, at home or abroad, aiding the

enemy by supplying him with munitions of war. In the House of Commons, on the 9th, a discussion took place in regard to Sir Charles Napier's transactions in the Baltic. No new light was thrown upon the subject. The German Diet has decided to place the principal contingent force upon the war footing. The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies had sanctioned the Austrian treaty of alliance. War Items.

Eight Austrian merchant ships were fired into by the Russians at Galatz, and Austria had demanded an explanation. The Earl Lucan had been recalled from the command of the cavalry in the Crimea. The Sultan intends to raise a national voluntary loan. Exchange rates at Constantinople had riser to 141 plastres, causing considerable distress.

Abdel Kader has asked the command of the

African troops in the Crimea. The English missionaries in Poland had been ordered to leave Russian territory. It was said that the Emperor of France would take command of the army operations on the Rhine. Prince Napoleon had arrived at Paris. There is a report of a battle on the Danube, from

an attempt of the Russians to re-enter the Dobrudscha-no date given. The Russian forces on the frontier of Austria have been ordered to retreat to the interior Holland and Denmark are seeking to jo Western alliance.

The Peace Conference at Vienna had not yet France had signified her willingness to negotiate separate treaty with Russia. There is a report of a battle between the Russians and Turks on the Danube, in which the Turks are said to have been victorious. Marshal Considerat reports the death of Captains Bonter and Castelman, during a sortie by the Russians on the night of the 14th.

There is also a report of mutiny among the Zouaves in the Crimea, and that 400 had been sent as prisoners to Constantinople. Supplies were reaching the British Camp in abundance, and the siege works were advancing.

As previously reported, Menschikoff has gone northward. The Russians were constantly making sorties.

The army was, however, still sickly. Frosty

nights, and mild fine days, prevailed. The latest official despatches from Lord Raglan are to the 23d and 24th. Both mention an improvement in the weather, and speak cheeringly of further prospects. Telegraphic despatches to the 13th of January from the Crimea, are of a like character. A despatch from Admiral Bruat, says the French members. I have simply spoken of the government of the Church. I have spoken as an American citihad ceased to make sorties.

It is said the preparations for the assault are The Russian army was in want of supplies. In sorties made on the 23d, great losses were sustained by the French. The reported rumor of a mutiny among the Zouaves is not credited. It is said, they demanded a retreat from the Crimea.

There is very little other news of importance. Items of General Intelligence.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI .-The wire suspension bridge at St. Anthony is a very substantial structure, as we learn from the St. Paul Democrat. The bridge is 630 feet in length, with a roadway 17 feet in width, and supported by cables composed of 2,000 strands No. 10 hard drawn wire attached to substantial towers, in the ordinary manner. The engineer calculates that it will sustain 246,000 pounds with safety.

SETTLED AT LAST .- The long litigation between the Northern and Southern sections of the Methodist Church, respecting the Book Concern property in Cincinnati, has been adjusted. The Methodist Church South is awarded \$80,000, and the South-

A CRIMEAN HERO IN TROV BLE .- A man who calls himself Captain Weston, and says that he is an English officer invalided on account of wounds received at the battle of Inkermann, has been held to bail at Pittsburg, Pa., for robbing a fellow-boarder at Proudy's tavern, in that city, of \$100 in \$20 gold pieces.

ACCIDENT AT WEST POINT.—A serious, if not fa-tal, accident occurred on Tuesday last at West Point, in the Riding School, during the exercises of the cavalry class. Two horses, ridden at the top of their speed, came in collision, and the rider of one— Cadet Gay, of Vermont—had a leg-broken in two

A NEW ANÆSTHETIC AGENT .- Professor Dugas, in the Medical College of Georgia, a few days since, had to extirpate a large tumor on the back weigh ing about ten pounds. He surrounded the base of the tumor with the freezing mixture for four or five minutes, which so obtunded the sensibility of the parts, that the operation was performed with com-

paratively little pain. QUARANTINE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.-The city of Natchez has sent a deputation to urge before the Legislature of Louisiana, now in session, the importance of establishing a quarantine at the Balize in order to test the question as to whether or not the valley of the Mississippi may not be protected from that terrible and appalling scourge, the yellow

WHAT NEXT.-Some genius is dramatizing the "life of Greeley." Queer idea, that. We should as soon think of dramatizing a yard of sausage meat or a peck of pop-corn. We wonder what the next wrinkle will be? One of our soup-houses, probab-

ly, set to music. THE FIRST BABY IN KANSAS.—The Kansas Her-

ald, of Jan. 20, makes the following important an-"The first birth in this city was on the 25th of October last. The Lawrence Association donated the boy a first class city lot, and named him Lawrence Carter, after the city and his parents. We

learn that the little fellow is quite healthy, and is growing finely." To LAWYERS .- The St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer contains the following advertisement:
"One hundred able-bodied lawyers are wanted in Minnesota to break prairie lands, split rails, and chop wood. Eastern and Southern papers please

LARGE IMPORT .- The largest import ever paid at the Custom House in Boston in a single day, was taken on Monday, amounting to \$122,644. The whole number of entries was 189. A large proportion of the merchandise entered was received by the steamer Asia. FRUITS OF WAR.-Although the Russian com

merce with foreign countries is by no means extensive, and exposure to the cruisers of the allied fleets during the present war has been particularly avoid-ed, yet the British have captured no less than ninety two Russian prize vessels. WHAT THE BOURBON SAYS .- Eleazar Williams (Bourbon,) has memorialized the Legislature con-cerning the St. Regis Indians. In his memorial, he says he is "a member of the St. Regis tribe of In-

AN EXTRAVAGANT PRICE.-A pair of salmon weighing sixteen pounds each, were offered in the market at Bangor, Maine, last week, at the reasonable price of eighty dollars. HAMS FOR CALIFORNIA .- Mr. Billings, of Beards-

town, Illinois, is now putting up 5,000 barrels of patent-covered hams, which are to be shipped in the spring to California. The last weekly St. Louis Republican con tained 132 marriage notices, occupying one and a quarter of its long columns. There's the spot for the Danville girls.—Winchester Republican. ... A patent has been granted to Daniel Haldeman, of Morgantown for improvement in corrows and one to Jacob Pierman, of Alexandria, for a ma-

chine for manufacturing hoops,

Startling Development. We call attention to the following circulars, copied rom the Morgantown Telegraph. They were intercepted and are genuine. MOUNDSVILLE, MARSHALL COUNTY, VA., ?

January 2, 1855. To True Americans greeting:
The time is rapidly approaching for the election
of a standard-bearer in this congressional district. To meet this exigency and to prevent injustice to the man of our choice, we issue this circular. We are sustained in this proceeding by the fact that similar proceedings are under way in other places. A number of worthy names will be presented; and, without wishing to detract from any, we think the claims of each should be fairly presented, and the people left to an unbiased decision. No effort should e used to secure the nomination of any man at the expense of honor and right. We are now strong enough to render honor to whom honor is due; and we have no man in our rank doing more good than the man we now commend. He is now acting as State agent, travelling through, wet and cold, the destitute districts, organizing and systematizing our work, and thus preparing for a general triumph at the spring election. The office he has held is the spontaneous gift of his fellows, and we are satisfied that his election will be the promotion of our common good. We need in our present crisis independent, untrammelled, fearless, indefatigable men. He is just such a man as we need at this time. His services are frequently demanded to meet our opponents publicly; how well he does it is known to all who have heard him. As State Agent he is traversing the unvisited part of the State, organizing and systematizing preparatory to spring election; and much depends on his efforts, as you will see by the

general circular of the G. secretary.

We are authorized to say—1. That he is as free from party trammels as any man who can be found; THAT LONG AGO HE SAW THE EVIL AND DISCARDED PARTY TACTICS. 2. That the sentiments advocated by the American party he has advocated for sixteen years. 3. That he has never sought or had any political office, and consequently cannot be objectionable, because he never has been a candidate. This we deem an important item, as our men should AT FIRST be from the people. He is a working-man, among the people, sus-tains himself by manual labor, and he is what we term, a self-made man. Now, if you have a truer, better man-better fitted to represent the American idea of a man-than J. B. Wolff, if the order determine, we will support him; but until the majority is against us we will stick to him.

J. WHITTINGHAM, President of Council No. 7.

JAMES HOLLIDAY, Vice President. H. HOBLITZELL, Jr., Secretary. M. M. BLEAKMORE, ANDREW EDWARDS, GEORGE STIDGER, GEORGE EDWARDS.

Both of the circulars which we introduce in the article below were printed. The emphases are our

[Confidential.]
Resolved, That this order shall now proceed to nominate a candidate for the next Congress of the United States; and to do which this council No. 6. at Wellsburg, Brooke county, Va., recommends the following plan, to wit: That each council shall nominate a candidate, and then report his vote, together with the vote given to every other person, to the grand secretary at Wheeling on or before the 22d lay of January, 1855; and at the time such nomination is made let the council, if it think necessary and proper, appoint a delegate to attend at the office of said grand secretary on the 29th day of the same

Resolved. That, in case the foregoing method shall be adopted, and reports made accordingly, it shall be the duty of the grand secretary to keep the same until the 29th January; and then in the presence of all such delegates, who shall present proper credentials, count the whole of said vote, and declare the result thereof, and the name of the person who may have received a majority. Resolved, That it shall futhermore be the duty of

the grand secretary to report back to all of the councils in the district the name of the person who received such majority; and thereupon each of said councils shall consider such person as the unanimous nominee of the order, and entitled to an energetic and zealous support of all its members. Resolved, That the best and most politic method of making our nomination effectual is for the members of the order as citizens, together with such other citizens as can be prevailed upon to join them, to hold primary meetings wherever it is thought politic so to do, at which the nominee of this order shall be nominated as AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE. Resolved, That———, esq., be, and hereby is, declared the unanimous nominee of this council. composed as it is of one hundred and sixty members ; and he is cordially recommended to the most favorable consideration of every other congressional dis-

Resolved, That Chapline W. Barcley, Wm. H. Martin, and George W. Caldwell are hereby appointed an executive committee, whose duty it shall be to communicate this, with the foregoing resolutions, through the grand secretary, to each and every other council in the district; and urge the adoption of the same plan and the nomination of the same person.

Wellsburg, Va., Dec. 14, 1854.
The undersigned committee, while they are instructed to recommend, they are also required to urge the adoption of the above resolutions. In performing these duties, the committee will merely mention the fact, as touching the adoption of the proposed plan, that it is eminently calculated to secure the entire voice of the order, stripped of all opportnnity, or even of inducement, for fraud or political chicanery; for each council can, if it so desire, send a delegate to the office or the grand secretary on the 29th of January, to witness the sounting of the votes. But, inasmuch as sending such delegan will be attended with some necessary expenses, it is left entirely optional to depute him or not. In case our plan shall be adopted, another matter is left discretionary with each council. It may be proper in some places to hold public meetings; and whenever it is so, such meetings should be held by us as citizens, and nominate our candidate; in which meetings we ought to act ourselves merely as citizens, and to get all other citizens possible to join us; FOR SUCH A MOVE OF THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE THE EFFECT OF WITHDRAWING PUBLIC ATTENTION FROM WHAT MAY BE SUPPOSED TO BE THE OPERATIONS OF OUR ORDER. After these public meetings are held, our nominee. being the nominee also of these meetings, will come out and accept the public nomination, AND THEREBY BECOME THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE; all of which is esteemed by the committee as essential to our success. We sincerely hope that each council will not only adopt our plan, but also that each will act promptly, and make report of their action before the 22d

In the person of Mr. ----, we present not only a sound man on all the questions for which we are contending, but also one who is able, by his industry, his learning, and acknowledged ability, to effect our ends in every proper manner. In addition to this he is a person whose moral character is not only without but beyond reproach. As a lawyer he has no superior in western Virginia, although in years the junior of most of them. Moreover, it is now the settled conviction of the most of our order, that, as a matter of strong expediency, of sound and safe poli-cy, we should for Congress run a democrat. The can-didate we propose was prior to his connection with this order, a sound democrat; and notwithstanding his attainments as a scholar and a lawyer, he has never troubled his party as a politician, which, in our opinion, is no small recommendation. But lastly, and above all, we present our candidate as the most available man in the district, and in Brooke and Hancock counties he will get almost a unanimous vote both in and out of our order; and so we have reason to hope, to some extent, will it be in all the river counties. The committee therefore, earnestly recommend that Mr. ----, be the unanimous nominee of our order, and furtheremore recommend that our order, as citizens, secure a public

nomination of him for Congress.

In consequence of our inability to elect a candidate independently of support from those not connected with us, we consider it of the utmost importance that our candidate be clear of the suspicion of any connection with our order. So thoroughly are we convinced of this, that WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THE PULLIC REPRESENTATION THAT OUR CAN-DIDATE IN THE CANDIDATE OF THE PEOPLE and worthy their support.

W. H. MARTIN, C. W. CALDWELL, Committee.

AFFRAY AT SHA.—The following is the statemen of Captain Ropes, of the ship Medford, from Manilla for New York:-Dec 13, 420 miles from Cape of Good Hope, as Captain R. went aft to caution the man at the helm regarding the steering of the ship, he became insolent, and upon attempting to chastise him, the rest of the crew ran aft to the man's (George Harris,) assistance; he having struck the captain and knocked him down. The captain orered all hands forward, who obeyed, except one man, Charles Stephens, who used insulting language, and attempted to draw his knife. At 2 P. M., when Stevens was on his way aft to relieve the wheel, he drew his knife on the captain, when he and the second mate attempted to take it from him, when he stabbed the captain in five different places, the first mate in the arm, the second mate in the abdomen, from which his bowels protruded. The wounds were dressed as well as circumstances would permit. And at 4 P. M., Stevens came aft and surrendered himself a prisoner. He was put in irons and confined in the lower cabin. The captain and mates being in a very low state.—New York Courier.

.Mr. Carl Benson Bristed, who does up for the New York Spirit of the Times the fashions and vau-devilles of Paris, writes thus of ladies' trains: "You may recollect that ladies' trains were re-established last year for court dresses. These trains are very stiff and voluminous affairs, and very easy to rumple; they take up as much room in a carriage, or anywhere else, as three or four people. The lady therefore, who is going to pay her respects to their Imperial Majesties, is obliged first of all to put her husband, or whoever the accompanying man may be, on the box. Even then she cannot sit down in he carriage without 'mussing' her accoutrements; so she does—what do you suppose? kneels all the way on the front seat, or on a stool between the two seats. It must be worth symothing to see an Empress at

CHICAGO AND EUROPE DIRECT .- We notice that a line of sailing vessels has been established to run direct between Chicago (III.) and England. UNITED STATES MAIL

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 12, 1856. PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June; 1859, inclusive, in the State of VIRGINIA will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 3 p. m. of 10th April, 1855, (to be decided by the 30th april, 1855,) on the route and in the tithes herein

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instruc-tions, forms of proposals, &c., attuched to this adver-

4996 From Leesburg, by Grovesville and Potomac
Furnace, to Point of Rocks, Md., 12 miles
and back, daily, except Sunday.

Leave Leesburg daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Point of Rocks same days by 11 a. m.;
Leave Point of Rocks daily, except Sunday,

at 12 a. m.;

Arrive at Leesburg same days by 3 p. m.;

From Leesburg, by Waterford, Wheatland,
Hillsboro' and Neersville, to Harpers-Ferry,
23 miles and back, three times a week; Leave Leesburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4½ a. m.;

Arriveat Harpers-Ferry Same days by 10½ a.m;

Leave Harpers-Ferry Tuesday, Thursday, and

Saturday, (after arrival of cars from Balti-

more,) say I p. m.:
Arrive at Leesburg same days by 7 p. m.;
From Leesburg, by Hughesville, Circleville,
Philemont, Bloomfield, and Unison, to Middleburg; and from Middleburg, by Mountville, Mount Gilead, and Gaklands, to Leesburg, equal to 22 miles and back, twice a Leave Leesburg Wednesdayand Saturday at 5 am; Arrive at Middleburg same days by 12 m.; Leave Middleburg Wednesday and Saturday

at 1 p. m.; Arrive at Leesburg same days by 8 p. m.; From Lovettsville to Barry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week; and from Lovettsville, byHoeysville,Bolington,Morrisville,Wheatand, to Lovettsville, equal to 10 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Lovettsville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10; a. m.; Arrive at Barry Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p. m.; Arrive at Lovettsville same days by 3 p. m.; Leave Lovettsville Tucsday, Thursday, and

Saturday at 3½ p. m.;
Arrive at Morrisville same days by 5½ p. m.;
Return to Lovettsville same days by 6½ p. m.
From Aldie, by Mountville and Philomont, to
Snickersville,16 miles and back,once a week. Leave Aldie Mondays at 1 p. m.; Arrive at Snickersville same days by 6 p. m. Leave Snickersville Mondays at 7 a. m.; Arrive at Aldie same days by 12 m.

Proposals for tri-weekly service by the following schedule are invited:

Leave Aldie Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
at 3 p. m., after arrival of mail from Alexandria; Arriveat Snickersville same daysby 7 p m.; Leave Snickersville Tuesday, Thursday, and

Saturday at 5a.m.;
Arrive at Aldie same days by 9 a. m.; or in time to connect with mail for Alexandria. From Winchester, by Stephenson's Depot, Wadesville, Brucetown, Summit Point, Charlestown, and Halltown, to Harpers-Ferry, 32 miles and back, daily, except Sunday Leave Winchester daily, except Sunday, 9 a. m; Arrive at Harpers-Ferry same days in time for cars for Baltimore, say by 12 m.; Leave Harpers-Ferry daily, except Sunday,

at 1½ p. m.; Arrive at Winchester same days by 4 p. m.; 5002 From Winchester, by Newtown, Stephensburg, Middletown, Strasburg, Tom's Brook, Wood-stock, Edenburg, Mount Jackson, New Market, Tenth Legion, Lacey Springs, Mellrose, Harrisonburg, Mount Crawford, Burke's Mill, Mount Sidney, and Cline's Mill, to Stauuton, 93 miles and back, daily, except

Leave Winchester daily, except Sunday, 41 pm Arriveat Woodstock same days by 9; p. m.; Leave Woodstock daily, except Sunday, at4am; Arrive at Staunton same days by 2 p. m.; Leave Staunton daily, except Sunday, at 4 a.m.; Arrive at Winchester same days by 8 p. m.
From Staunton to Mint Spring, Greenville,
Steel's Tavern, Canicello, Fairfield, Timber Ridge, Lexington, Summers, Waskey's Mills, and Pattonsburg, to Fincastle, 60 miles and back, six times a week to Lexington

and three times a week the residue of the Leave Staunton daily, except Sunday, at 4 p.m. Arrive at Lexington same days by 11 p. m.; Arrive at Fincastle Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 6 a. m. Leave Fincastle Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 p m; Leave Lexington daily, except Sunday, at3pm Arrive at Staunton same days by 10 p. m. Proposals for six trips a week on whole route, and also for extending to Stoner's Store, are invited. Also, proposals to run three trips by Mint Spring, Greenville, &c., and three by Middleburg, Brownsburg, &c., to Lexing ton, and back,

From Greenville, by Middlebrook, Brownsburg, and Cedar Grove Mills, to Timber Ridge, 25 miles and back, three times a week Leave Greenville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Timber Ridge same day by 1 p. m.; Leave Timber Ridge Tuesday, Thursday, and

Saturday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Greenville same days by 1 p. m.

5005 From Fincastle, by Tinker Knob, Catawba, and McDonald's, to Blacksburg, 40 miles and back, once a week. Leave Fincastle Saturday at 4a. m.; Arrive at Blacksburg same day by 9 p. m. Leave Blacksburg Friday at 4 a. m.; Arrrive at Fincastle same day by 9 p. ms.
5006 From Fincastle, by Junction Store and Rich

Patch, to Covington, 23 miles and back, once a week. Leave Fincastle Monday at 6 a. m.; Leave Fincastle Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Covington same day by 1 p. m.
Leave Covington Monday at 2 p. m.;
Arrive at Fincastle next day by 12 m.
Proposals for more frequent trips are invited.
From Fincastle, by Craig's Creek, New Castle, Sinking Creek, Midway, Simmonsylle, Leve Green, Newport, Macksburg,
Pembron, Pearisburg, Belle Point, East River Princeton in Sestone Springville, Tazever, Princeton, Blue Stone, Springville, Taze-well C. H., Knobb, Marien Spring, Belfast Mills, Elk Garden, Rosedale, Lebanon, Gib-

sonville, Dickinsonville, Grassy Creek, Os-born's Ford, Stony Creek, and Rye Cove, to Pattonsville, 220 miles, twice a week. Leave Fincastle Wednesday and Saturday at Arrive at Pattonsvillenext Monday and Thursday by 7 p. m. Leave Pattonsville Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a. m.; Arrive at Fincastle next Monday and Thurs-

day by 7 p. m.

Proposals for tri-weekly service are invited;
the bidder to propose expedited schedule.

From Charlestown, by Rippon, to Berryville,
15 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Charlestown daily, except Sunday, at

2 p. m.; Arrive at Berryville same days by 6 p. m.; Leave Berryville daily, except Sunday, at5ia m; Arrive at Charlestown same days by 9! a. m.; From Charlestown to Kabletown, 6 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Charlestown daily, except Sunday, at 2 p. m.;

Arrive at Kabletown same days by 4 p. m.; Leave Kabletown daily, except Sunday, at 4p m; Arrive at Charlestown same days by 6 p. m From Kerneysville to Shepherdstown, 5 miles and back, daily, except Sunday, and from Kerneysville, by Leetown, to Middleway, 9 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Shepherdstown daily, except Sunday, at 3p m. Leave Shepherdstown daily, except Sunday, at Arrive at Kerneysville same day by 11 a. m.;

Leave Kerneysville Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 p. m.; Arrive at Middleway same days by 6 p. m.; Leave Middleway Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a. m.; Arrive at Kerneysville same days by 11 a. m; Proposals for three additional weekly trips be-tween Kerneysville and Middleway are in-

From Shepherdstown, by Sharpsburg (Md.,) and Keedysville, to Boonsbore,' and back, three times a week, with three ad-ditional weekly trips from Shepherdstown to Sharpsburg, (Md.) Leave Shepherdstown Monday, Wednesday, eave Shepneruston.
and Friday at $4\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.;
Bounsboro' same days by $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.; Arrive at Boonsboro' same days by 7; p. m.; Leave Boonsboro' Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a. m..

Arrive at Shepherdstown same days by 9 a.m.;
Leave Shepherdstown Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4½ p. m.;

Saturday at 4½ p. m.;
Arrive at Sharpsburg same days by 6 p. m.;
Leave Sharpsburg Tuesday, Thursday, and
Saturday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Shepherdstown same days by 9 a. m.;
From Middletown, by Portsmouth, to Front
Royal, 12 miles and back, once a week. Leave Middletown Wednesday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Front Royal same day by 9 a. m.; Leave Front Royal Wednesday at 11 a.m.; Arrive at Middletown same day by 2 p. m. 5026 From Shanghai to Glingary, 4 miles and back,

once a week.

Leave Shanghai Monday at 9 a. m.;

Arrive at Glingary same day by 10½ a. m.;

Leave Glingary Monday at 11 a. m.;

Arrive at Shanghai same day by 12 m.

From Gerardstown, by Mill Creek, Derkesville,

and Arden, to Martinsburg, 17 miles and

back, twice a week. Leave Gerardstown Wednesday and Saturday at7 a. m.; Arrive at Martinsburg same days by 12 m.; Leave Martinsburg Wednesday and Saturday

Arrive at Gerardstown same days by 8 p. m.;

5028 From Jones Spring, by Shanghai, to Unger's Store, 12 miles and back, once a week. Store, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jones Spring Monday at 7 a. m.;

Arrive at Unger's Store same day by 11 a. m.;

Leave Unger's Store Monday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Jones Spring same day by 4 p. m.;

5029 From Winchester to White Hall, 8 miles and oack, twice a week.
Leave Winchester Monday and Thursday at 4 p. m.; Arrive at White Hall same days by 6 p. m.; Lee.ve White Hall Monday and Thursday at 1

at 3 p. m.;

p. m.;
Active at Winchester same days by 3 p. m.;
From Winchester, by Mount Vernon Tannery,
Cedar Greek, and Mountain Falls, Wardensville, Baker's Run, and Fabius, to
Moorefield, 65 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Winchester Tuesday and Fridayat 1p m;
Arrive at Moorefield next days by 8 p. m.;
Leave Moorefield Monday and Thursday at 5
a. m.; a. m.;
Arrive at Winchester next days by 12 m;
Proposals to omit Mount Vernon Tannery are
invited; also to embrace Capon Springs.
From Winchester to Capon Spring, 23 miles
and back, daily.
Leave Winchester daily at 4 a. m.;
Arrive at Capon Springs same days by 12 m.;

5032 From Winohester, by back Creek Valley, Capon Bridge, Hanging Rock, and Pleasant Dale, to Romney, 43 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Winchester Monday, Wednesday, and

Leave Winchester Monday, wednesday, and Friday, at 4 a. iin;
Arrive at Romney same days by 2 p. m.;
Leave Romney, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday at 10 a.m.;
Arrive at Winchester same days by 9½ p. m.;
From Romney, by Burlington, Ridgeville, and New Creek, to New Creek Depot, 30 miles and back three times a week. and back, three times a week.

Leave Romney Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7am;

Arrive at New Creek Depot same days by 3p m;

Leave New Creek Depot Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Romney same days by 3 p. m. 5034 From Romney, by Purgitsville and Moorefield, to Luney's Creek, 38 miles and back, 3 times Leave Romney Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a. m.; Arrive at Luney's Creek same days by 4 p. m.; Leave Luney's Creek Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a. m.;

Arrive at Romney same days by 8 p. m.; Proposals for three additional trips to Moore field are invited. 5035 From Romney, by Springfield and Frankfort, to Patterson Creek Depot, 19½ miles and back six times a week. Leave Romney daily, except Sunday, at 4 a. m.; Arrive at Patterson Creek Depot by 9 a. m.; Leave Patterson Creek Depot at 5 p. m. or after arrival of mail from Baltimore.;

Arrive at Romney same days by 10 p. m. 6 From Millwood, by White Post, to Milldale, 10 miles and back,3 times a week to White Post, and twice a week the residue. Leave Millwood Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8½ a. m.;
Arrive at White Post same days by 10 a. m.,
and at Milldale Monday and Friday by 12m;
Leave Milldale Monday and Friday at 1 p. m.
and White Post Monday, Wednesday, and

Friday at 6½ a. m.; Arrive at Millwood same days by 8 a. m. Proposals for tri-weekly service on whole route will be considered. 5037 From Millwood to Berryville, 8 miles and back, once a week. Leave Millwood Tuesday at 4 p. m.; Arrive at Berryville same day by 6 p.m.; Leave Berryville Tuesday at 1 p.m.;

Arrive at Millwood same day by 3 p. m.; Proposals for additional trips will be considered. 038 From Waterloo by Clift's Mills, to Orleans, 12 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Waterloo Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 21 p. m.; Arrive at Orleans same days by 4½ p.m.; Leave Orlean Tuesday, Thursday, and Satur-

day at 12 m.; Arrive at Waterloo same days by 2 p. m.; 5039 From Madison C. H., by Rapidan, Grave's Mills, and Criglersville, to Madison C. H., equal to 13; miles and back, twice a week. Leave Madison C. H. Monday and Wednesday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Madison C. H. same days by 6 p. m.:

5040 From Luray to Valleysburg, 6 miles and back, once a week, Leave Luray Thursday at 12 m.; Arrive at Valleysburg same day by 2 p. m.; Leave Valleysburg Thursday at 9 a. m.;

Arrive at Luray by 11 a. m.

Leave Capon Springs daily at 1 p. m.;

Arrive at Winchester same days by 9 p. m.;

41 From Luray, by Hope Mills, Cedar Point, Overalls, Bentonville, and Hambaughs, to Front Royal, 30 miles and back, once a week. Leave Luray Tuesday at Sa. m .: Arrive at Front Royal same day by 5 p. ma Leave Front Royal Monday at 8 a. m.;

Arrive at Luray same day by 5 p. m. Proposals for tri-weekly service are invited; bidder to propose schedule. 5042 From Luray by Long Meadow, Honeyville Grove Hill, Shenandoah Iron Works, Waverlie, and Conrads Store, to McGabeysville, 33 miles, once a week and back. Leave Luray Tuesday at 7 a. ma Arrive at McGahevsville same day by 5 p. m.;

Leave McGahevsville Wednesday at 7 a. m.; Arrive at Luray same day by 5 p. m. Proposals to end at Conrad's Store are invited. 5043 From Moorefield, by Howard's Lick, Barbarasville, Orkney Springs, and Mount Clifton, to Mount Jackson, 451 miles and back, twice a week to Howard's Lick, and once a week re-Leave Moorefield Tuesday at 7 a. m.; Arrive at Mount Jackson next day by 12 m.;

Leave Mount Jackson Wednesday at 1 p. m.; Arrive at Moorefield next day by 6 p. m. Erom Moorefield, by Dashersville, Sweedlin, Hill, Oak Flat, Sugar Grove, and Palo Alto, to McDowell, 782 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Moorefield Tresday at 1 p m;

Arrive at McDowell next Thursday by 12 m;

Leave McDowell Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Moorefield next Saturday by 8 p m.

25 From Luney's Creek, by Upper Tract, to
Franklin, 32 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Luney's Creek Tuesday and Saturday åt 5 p m; Arrive at Franklin next day by 11 a m: Leave Franklin Wednesday and Saturday at

Arrive at Luney's Creek next days by 7 a m. 5046 From Upper Tract, by Mouth of Seneca, Har-pers Mills, and Mount Freedom, to Crab Bottom, 50 miles and back, once a week, Leave Upper Tract Wednesday at 1 p m; Arrive at Crab Bottom next day by 7 p m; Leave Crab Bottom Friday at 7 a m; Arrive at Upper Tract next day by 12 m. 5047 From Capon Bridge to Hook's Mills, 5 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Capon Bridge Friday at 4 p m; Arrive at Hook's Mills same day by 5 pm; Leave Hook's Mills Friday at 1 p m; Arrive at Capon Bridge same day by 21 p m. 5048 From Capon Bridge, by Cold Stream, to Bloomery, 9 miles and back, and from Cold Stream to North River Mills, 9-miles and back, twice a week. Leave Capon Bridge Wednesday and Satur-

day at 12 m, or after arrival of mail from Romney; Arrive at Bloomery same days by 2 p m. Return to Cold Stream by 4 pm; to North River Mills by & p m; and Capon Bridge by 10 p m same days.
5049 From Capon Bridge, by Dillon's Run. Smith's Gap, and North River Meeting House, to Fabius, 30 miles and back, once a week. Leave Capon Bridge Monday at 8 a m,

Arrive at Fabius same day by 6 p m; Leave Fabius Tuesday at 8 a m; Arrive at Capon Bridge same day by 6 p m. 50 From Back Creek Valley, by High View, Yellow Springs, and Capon Springs, to Wardensville, 24 miles and back, once a Leave Back Creek Valley Friday at 8 am;

Arrive at Wardensville same day by 5 p m; Leave Wardensville Saturday at 4 a m; Arrive at Black Creek Valley same day by 5051 From Hedgesville, by Tomahawk Spring, to Jones's Spring, 3½ miles and back, twice a week to Tomahawk Springs, and once a week

Leave Hedgesville Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p m; Arrive at Tomahawk Springs same days by 41 pm, and Arrive at Jones's Springs Saturday by 6 p m: Leave Jones's Springs at 94 a m Saturday; Leave Tomahawk Springs Wednesday and Saturday 10 a m;

Arrive at Hedgesville same days by 12 m.
5052 From North Mountain, by Clear Spring, Md. and Clay Lick Hall, to Mercersburg, Pa., miles and back, once a week. Proposals to specify distance and schedule of departures and arrivals. 5053 From Martinsburg, by Hainesville, and Falling Waters, to Williamsport, Md., 13 miles and

back, twice a week. Leave Martinsburg daily at 12 m; Arrive at Williamsport same days by 3 p m; Leave Williamsport daily at 7a m; Arrive at Martinsburg same days by 10 a m.
From Back Creek Valley, by Gainesboro and
Ashton's Mills, to Lauk's Roads, — miles and back, once a week. Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals. 5055 From Berkeley Springs to Valley Mills, in Morgan county, - miles and back, once a

Bidders will give distance and schedule of departures and arrivals. 5056 From Berkeley Springs to Wallings Mills on Sleepy Creek, in Morgan county, — miles and back, once a week. Bidders will give distance and schedule of departures and arrivals. 5057 From Berkeley Springs, by Smith's ⋈ Roads, to Oakland, 12 miles and back, once a week. Leave Berkeley Springs Monday at 2 p m; Arrive at Oakland same day by 6 p m;

Leave Oakland Monday at 8 a m; Arrive at Berkeley Springs same day by 12 m. 3 From New Creek Depot, by Lawrelton and Greenland, to Luney's Creek, 40 miles and back, once a week. Leave New Creek Depot Thursday at 6 a m; Arrive at Luney's Creek same day by 7 p m; Leave Luney's Creek Wednesday at 6 a m; Arrive at New Creek Depot same day by 7

pm. INSTRUCTIONS. Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder. I, —, of ——, county of ——, State of —, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1856, on route No. ——, from — to ——, agreeably to the advertisement of the Posmaster General, dated January 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:

for the annual sum of dollars.

dollars,

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail messenger supply

from the 1st of July next. the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty; and security."

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or spacific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and speci-When the lowest bid is not a star bid and specifies either no mode or an inadequate mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the neccessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horesback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersingned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter us may be, rente into the resulted obligation to per-

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and no others?

In the State of VIRGINIA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each country; and at Ayletts, Berkeley Springs, Berryville, Bethany, Big Lick, Bridgeport, Brownsburg, Ruckhannon, Christiansburg, Clarksville, Columbia, Danville, Eastville, Emory, Fairmount, Falmouth, Farmville, Fredericksburg, Front Royal, Gordens, ville, Greigsville, Guyandotte, Harpers Kerry-Harrisonburg, Howardsville, Kanawha Saline, Lexington, Lynchburg, Middleburg, Morgantown, Newbern, New Market, Newtown Stephensburg, North Mountain, Oak Grove, Old Point Comfort, Pattonsburg, Petersbuag, Salem, Scottsville, Shepherdstown, Union, University of Virginia, Unperville, Warsaw, Waterford, Waynsboro', Weston, White Sulpher Springs.

Also, Baltimore, Cumberland, Frederick, and Hagerstown, Md.; Uniontwon and Washington, Pa.; Blountsville, Tenn.; Washington and Georgetown, D. C.

town, D. C. Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the estent the department may deem proper. 1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermedi the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance ad-

form the service proposed, with good and suffic

Dated

This we do with a full knowledge of the ebl

tions and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 26

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of _____, State of _____, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good

(Signed by two guarantors.)

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department. the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break

ducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up of sengers, or for being concerned in setting up of running an express conveying commercial intelli-gence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be de-

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquence pe promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the aiddavits of other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into; a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat, on a

tract for repeated failure to run agreeably to con-tract; for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to dis-charge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the

S. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a prorate increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not cartail the amount of runing time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a pro rate increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractors may, however, in the case of increase of speed, re tioral stock of carriers, if any. The contractors may, however, in the case of increase of speed, re linquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carry the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in c se he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

ferent grade of transportation. 9. Payments will be made for the service by col-9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point:

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or

mail contract by any other person of persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promise to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other persons or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 25th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting cambinations to prevent hidding. 12. A bid received after time-viz: 3p. m. of the

10th of April, 1355—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable inamount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the detertisement, and then, if they desire, seperately for different service; and if the regular bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper. appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a pro-

posal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "star hid". constitute a " star bid." 16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids,

and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. Guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail-proposals, State of _____," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by mail, not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1945, provides that contracts for the trans-portation of the mail shall be let, " in every case, to portation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "star bids," and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity,

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or surities without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and surities are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substancially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmas-

guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency sub-stantially in the forms above prescribed. The cer-tificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmas-ter at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which the

a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which the think the present mode of conveyance inadequat will weigh the mail each trip for six successiv weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on othe routes, and report the result by the 10th of April 1855.

JAMES CANPBELL,

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.

The Congressional Convention. The time for holding the Convention to nominate a candidate for Cobgress is near at hand; and we think it due to Charlestown that it be held here .since it never has been held here—and has been in Martinsburg, and in Winchester repeatedly: while Charlestown is more convenient than the latter place, certainly to the counties of Berkeley, Loudon, Morgan, Clarke and Jefferson-and but little less convenient to the counties of Warren, Hampshire and Page. By reference to the proceedings of the Democratic meeting, held in this place on Friday last, it will be seen that a committee has been appointed to make all the necessary arrangements for the accommodation, of the delegates to said Convention, in view of its being held here.

Mr. Wise's Letter. We publish in this number of our paper, the letter written by the Hon. HENRY A. WISE, in reply to the request of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Virginia of 1852, to publish his speech delivered in the Reform Convention. It is a masterpiece of composition, and embodies the true Democratic doctrine. We commend it to the careful perusal of every Democrat, and will assure those who read it that they will have a more clear and definite conception of the great truths it discusses in such an able and eloquent manner. We would also invite the attention of our Southern Whig friends, (those few which are left of the once great Whig party,) to give it a reading, and if they do not conclude, as Southern men, that HENRY A. WISE is the exponent of true Southern feeling and principles, and worthy, as a Southern man, to receive their confidence and support, we are very much mistaken. Be that as it may, however, it will have one good effect-it will convince them that HENRY A. WISE is an honest man, and that in all his past political acts, he has been actuated by the purest of motives, and the noblest of intentions.

We call attention to an article in another column, taken from the True American, (Trenton, N. J.) It appears that the Methodist Episcopal Church is to be feared equally with the Catholics We want the Methodists who are members of this order, to read it, and see whether it meets with their notion of what the intentions of the Know-

IF we have seen specimens of the writing of some of Mr. Skinner's pupils, and we think there is marked improvement in all. Those who have never learned to write a legible and pretty hand, would do well to take a series of lessons from him.

22d of February.

The 22d of February, according to previous notice, was duly celebrated, by the Jefferson Debating Society. The farewell address of Washington was read by Dn. I. M. Shirth, in a clear impressive tone, after which Wm. Lucas jr., delivered an appropriate oration. The Society tenders its thanks to the esteemed pastor and trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Society of this place, for the use of their Church, Complimentary Supper

We had not the pleasure to be present at the Complimentary Sapper, given to the friends of the civil system at Harpers-Ferry, on the night of the 22nd. We understand that it was a very creidtable affair and passed off in the most agreeable manifer. They were addressed by the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, and other gentlemen, in a very able and happy manner.

Elcetors. The State Central Committee at its meeting in Richmond on last week appointed the following gentlemen electors for this District Congressional elector, THOS. A. ISBELL, Esq. of Jefferson, Senatorial elector Hon. WM. Lucas Esq. of Jefferson, County elector for Frederick T. M. HOLLIDAY Esq. Senatorial elector THOR. F. FAUNTLEBOY, Esq. County elector for Clarke E. W. Massie, Esq. County elector for Berkeley Moses GRANTHAN Esq. County elector for Jefferson S. K.

Democratic Meeting. On Friday, the 23d inst, the Democratic Association met: but that being the day appointed for a Precinct meeting for the selection of Delegates to the different Conventions, the Association adjourned, and a Precinct meeting was formed.

On motion, E. M. ASQUITH. Esq., was called to the Chair, and D. W. FRYATT appointed Secretary. On motion of WM. Lucas, jr., Esq., it was

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of five from each of the Precincts 3 and 4, whose duty it shall be to place the names of thirty Democrats from each precinct on a slip of paper, the same to be placed in a hat, and that the President of the meeting shall draw therefrom. The first five drawn to be the delegate to the Congressional Convention; the second five delegates to the Senatorial Convention, and the third five delegates to the

The President appointed the following gentlemen Committee for District No. 3:-Thos. W. Keys, S. K. Donavia, H. B. Davenport, Geo. Washington, J. R. A. Redman. In District No. 4-Geo. B. Beall, J. T. Gibson, F. W. Drew, Capt. J, W. Rowen, and S. C. Young, who proceeded to carry out the wishes of the meeting. And during their absence, R. H. BUTCHUR, Esq., addressed the meeting in a feeling and eloquent manner.

The Committee having reported, the President proceeded to draw, and the following was the result DISTRICT No. 3 .- For Congress-S. K. Donavin Daniel Corkrill, F. Haley, Col. B. Davenport, G. W' Moore, Alternates-George Engle, H. B. Davenport, Wim. Michaels, Jno. R. A. Redman, Wim. Lucas, Jr. Senate-Jas. Trussell, Jos. Packett, Harrison An-

derson, G. D. Moore, Jus. W. Beller. Alternates-E. Slifer, B. O'Bannon, Jas. B. Small, Geo. Washing- | self against the administration of any more slave House of Delegates-Thos. W. Keys, Jas. Burr, Geo. W. Boyer, D. H. Cockrill, Eben. Trussell. Alternales-Geo. Daily, J. F. Blessing, Geo. Anderson;

Jne. S. Moore, Dr. O. Mix DISTRICT No. 4 .- For Congress -G. B. Beall, T. C Green, J. M. Engle, Jas. H. Moore, Grafton Howard Alternates-Jno. W. Gardner, Jackson Douglas, J.

P. Trussell, S. C. Young, P. Vates. Senate-W. H. Moore, F. W. Drew, G. W. Lynch, Jas. W. Jones, Francis Nichols. Alternates-Wm. Daniels, E. M. Asquith, W. J. Hawks, T. B. Rober,

House of Delegates-Francis Gardner, J. W. Row-

an, Jacob B. Ritter, Lind F. Currie, John Moore, Jr. Atternates-John Avis, Jr., J. T. Gibson, C. G. Stewart, J. W. McGinnis, Jacob Moler.

Distressing Casualty.

Robert T. Luckett, an excellent and prominent Citizen of Loudoup county, was found dead, on Wedbesday morning of last week, near his residence onthe road between Middleburg and Aldie. He had been sent for, the day previous, to act in his capacity of magistrate in Aldie, and did not start upon his return until night, which proved dark and inclement. It is supposed that his horse slipped on the ice and fell upon him, as his leg was broken and his side and face bruised. From indications along the road, Mr. Luckett struggled some distance to reach them capable of being misled by his shallow and home, but failing in strength, he appears to have. yielded with a resignation to the approach of death His cries for assistance had been heard, but were unfortunately taken for those of a panther supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood. Mr. Luckett was a farmer, and once represented Loudoun in the Legislature. His death has been received with sincere regret. His remains were brought to this place and interred in Mt. Hebron Cemetery, on Saturday morning last, with masonic honors, to which frater-nity he belonged.—Winchester Republican.

The Southern Farmer is the title of an agricultural publication commenced at Petersburg, under the auspices of the Virginia and North Carolina Urion Agricultural Society. R. B. Landsey is about to establish a new pa-

per in Bath, Morgan county, styled The Constitution, and anti-Know Nothing in character.

05- ALEX. M. EARLE is recommended as a Democratic candidate to represent Clarke County in the proud of their new ally, Mr. Senator Wilson of Mas-

[From the Union.] The Letter of Senator Henry Wilson. The most extraordinary letter of the day is that which follows. It is the opinion of the new senator from Massachusetts, in reply to the question of a Know Nothing journal, and is intended to operate upon the people of the South. We give it entire: SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR: My answer to your inquiries will be 1st. I fully recognise the doctrine of State rights in its application to slavery, as well as to any other matter of public concern. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798. in the main, as I think, correctly set forth that doc-

The whole subject of slavery within State limits should be left absolutely to State legislation. 2d. My response to your second question is included in my answer to your first. I do not entertain the opinion that Congress has any power to interfere with slavery as it exists under State laws.

3d. Every man who believes in a God must necessive believes the second of the congress of essarily believe that there is a law paramount to all human law, and that this law is to be obeyed by men in public and private life, rather than any human law in conflict with it. But I see nothing in the constitution of the United States, as I understand the constitution of the United States, which requires me, as a senator from Massachusetts, to do anything in conflict with the law of God. If I thought otherwise, I would not take an oath to support the constitution of the United States. 4th. The American organization in Massachusetts

does not embrace the question of slavery among those for the regulation of which it was formed. The people of Massachusetts have fixed opinious, in which most of the members of that organization fully concur, against the support or allowance of slavery by national legislation.

They entertain the most profound conviction that

the harmony and repose of the country and the highest interests of the master and the slave demand that the national government should be relieved from all connexion with responsibility for slavery, and that this disturbing question should be left to the people of the States where it exists.

While they do not seek to impose these convic-tions and opinions upon their fellow-citizens of other States, or to proscribe them for not fully concurring in those convictions and opinions, they will submit to no dictation of proscription from any budy of men or section of the country. I, as a senator from Massachusetts, shall claim for the opinions of her people all the freedom of ptter-ance and all the influence upon the action of Con-gress and the administration of the government, which a senator from Virginia can claim for the opinions of the people of the ancient Dominion. Yours truly. HENRY WILSON.

General Wilson is one of those men who claim to be, par excellence, conscientious abolitionists .-His creed means nothing if it does not mean abolition. This is the end-all and the cure-all of his system. To assail the South-to undermine the constitution-to repeal the fugitive-slave law-to resist the introducion of any more slave States-to restore the Missouri-Compromise line-these are the articles of his belief, and to these he is deliberately and solemaly committed. Let us see how far the success of his policy can be reconciled to his jesuitical pledge against interference with slavery in the

He declares in his letter of the 19th of February that there is a "higher law," and that "this law is to be obeyed by men in public and private life, rather than any human law in conflict with it."

On the 2d of this same month of February, before an immense audience of abolitionists in Boston, a most treasonable speech was made by Mr. Burlingame, a Know Nothing abolitionist, elected to Congress from that city, and a bosom friend of Senator Wilson, in which the following passage occurs . "He would have judges who believe in a higher law, and in an anti-slavery constitution, an anti-slave ble, and an anti-slavery God!"

Immediately after the speech in which this sentiment occurs, Senator Wilson, the same who wrote the letter of the 19th, declared, at the same meeting, n response to a call from those present. "MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is

not the time nor the place for me to utter a word .-You have listened to the eloquence of my young friend, and here to-night I endorse every sentiment he has uttered. In public or in private life, in majorities or minorities, at home or abroad. I intend to live and to die with bitter, unrelenting hostility to slavery on my lips. I make no compromises anywhere—at home or abroad. I shall yield nothing of my anti-slavery sentiments, at home or abroad, to advance my own personal interests, to advance purvy interests, or the demands of any State or section of our country."

Thus, in one place, Senator Wilson proclaims that he is for letting slavery alone in the States where it exists; and in another, he asks for "an antislavery constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God." In the latter place, he also declares he will "yield nothing of his anti-slavery sentiments, at home or abroad, to advance his own personal interests, to advance party interests, or to the demands OF ANY STATE OR SECTION OF THE COUNTRY." Let us analyze this budget of inconsistencies.

"An anti-slavery constitution" can mean only the ignoring of the fundamental law, because that law recognises the right of a southern citizen to his property in slaves; so that General Wilson, in being pledged to such a constitution, is of course pledged to the worst treasons of the worst fues of the rights of the States.

"An anti-slavery God" and "an anti-slavery Bible" is the cant of infidels like Phillips and Garrison, who impeach the Deity and profane the Christian church, and cry out for REASON and against RE-LIGION, because our countrymen refuse to embark in a war upon the South, as a war against God, against the Union, and the peaceful precepts of the

Amid the orgies of Boston infidelity, abolition is the only divinity worshipped by the devotees of Senator Wilson. It is in these dens that Burlingame has caught the spirit of fanatical hostility to the South, and it is this spirit that General Wason endorsed on the 2d of February last, Abolition and infidelity go hand in Land together.

Senator Wilson to is us, in his letter of the 19th of February, Cast "the whole subject of slavery within Ztate limits should be left absolutely to State legislation;" and yet on the 2d of the same month, with monstrons hardihood, he declares: " I shall yield nothing of my anti-slavery sentiments to the demands of any State on Section of our Country .-Let us see how utterly reckless the first declaration

becomes when contrasted with the second. In Senator Wilson's letter he declares that he "fully recognised the doctrines of State rights." In his Boston speech he endorses the repeal of the fugitive-slave law, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and almost in terms pledges him-

Now, will this abolition agitator tell us how he can repeal the fugitive-slave law, or abolish slavery in-this District, without interfering with the rights of the slave States? We need not argue a proposition which is so clear that no one doubts that the moment Congress consummates even the first proposition, the days of our existence as a nation would be

States.

The proposition to resist the introduction of any more slave States, avowed by Burlingame and accepted by Wilson, is carrying this doctrine of iaterference with the rights of the States of the South to the most revolutionary extremes. No accepted statesman of any party can deny this. What, then is the meaning of the letter of the 19th of February? It is to deceive and to betray the South by a bold and bungling falsehood. It is to "advance the interests" of a dishonest party, the head, and heart, and hands of which are unadulterated abolitionism, while the words and smiles of which are the cheap blandishments held out to the South. Deep disgust and ineffable scorn will be the reward of these pernicious efforts to defraud and mislead public opinion. The Southern people will see how these abolition leaders misunderstand and underrate them how flagrant a vice this secret order has become when an oath bound agitator like Senator Wilson, their mortal and unforgiving foe, dares to suppose

his wicked sophistries. Senator Wilson adds to all this duplicity, however, the contemptible and mean-spirited assumption " that the American organization in Massachusettes does not embrace the question of slavery among those for the regulation of which it was formed." Will he deny, however, that it has sent a band of abolitionists into the next Congress? Will he deny that it has elected an abolition legislature? that it has chosen an abolition governor? and that it proscribes and hunts down every man who dares to stand up for constitutional doctrines?-What matters it to the South what the profession of any party may be when its works are the works of treason-its leaders abolition leaders-and when it violates the law of God and man in its crusade upon the rights of the States and the rights of individ-

The know nothing whigs of the South, to whom we respectfully dedicate this article, should be very sachusetts.

Atkens' and McCormick's. In the Chicago Democratic Press, we find the following letter about repers, which, as it pertains to this county in part, we transfer to our columns. War of the Reapers.

R. WRIGHT'S RESPECTS TO MR. M'CORMICK. To C. H. McCormick, Esq.— Your letter in the Journal of the 2d Nov., I could not take time-to answer till now.

The intimation that I altered the letter of your agent, Mr. May, to suit my purposes, is easily refuted. Mr. May said, "I do not feel at liberty to say as much as I should under different circumstances. [Referring, I suppose, to his connection with you.] Let this suffice, that I regard it as a perfect raker inder all circumstances that I have seen it work, and the principles are correct. The printer, in my absence from the city, made a very natural mistake ending the sentence after "circumstances." The manuscript itself appears as though such was the

writers's intention. But whether intentional-which I deny-or accilental, your intimation that the meaning was thereby altered is unfair, and gives a false coloring: The additional words, "that I have seen it work," would have little force to diminish the commendation with any one who knew the "circumstances" attending its working in the Manny trial, to which Mr. May refers. The "circumstances" were very unfavorable, most of the grain cut being over fire, and very much crinkled, beat down and entangled. No one doubts the capacity of the Self-Raker to do good work under favorable "circumstances," therefore is Mr. May's commendation, as above given, just as strong as before: and please remember that this commendation comes from one of your old experienced and most reliable agents who probably understands reapers more throughly than any man in Boone county, and who well knows what he means

when he calls this "a perfect raker." The intimation, too; that in the Manny trial we abandoned lodged grain for that which stood up, does me gross injustice. If there was any shirking, it was on Manny's part, not mike. Mr. May and all others at that trial, know that the worse the condifion of the grain, the better I liked it. The trial between Mr. Manny and mayself for \$1; 500, you represent to have been a "humbug," and in your recent circular call it a "sham." Suppose, then you challenge me to a trial on like terms, with

our ordinary machines, and I pledge my honor it

shall be accepted, and if there be any "sham" about it, it shall be on your side and not mine. You represent the Self-Rakers as being a perfect failure in Boone county, and that yours was sought after to take their places. In another place you quote from your agents letter who represents my reaper as being a failure in Jefferson county Virginia. In your recent circular, too you give the letter of another agent, showing your reaper to be triumph-ant over mine in Franklin county Pennsylvania. I believe these are the only counties that you represent mine as having failed in. If their be others

Now, sir, if your agents tells the truth-if you ourself believe their representations—then prompty accept this offer: I will pay you \$25,00 on each f your Reapers that you sell at your usual price and erms, next year, in the above counties more than I sell in them, you giving me the like offer,

Please notice the advatages herein offered you ; 1st, n each of these counties, the Self-Raker is a dead vilure! while yours is regarded as "a model of perction in cutting and handling grain, 2d, mine s not only so far inferior, but is much more expenrive. 3d, I do not couple other counties with these, where it may be my luck was better, and to give me an equal and fair chance with you, but I take those and those only, in which my prospects are poorest if the facts are fairly represented (?) And again, I have had no communication with any one as to this offer, or my prospects in these counties, except that my agent at Belvidere seems to think he can sell some in Boone Co. As to Franklin Co., Pa., I did not know one of my reapers was there, and do not know a single person in the county to write to .-You can have to the 1st of March to make inquiries and accent this offer:

If the Self-Raker has failed so in Jefferson Co., Va., it probably is not generally known there. A friend, Thos. B. Washington, Esq., bought one of them which went successfully through his harvest. He has since deceased, and at the public sale of his per-sonal effects in October the Reaper was sold. It was in pieces, bespattered with dirt, the axletree broken, and several said it looked like the wreck of if it went for less than \$100 he would buy it on speculation, though he did not expect it would bring near that. Under these disadvantageous circumstances, it sold for \$155-only \$5 below my shop price last year. Rather a remarkable result for such

total failure of the Self-Raker. I pass over the remainder of your letter, as unworthy of reply, except the concluding paragraph. And let me tell you my good friend, that if am infringing your patent, it is a very fortunate thing for you. It gives a good chance to get rid of what would seem from your course, to be a troublesome rival. The best thing for you to do is to bring suit and step the building of the Self-Raker-if you can.

Hitherto, I have only acted on the defensive.—

You with a reaper well established by many year's use, and sales by thousands, have tried your best to out down this new machine, which if you tell the truth, is so worthless that it must soon pass away and be forgotten. With the little (?) aid which my farmer friends could give in so very desperate a case, have done what I could to keep from being drowned One Self-Raker was built and used in 1852, forty in 1953 three hundred in 1954 and twelve hundred are now under way for next harvest. Though not quite as great progress as others might have made; yet considering my limited means and the fierce opposition, it is doing tolerably well, and at the same rate you will want two or three years to kill it off. Notwithstanding your malignant attacks, I have

forborne to resent them. So far from injuring your reaper, I have repeatedly commended it; indeed, have never said otherwese than that it was a good machine. In the letter referred to you say, "Mr. Wright says Mr. McCormick's is a good machine, and had no other been brought into market would have answered its purpose welk. This is amusing!" You allude, too, to my crasing your name in my circulars, when your reaper is unfavorably compared with mine, as is my usual custom, and say "too modest, Mr. Wright."

Believing there is room for both of us to make and sell machines by thousands, and seeing no cause | Wm. McSherry.
to alter my course from the past, I sent shall | No. 26—School House—G. W. Moler, S. T. Strider make no attack upon vou. I say frain-yours is a good reaper, perhans as good as any of the old hand rakers. I however loneve that a good Self-Raker, such as mine has proved to be, is very far ahead of even the lest of these old-fashion back-breakers .-You profess to believe the reverse, and that the poor unfortunate farmers who have the Self-Raker, should be relieved. In your letter, too, you have in a measure constituted yourself a public guardian, to protect the farmers from deceit, and expose humbug-

gery. Then, if sincere accept this offer, and extinguish the Seif-Raker in one season: You or your agents may get a farmer who has ought one of my Reapers, to take yours in exchange for it, and I will take it where the exchange is made, and pay you on demand my highest price during the season it was bought, you giving me a Fair allowance should be made for wear, and I would suggest \$30 to \$35 to be deducted from the price for each season's use, which would suppose or-

dinary reapers good for about four years and mine for about six. This, and other details, would be important, which would not dictate; and the exact terms may be left for mutual arrangement-or any disinterested and competent person may say what they shall be and prepare a contract. Security should be given on both sides for its fulfillment. The arrangement may be to exchange machines for the future together with the past, if desired by you. Certainly no more effectual method could be proosed to get rid of a useless machine, such as mine s, if you tell the truth. Then show your sincerity your statements by accepting this challenge, or

-let the self-Raker alone. Only one objection can be urged against the fairness of this proposition. You may say the contest is unequal, the number of my machines to be exchanged for being so much less than yours. But you brag openly and repeatedly, that yours s by far the best machine, and state your per cent. failures and difficulties much below mine. Its

general and successful use, will be a safeguard to revent a farmer from making a laughing-stock of mself among his neighbors, by exchanging so super excellent a Reaper for such a poor, miserable one as Alkins' Self-Ruker! You will please let me hear from you by 1st of March, if you accept this offer.

Yours, respectfully. J. S. WRIGHT. CHICAGO, Jan. 29th, 1855.

England. A London letter writer thinks that the time has come for English harps to hang upon the willows .-John Bull is begining to waste away; his stomach has scarcely tone enough for roast beef, and there is every indication of a " deep decline, if not a galloping consumption. We suppose the author of the following is prepared to furnish the Czar or any other disinterested person, the proof necessary to establish

the above diagnostics. England possesses no great men. In fact there not a man for the occasion in parliament or in England. Many will smile at the suggestion that the greatness of England has passed, and that the time of her decadence has come. But whenever has a State seen its own decay till the hour or remedy has gone? And in all history, what has always so clearly inditated that the vigor and life of a State has passed but its bigoted attachment to forms and rules and etiquette, so that these become fetters upon its activity and independence? Absolute France has this day more real liberty than constitutional England.

A TEMPERANCE BILL.—The Temperance Bill was reported to the New York House of Representatives a day or two ago, with the following amendments: a day or two ago, with the following amendments:
It vests the power of appointing town agents to sell with the Supervisors of towns, and in cities with the County Judges. It also declares drunkenness to be a crime punishable with a fine of \$25, but if the person so fined comes forward and swears where he obtained the liquor so as to convict the person selling it, the fine is remitted. It prevents any person or company from purchasing liquer, from any other than those authorized to sell. There are several other verbal amedaments, and the title is changed to An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BERY-AN adjourned meeting of the Democrats of Clarke was field in the Court House, on Saturday Feb. 24th, was field in the Central Democratic Association 2534, to organize a Central Democratic Association Oh motion, Mr. ALFRED CASTLEMAN was called to the Chair and Geo. II. Islen appointed Sec'y.
The Committee appointed at a former meeting,
through their Chairman, Geo. W. Bradfield, reportstitution and By-Laws for the gove of the Association, which were unanimously adopted.
On motion a Committee consisting of Dr. J. J. Janney, Wm. A. Gastleman, Bennet Russell, John Pierce, Dr. P. D. Shepherd and T. P. Pendleton were appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Association. After a brief consultation the Committee reported the following list of officers:
For President, ALFRED CASTLEMAN, Esq.

P. D. Shepherd, Esq.
P. D. Shepherd, Esq.
Martin Gant, Esq.
Buckner Ashby, Esq.
Geo. H. Burwell, Esq.
Maj. Thos L. Humphrey;
Eli Littleton, Esq.
George H. Isler:
Wm. McCormick. Secretaries. Treasurer. The report of the Committee was unanimously con-

firmed.
On motion the President was directed to appoint a Committee of Vigilance for each District, to be composed of at least 10 members.
On motion Messrs. George H. Isler, Wm. Gaylord and Wm. McCornick, were appointed a Standing Committee to invite Speakers to address the Association. The Association was then addressed by Geo. W Bradfield Esq., in a most able, impressive and effec-

On motion a vote of thanks was given the Speaker

The Association adjourned to meet on Saturday next, 3d of March, 1855, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. A. CASTLEMAN, Pres't.

Beaths.

GEO. H. ISLER, Secretary.

tive manner.

On the 12th instant, at his residence in Berkeley county, after a protracted illness, Col. JAMES STUBBLEFIELD, in the 75th year of his age. Col. S. was for may years Superintendent of the National Armory at Harpers-Ferry—and a better man br more efficient officer never filled the station. His death will be regretted by numerous friends at Mar-On Wednesday the 14th instant, in the 85th year

of her age, Mrs. RACHEL CROW, of this town, mother of Mr. Wm. Crow. Mrs. C., had arrived at an age very few attain. Iu this place on the 15th inst., at the residence of her son, Mrs. ELIZABETH LLOYD, in the 66th year of her age. In this place, on the 19th inst., EDWARD HAM-TRAMICK, youngest son of John W. and Helen Rowan, aged 2 years and 5 months.

On the 2d inst. in Bolivar, JOHN ANTHONY infant son of John and Malinda Lambaugh; aged 2 On the 31st inst., Mrs. ROBBINS in the 75 year of her age. The deceased was one of those, who in this world live to prepare themselves for the world which is to come. She was a meek and lowly follower of the Man of sorrow, and she is no doubt now basking in the eternal sunshine of his presence. At Harpers-Ferry on the 9th inst., Mr. CHRIS-TIAN KREPPS in 74th year of his age.

Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.] BALTIMORE, February 23, 1855, FLOUR—Howard Street. 450 bbls. at \$850 City Mills Flour.—On Frideay 400 bbls. at 850 - 4 75 per bbl CORN MEAL RYE FLOUR GRAIN-Wheat, red -190a2 00 White wheat -RYE-Pennsylvania -Virginia - - - -- - 112a112 - 112a112 Yellow . -87235**

SCHOOL NOTICE. AN ELECTION will be held for School Commis- For 8 and 10 horses, sioners of Jefferson county, for the ensuing year, on SATURDAY the 17th of March next, at the places And for 4 and 6 horses, SATURDAY the 17th of March next, at the places and under the superintendence of the persons named in the following schedule, viz :

broken, and several salu it looked has anything anything a reaper, and did not think it would bring anything a Districts.

Commissioners.

No. 1—School House—John Keplinger, Wm Kerney and Chas. Huyitt. No. 2-J. Entler's Tavern-E. I. Lee, J. Entler and No. 3-School House-C. Harper, D. Cameron and G. Feaman. No. 4.—School House—Jacob W. Reynolds, Danl. Moler and John Hoffman. No. 5 -Union School House-I. Dust, D. Hees and John Melvin.
No. 6—School House—John E. Schley, Thos. Osbourn and M. Licklider. No. 7—School House -B. Trussell, John C. Wiltshire and T. Hite. No. 8-School House-M. Helm, A. S. Dandridge and J. Logic. No. 9-School House-Jos. Harley, Nathan Earnes and Geo. Murphy.
No. 10-School House-A. Timberlake, S. J. C. Moore and J. Marshall. No. 11-School House-Jacob Gruber, Jr.; David Fry and N. Swimley. No. 12-School House-T. W. Keyes, G. W. Turner and H. Timberlake. No. 13-School House-John Kable, Asaph Wilson and F. A. Lewis. No. 14-School House-Joshua Clip Thos. H. Derry and Levi Kephart. No. 15-School House-N. W. Manning, J. Walraven and J. H. Little.
No. 16—School House—J. G. Cockrell, B. B. Welsh and W. H. Moore. No. 17-School House-John Moler, R. Henderson No. 18-School House-Jacob Moler, Jas. H. Moore and Geo. Lvnch. No. 19-Carter's Hotel-T. A. Moore, Jos. Starry

and I. N. Carter. No. 20-School House-J. J. Lor', G. F. S. Zimnerman and T. Rawlins.
No. 21—School House—T. W. Green, T. Russell and and Geo. Crowl, No. 22-Mes. Pouse's Tavern-G. Maurey, E. Tierney and P. Chapman, No.23 -Lutheran Censol House-A. Rhuleman, F Smith and E. Spangler. No. 24 Carrell's Hotel-W. J. Stephens, I. Fouke No. 25-School House-R. Dailey, G. W. Tacy and and R. Moler No. 27-School House-W. Rusk, J. J. Vansnnt and L. Etchinson.

The present Commissioners of the Districts will cause this notice to be posted at the School House or other public place of the district; and the Commissieners of election above named will report to the Clerk of the present Board the result of the elections held by them on or before the 25th of March next, when the Board will meet. It is expected that all tuition bills will be made out to 1st of April next and with a receipt for the Sher-iff to sign, and be ready for delivery on the day o

the meeting of the Board. WELLS J. HAWKS,

The Great Distribution POSTPONED. A NNOUNCE a brief postponement of the Distribu-tion, from the 30th of January to the 23th of February, at which time it will POSITE ELY TAKE PLACE. THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIA-

The managers find it necessary to make the above change, owing to the delay in completing the build-ing of the Galleries, and the reception of Works of Art; which necessarily deferred the publication of the Illustrated Catalogue until late in December, thereby preventing the general circulation desired among the distant Secretaries and friends of the As-

To All Those who have not Subscribed The last opportunity is now presented. Any one subscribing previous to the 23th of February, are entitled to the Magazines for 1855. The payment of \$3 entitles any person to either one of the following Magazines for the year 1855.

[ARPER'S, BLACKWOOD'S, HARPER'S, GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE OF ART GODEV'S LADY'S BOOK KNICKERBOCKER. And the Quarterly Reviews re-printed in New York, LONDON QUARTERLY, and NORTH BRITISH. WESTMINSTER, Also a ticket in the Distribution. giving the hold-

ers an equal chance in drawing the \$5,000 Statue of OR VENUS, BACCHANTE, HEBE, FLORA, With Bronze STATUETTES and several hundre MAGNIFICENT OIL PAINTINGS.

MAGNIFICENT OIL PAINTINGS.

For full particulars see Illustrated Catalogues, which are sent free, on application to all parts of the country.

Address
C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. & L. A.

Knickerbocker Magazine Office,

343 Broadway, New York,

eb. 2 0, 1855—2t. Or 166 Water Sandurky, O.

63-To the Patrons of the "Spirit." -- It has w been several months since the undersigned dis-sed of the office of the "Spirit of Jefferson," in posed of the office of the "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON," in hopes it would enable him at once to settle up its business which had been accumulating for ten years.—
There have been but few, indeed, comparative, who have been generous enough to come forward and liquidate their accounts, many of which have been standing for years, and the amount but insignificant to them personally, whilst it is our all to us.

In the hopes, therefore, of a speedy settlement of our accounts, we shall send out to those of our distant subscribers with whom we have had no settlement since April 1853, a Circular for their inspection, which we hope may induce them to remit us at once the we hope may induce them to remit us at once the money they may consider due, or their note for the The accounts of subscribers and advertisers in this

and the adjoining Counties are ready for settlement, and we hope most of them will save us the trouble and expense of collection in person. This much, however may be said, that we shall expect the money at once, as no farther delay will be given.

Jan. 23, 1855.

JAMES W. BELLER. (G-Consumption is, without doubt, the most fearfully fatal of all diseases, (excepte pidemics.) 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 ANDDYNE CHERRY EXPECTOR ANT has presented by rorant in any entire to the public, as also STA-BLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, for diseases of the BLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, for diseases of the public, as also STA-BLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL, for diseases of the public of 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.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE JEFFERSON LAND AND
PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Wilds be sold at Public Sale, without reserve
on the premises, on Thursday, the 15th day of
March, that Thursday TRACT OF LAND, lately the

residence of the late Wm. Brown, dec'd.; lyitig in the County of Jefferson, immediately on the Turnpike leading from Charlestown to Smithfield, about miles from either place, adjoining the farms of John R. Flagg, Andrew Aldridge, and W. Shirley, con-

about 60 of which are in fine TIMBER, with an abundance of Locus in the fields. The land has been caltivated for the last ten years with a view of its imcalivated for the last tin years with a view of its improvement, and is now in a fine state of cultivation, and the soil of a superior quality.

The improvements consist of a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, with 8 rooms, a good Milk-house, Meat-house, Negro Quarters and poultry houses, Orchard of very choice FRUIT TREES, now just in their prime, a a well of excellent never failing warra in the yard. The Fencing has recently undergone a thorough repair. It is convenient to 7 or 8 Mills, and within a few hundred yards of Cameron's Depot, where the highest prices are generally obtained for the products of the farm.—
There is a Blacksmith's Shop, with a dwelling attached, which is one of the best stands in the county. It is in a pleasant neighborhood, with good society and is a good location for a Physician, and altogethe one of the most desirable farms in the county.

At the same time and place will be sold the Per sonal Property of the deceased, among which are 6 Work Horses & Mares; 12 head of Cattle, some fresh Cows; 48 fine Sheep, some have Lambs; 50 Hogs; 75 barrels old Corn; 80 bushels Rye; a few bushels of Clover Seed; 75 Acres of Wheat in the ground; 6 or 8 tons of Hay; a lot of Fodder; a quantity of Offall in the Mill; Irish Potatoes; a quantity of Bacon; half interest in a Threshing Machine; 1 Corn Sheller; large number Locust Posts, several hundred Rails; Wagons, Ploughs, Carts, Harrows, 1 Carriage, Gears, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Several Stoves, one new Cooking Stove, 4000 Shingles, 1000 feet seasoned Pine Plank, 4000 Brick, &c. There will be several valuable Servants for hire privately.
TERMS—For the sale of land, terms made known on day of sale. On the personal property all sums under \$10 cash—over that amount a credit of nine

nonths, with interest from date, but interest remitted if paid on or before it becomes due, except the Grain, in and out of the ground, upon which interest will be charged from day of sale,—bond with approved security to be given before any property can oc removed. Immediate possession of the land can be given. HUMPHREY KEYES. THOMAS A. BROWN.

February 27, 1855. Executors. JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP AND IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. THE subscribers would return their sincere thanks to the Farmers and the public generally, for their liberal encouragement during the past season, and hope by strict attention to business to insure a continuance in the future. From the extraordinary demand for our justly celebrated
PATENT PREMIUM TURESHER, CLEANER AND BAGGER, we have prepared for the coming season the largest assortment of Threshers and Powers in the State, in-cluding our improved Tombling Shaft Geer Horse Power and Cleaner—the only Separator the farmer

can with safety place in the hands of his servants .-It has but one small strop about the whole muchine, and we warrant it to thresh more grain and break and waste less than any other Separator now in use make hem with straps, equalled by no strap machine in the country. Also, the very best simple Thresher and Shaker with Tombling Shaft or Strop.

Our Suck consists of the following sizes, and their prices at the Shop. viz: Largest size for 8 and 10 Horses, 36 inch Cylender,

Power for same, With Strop, and with Tombling Shaft and Gears on Thresher, extra, Second size 30 inch Thresher, for 6 and 3 190a200 Horses, 190a205 Power for same, With Strop and with Tombling Shaft, extra, Third size for 4 and 6 horses, Thiesher, Power, with Strop, With Tombling Shaft, extra, We also make simple Threshers and Shall follows:

> These Machines are all completed with wrenches, &c., and ready for operation when sent away from the Shop, and we will further say to the farmer that we have calculated our Powers for this season so that the horses if desired will walk slower than to any other Machine now in use. We also make a very superior two horse WAGON to carry the Cleaner upon, which we will furnish to purchasers at a low

wheat or also making a very superior
WHEAT DRILL, WITH COMPOST ATTACH.
MENT,
which we warrant not equalled by any other Seeder now in use for the simplicity and durability of its construction. This Machine should be in the poscession of every farmer who uses Guano or any similar fertilizer, as it will save one half the Gunno sown the common way, and better insure a crop. This has been so thoroughly tested by many of our most practical farmers that it only required a trial of the most skeptical to convince them of its utility, and we respectfully invite all who want either above machines to give us a call and examine our All work sent out warranted to be made in the strongest and most durable manner. All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive immediate attention:
ZIMMERMAN & CO.
Charlestown, Feb. 27, 1355.

THE SPLENDID AND IT MIVALLE A WAI LON MESSENGER,
WILL stand for Marcs the enauing
sea can at the stable of the subscribmiles North of Charlestown, every day in the week, (Condays excepted.) As the subscriber is determined to confine him to a limited number, he se wishing to breed from this fine Horse will make it known early. TERMS.—All persons putting Marcs to Walden Messenger will be charged \$10 for the Season, and \$15 for Insurance.
WALDEN MESSENGER

is a beautiful bay, with a star in his forehead, black legs, main and tail, sixteen hands high under the standard, of fine spirit and action, is remarkable for beauty, strength of symmetry, and every desirable quality for a superior Horse.
PEDIGREE: WALDEN MESSENGER was raised by Jas. M. Kidd, of Orange county, New York. He was sired by Young Wild Air, who was sired by Wild Air, he by Decatur, Decatur by Highlander, and Highlander by Old Messenger, his dam the thorough bred Bay Betty, whose sire was the celebrated Mem

He was awarded the first premium as the best Horse of any age at the Agricultural Fair at Goshen, against twenty competitors, and received the diplema at the Fair of the American Institute, in New York, in October, 1547. He also took the silver medal at the Exhibition of the Frederick County Agricultural Society, Maryland, where there was a fine display of stock, in October, 1853. Numbers of his colts have taken premiums at different times in New York. All are fast and command high prices. His colts have taken the premium at each of the Agricultural Fairs in Baltimore since 1548, and also in Frederick County, est prices possible. This Horse was purchased by Col. Horace Capron

without regard to cost, as the best stock horse in the State of New York. He has beyond all doubt proved nimself a sure foal getter. Farmers, breeders, and all lovers of unquestionable fine stock are respectfully invited to patronize him. For the character of the horse as a sure foal getter, and for any information respecting him, the public are referred to those gentlemen who patronized him in the neighborhood of Frederick City and Petersville, Md. The season will commence and end on the 10th of June.

JAMES D. GIBSON. The season will commence on the 15th of March.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABHE BRICK DWELLING
AT HARPERS-FERRY.

ON SATURDAY, the 3d day of MARCH, 1855,
will be sold at Public Sale to the highest bidder,
before the U.S. Hotell in Harpers-Ferry, my large
THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, and the Lease of the LOT on which the same stands, on High Street in said town. It contains a Dwelling above and two Store Rooms below; being the same Dwelling in which I formerly resided and kept my store, in said town The Ground Rent of the Property is \$31, payable quarterly. Possession will be given the Lat day of April, 1855, at which time the Lease to Mr. Kirby, who now resides in the Dwalling, will expire,
Teres of Sale: —Five hundred Dollars cash—the balance in twelve months, with interest from the day ofsale. The deferred payments to be secure by bond with good security.
Sale to take place at half past 12 o'clock, noon.
ABRAHAM FLEMMING,

ISAAC FOUKE, Agent. THE undersigned has far rent Two comfortable Tenements; on the road leading from Charlestown to Shepherdstown, near Zion Church,—possession of which will be given on 1st of April, en JAMES H. MOORE.

TINNING ESTABLISHMENT THE undersigned having purchased the Stock of Hunt & Evans, is prepared to do all work appertaining to his BUSINESS, on terms as liberal as any establishment in the County. Being a young man just entering business lite, he would solicit the patronage of the citizens of the county, and will promise by attention to business, and a desire to accommodate, to give satisfaction to all who may call upon him.

ENOCH S. HARRELL.

February 20, 1855.

THE undersigned find it utterly impossible to carry on their vocation under the present mode of doing business. They are compelled to pay cash for all the stock they purchase, and they have here-tofore received but very little cash for the meats they have sold. It is impossible for them to continue their business under the present system, and they therefore inform their customers that they will require the cash in future. They desire to supply the community with the very best meats that can be secured, and at the lowest terms. To do this they must have the money so that they may purthey must have the money so that they may pur-chase for cash. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to either firm, either by note or open account are earnestly requested to call immediately, and settle.

They return their sincere thanks for the liberal
patronage they have received, and hope that they
will be able to make suitable returns for it: Jan. 30, 1855—tf. S. C. YOUNG & SON.

NEW CROP CLOVERSEED, for sale by Jan. 30. KEYES & KEARSLEY. HORSE SHORS.—A supply just received by OIL.—Fresh Etherial Oil just received by
H. L. EBY & SON. A PPLE BRANDY, just received by Dec. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

TAKE NOTICE ONE AND ALL. TAKE NOTICE ONE AND ALL.

THAT the "Basement Rooms" of Sappington's
Hotel, have been newly fitted up and renovated;
and the subscriber may be found, daily dispensing
the good thing: of this life; to all who patronize
him. Having lately visited Editimore, where he
made arrangements to be furnished daily, he is now
prepared to serve up OYSTERS in any way, by the
Can or other wise—and everything the markets afford, good to eat and drink, served in unexceptionable style. Oysters in the stell- Slaw and SourKrout. He hopes his friends will still show him the
"light of their countenance."
Feb. 13, 1355. JOHN. W GALLEHER.

PUBLIC RENTING.

HE undersigned will offer for rent, for one year, from the 1st of March next, the Warchouse and Outbuildings, belonging to the estate of the late John A. Gibson, situated at Harpers-Ferry, on the Chesepeake & Ohio Canal, to the highest bidder. The renting will take place on the 1st of March next, at Harpers-Ferry, before the front cor of Carroll's Hotel, at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms:—Bond with approved security.

J. S. DUCKWALL, PUBLIC RENTING. with approved security. J. S. DUCKWALL, Berkeley Springs, Va., Feb. 13. Executor.

A YOUNG WOMAN with one Child, a BOY, 18 months old; a BOY 10 years of age, likely and active.
They are not sold for any fault. Enquire at
Feb. 6, 1855—tf. THIS OFFICE. THE subscriber would take this method of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlestown and vicinity that he is desirous of starting a SINGING SCHOOL, and would be glad to meet all those in factorial starting and starti

vor of such a movement on Tuesday evening, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock at the brick school house, in Charles town, District No. 19. The terms will be made to Jan. 23, 1855. NELSON S. ANGELL. DR. E. L. WAGER, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Charlestown and its vi-

He may be found (when not professionally engaged,) at I. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his office imme diately opposite.

January 16, 1855. THOSE persons who have purchased Goods at the Auction of the Trustee of Isaac Rose, are requested to game and take them away and pay for them. Also NOTICE. to come and take them away and pay for them. Alse those who are indebted to Isaac Rose, prior to his ap pointment of Trustees, by either book account or note,

are requested to come forward and settle them immediately.

F. W. DREW, Jan. 9, 1855. REAPERS, REAPERS.

E beg leave to inform the Farmers of Jefferson and Loudeun, that we have the sele Agency for the sale of McCormick's REAPER. Farmers who wish to secure one of those celebrated Reapers would do well to leave their orders before the first of April.— The Reapers and Mowers of 1855 are warranted to be the best Machine of the kind in the United States. Jan. 9. 1855. ZIMMERMAN & CO.

PLASTER, PLASTER. HE subscriber is prepared to furnish the furmers with any amount of FRESH GROUND PLASTER, at \$7.75 per ton. The cash and the bags must acompany each order. E. M. AISQUITH. Charlestown, October 24, 1354.

Owing to the increased prices of Andrew der, the subscriber finds its necessary to inform the community that he is correctled to raise the price of his labor. He will do hauling at the following rates: One Two-horse load, any where within the bo rough limits
One one-horse load do., do., do., 183
One Hogshead do., do., do., 25 One Hogshead do., do., do., 154
Coal by the ton do., do., do., 37½
Cash will be expected in all cases.
The subscriber desires 40 CORDS of WOCD, for which he will exchange Blacksmithing.
Feb. 29, 1855. F. P. G. W. SPOTTS. FIRST-RATE LIMESTONE LAND

OFFER for sale a tract of LAND lying in Jefferson County, Va., containing 256 ACRES, 156 cleared and under good fencing, and the balance in TIMBER. This Land is as productive as any in the county of Jefferson, and well watered. It is within two miles of the Shenandoah river, and the A. L. H. Railroad will run within one mile of it A more particular description is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises before purchasing. The Farm will be shown and terms made known by F. A. Lewis, living near Kabletown, in Jeffersen co., or on application, postare paid, to the undersigned at Mo Alabama. L the above property is not sold privately before the 16th day of July, 1855, it will then be offered at Pub-lic Sale on that day, before the Court House in ARTHUR F. HOPKINS.

BUILDINGS FOR RENT. THE Virginia and Maryland Bridge Company of-fer for rent their TAVERN STAND, AND TWO OTHER STONE BUILDINGS near the Potomac river, in Washington county, Md. Also their WAREHOUSE, near the Bridge on the Virginia M-Immediate possession of the Warchouse can be had, and of the other property on the Istof April next.

(3) For Terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his
absence to Mr. Joseph Entler.

E. I. LEE, President,

Va. & Md. Bridge Company. THE house at present occupied by Renkin
Johnson is for rent. It is large and convenient, and pleasantly situated.

Jan. 30, 1555—if. GEO. W. BOYER. HOUSE FOR RENT. HE House and Lot formerly the residence of Mrs. Offett, is for rent. Apply to HENJ. TOMLINSON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
BY a resident of this county, a good plain Cook,
Washer and Ironer. Also, one or two YOUNG SER-VANTS. . For address apply to the EDITOR. May 2, 1854-tf TAKE NOTICE.

AVING sold out the Office of the Spirit of Jefferson, solely for the purpose of closing up its old busi ness, it is hoped every one who is in any wise indebt ed 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 heir houses in person, by sending the small pittane by mail or other safe mode-but come it MUST, by

some means.

September 19, 1854.

J. W. BELLER

DR'S. CORDELL and BLACKBURN heve enter into a Co-Partnership in the PRACTICE OF MEDI-CINE and will be ready to attend all professions calls, night and day. The undersigned takes this occasion to say that he intends in future to give his undivided attention to he practice of Medicine as above stated. Jan. 2, 1855-tf. F.P. R. S. BLACKBURN. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE Partnership heretofore existing in the BUTCHERING BUSINESS, between SAML. C. YOUNG & CO., was dissolved on the 1st of January 1955, by mutual consent. They return to the citi-zens of Charlestown and vicinity their most grateful acknowledgments, for the liberal patronage which has been extended, and hope they have in some de-gree reciprocated the kindness of their patrons, by furnishing the best Meats the market could afford, and which they have endeavored to sell at the low

SAMUEL C. YOUNG & CO. January 23, 1855. TO THE PUBLIC. HE undersigned having entered into a Co-Part nership with his father. Samuel C. Young, toconduct THE BUTCHERING BUSINESS in Charlestown, most respectfully solicits the support of the community. Having been associated for several years in the business with his father in Charlestown, he hopes its citizens will bear in testinony to the fact that he has at least endeavored to render satisfaction, and accommodate them in all matters to the best of his ability. Having now embarked somewhat upon his own hook, and desirous of making a livelihood by his own labour, he hopes e may not appeal in rain to a generous public.

The BEST MEATS me market of this or adjoining counties can furnish, will be served up regularly and sold at the lowest price "at will afford a LIVING profit, from a DEAP article of trade,

Respectfully, &c., GEO. W. YOUNG. A ULTS GARDEN SEEDS:--I have received my spring supply of Ault's celebrated ENG-LISH GARDEN SEED, warranted fresh and genuich can be had at the Market House, for casi 27. THOS. RAWLINS. GARDEN SEEDS. WE have just received a large assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

H. L. EBY & SON. GARDEN SEEDS. JUST received and for sale a lot of Allen's celebrated Winchester GARDEN SEEDS warranted fresh and genuine. JOHN D. LINE. TOBACCO.—Virginia Smoking Tobacco, a very superior article, and also Chewing ditto, for sale by JOHN L. HOOFF. PLAKE'S PATENT

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. FOR RENT. HE STONE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Henderson Bishop. Also another HOUSE AND GROUNDS. JOHN J. LOCK, Agent, GROUNDS. JOHN J. LOCK, Agent, February 20, 1855.

500 BUSHELS good DRIED PEACHES for sale or in exchange for good DRIED APPLES or other country Produce. KEYES & KEARSLEY NEW CROP N. O. SUGAR, Do do Molasses Sweet Havanna Oranges; Fresh Lemons, For sale by

KEYES & KEARSLEY. Jan. 30. FOR SALE. HAVE for sale about 20 MARS—a part with Lambs by them. Also a Yoke of OX-EN. I have also for hire a young WOMAN, who is a cook, washer and isoner. FKANCIS YATES.

January 16, 2885.

A POCKET-BOOK LOST.

HE subscriber lost, on Saturday last, 10th inst., at, or near, Duffields Depot, his Pocket-Book, which contained three Five Dollar notes, some Premissory notes, some Receipts, and other papers, which are of value to the looser, and none to the finder. Any one finding the said Pocket-Book, and returning it to me, at least the papers, will be suitably rewarded.

Charlesown, Feb 13, 1855. Charlesown, Feb 13, 1855.

HORSE COLLARS. HAVE a large supply of best make.
Feb. 6: JERE HARRIS. COFFEE.—20 Bags Prime Coffee just received which will be sold at a small advance by Feb. 13, 1855.

H. L. EBY & SON. CHEESE AND MICCARONI, for sale I

MILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE THE FLOURING MILL, known as the Blo hery Property, is for sale. It is a very desirable and very convenient properity. The Mill has two fets of wheat burrs, and one fet of Chopping and Plasering stones. The water power is the best in the County off the river, never failing, and it never freezes. During the past dry season there has been plenty of water, and the Mill has been doing its usual amount of work. It has all the advantages of the navigation of the Shenandcah river, but is not subject to any of the freshets. The Mill is situated in one of the finest agricultural portions of federson County. It is capable of grinding thirty thousand bushels of wheat, which amount can be purchased within two miles of the site.

bushels of wheat, which amount can be purchased within two miles of the site.

There is attached to the Mill TWELVE ACRES AND A HALF of first quality of Lime Stone Land, being almost entirely bottom, on which is erected a commodious and comfortable dwelling, stable, meat house, and all other necessary out buildings;

In fact the property is one of the most desirable and profitable in the Vailey of Virginia.

Terms made to suit the puchaser. Any communi-Terms made to suff-the puchaser. Any communication addressed to me at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., will receive prompt attention. Persons desirous of viewing the premises will please call or the undersigned. Feb. 6, 1855—tf. JACOB B. RITTER.

HE subscriber, determined to establish a reputation for the HALLTOWN MILLS.

HE subscriber, determined to establish a reputation for the HALLTOWN MILLS for making good Flour for family use, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he will here after keep constantly on hand a very superior article, made of selected Wheat expressly for that purpose, and will be pleased to either exchange it for Wheat on the usual terms of five bushels of Wheat for one barrel of Flour, or for cash at a fair price.

G-For sale also at the store of Messrs Keyes & Kearsley, Charlestown, Kearsley, Charlestown, Feb. 6, 1855—3m

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale, the FARM on which I re side, containing 140 ACRES, of which about 25 acres are in Timber. This land lies immediately on the are in Timber. This land his immediately on the Turnpike Road, leading from Shepherdstown to Smithfield, and within half a mile of Kerneysville and the Depot on the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad and is equal in fertility to any land in the heighber, head, 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 off the form. Also, A YOUNG ORCHARD of choice fruit. The terms will be made known upon application to The terms will be made known upon application to the subscriber in person, or by letter addressed to him at Kerneysville, Jefferson county, Virginia. MICHAEL BLUE.

CEDAR LAWN FOR SALE. WILL be sold at private sale, the Farm known by the name of Cedar Lawn, formerly the residence of John T. A: Washington, dec'd., lying in Jefferson county, va.; about three miles S. W. of Charlestown, on the road leading from Berryville to Lectown, and the story of the Harners. Ferry and Smith about one mile South of the Harpers-Ferry and Smith field turnpike, adjoining the farms of John R. Flagg, George Isler, Mrs. H. L. Alexander, Thos. B. Wasti ington, Dr. Scollay and others, containing about 2.5 ACRES, about 35 of which are in fine timber. The improvements collisist of a handson e three story Baick Dwilling, forty feet square, with a two story Wing 40 feet by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn-house, Wilk-40 feet by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn-house, Milkhouse, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orthard of choice Apples, and a young Peach Orchard recently planted. The Lawn and premises generally archigly improved by Shrubbery and a large variety of hands some 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 Bulto, 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 in ley. Persons who contemplate purchasing, can be in formed as to the terms of sale by consulting me in person, or by letter addressed to me at Charlestowr, Jeffcorsn county, Va.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

For himself and in behalf of the other deviser. Dec'r 13, 1853—if A VALUABLE TAVERY STAND

AND STORE-HOUSE FOR RENT, AND STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE. Being desirous of changing my bus Being desirous of changing my business, I shall lease, for a term of years, A VALUABLE TAVERN AND STORE, at CASTLEMAN'S Stenandoah 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 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. 6G-Applications can be made to me in person or by letter at my residence, at Castleman's Ferry, Clarks

August 8, 1854. S. D. CASTLEMAN. JEFFERSON FARM FOR SA E. THE undersigned offers for sale his FARM on which he resides, in Jefferson county, Va., situated on the east side of the Shenandoah river, 3 miles south east of Charlestown. The tract centains 350 ACRES,

chiefly of lime-stone and red or iron ore soil, of which mineral large deposites are supposed to exist. About 110 acres are under cultivation, 30 of which is Wheat and the residue well set in Grass, principally Timothy and Clover, to which it is admirably adapted.—The remaining part of the tract is clothed with a valuable growth of able growth of TIMBER,

Locus and Chesnut predominating, intersperced with other varieties, such as Oaks, Hickory, Red Pine, Ash, &c. This Farm produces Wheat, the different Grasses and Indian Corn equal to the best land in the county, and possesses remarkable advantages for either cropping or grazing, being either from a half mile to 2; miles off from foos Merchant Mills, two of which are river mills and a Merchant Mills, two of which are river mills and a water communication, enabling the proprietor to deliver from 500 to 1000 bushels a day; italso as a GRAZ ING FARM has the advantage of an almost unlimited range back of the place, and between it and the Blue Ridge Mountain, distant about a mile, &c.

The improvements consist of a ERICK DWELLING and all necessary OUT BUILDINGS, it such as STABLING, ICE HOUSE, &c., situated at the surface of the building—Shanondale Springs and Furnace within 3 miles and South Bend Forge 1 mile, also two Saw Mills from a half to 11 miles of the premises are some of the advantages.—

miles of the premises are some of the advantages. — The Alexandria, Loudoun & Hamshire Railroad has been located within a mile of this farm and will great-As the undersigned has a favorable opportunity to invest, he will sell a great bargain in the above pro-

perty. Application to the subscriber on the premises or by letter through the Charlestown or Harperse Ferry Post Office will be promptly attended to.

NATHANIEL W. MANNING. Dec. 19, 1853. TEFFERSON FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will dispose of, at private rele,
this FARM, well known as the "WHITE
HOUSE" PROPERTY, lying hear Summit
Point, containing about 120 ACELS. This property was long occupied as a house of entertainment for drovers and travellers, and has acvantages 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-t1M

BERKELEY LAND FOR SALE
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Henry St. Geo
Tucker, dec'd., and his wife, to me of record in
Berkeley and Jefferson Counties—and with consent of
the heirs of said decedent—I will offer for sale that LARGE TRACT OF LAND, CONTAINING NEARLY 950 ACRES. lying partly in the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, in two farms, the one known as

STONE HOUSE FARM, and the other as THE CREEK OR BOLEY FARM. DAY OF SALE-MONDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1855, (County Court) day. Place of sale-Martinsburg, before the Court House door. THE STONE HOUSE FARM contains, by recent survey, 432 Acres, 2 Roods and 20 Poles. It consists of excellent LIMESTONE LAND chiefly—is well TIMBERED—and has a fine stream of Water run-ning through it. Is is admirably adapted to raising Wheat. It has good Improvements upon it. THE CREEK FARM

contains, as by recent survey

516! ACRES

It has a large quantity of TIMBER LAND—
is principally good SLATE LAND, with a considerable amount of valuable low ground lying upon the Opequon, which is the Western boundary of the farm. It has a fine, bold stream running through it and countring into the Opequon. it and emptying into the Opequon.

These tracts of land lie convenient to several flourling mills, three or four miles from Martinsburg—a mile or two from depots on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—and six or seven miles from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, five miles of which is upon a good The TITLE to the whole land is perfectly good, as all disposed to purchase can readily be satisfid about, by reference to the gentleman mentioned below. The undivided half of each tract is conveyed to me,

The undivided half of each tract is conveyed to me, and I will only sell so much.

Terms of Sale.—One-fourth upon the 1st of April, 1855, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from that day—the interest payable when the bonds are payable.

Conveyance on the 1st of April, 1855—the purchaser executing bonds and doed of trust to secure as forced payments. ferred payments.
Refer to D. H. CONRAD, Esq., Martinsburg, Va., or J. R. Tucken, Esq., Winchester, Va.

13. R. Tucken, Esq., Winchester, Va.

14. Possession given April 1st, 1855, with leave to tenants to cut and secure the growing crop of small grain.

15. H. H. MARSHALL, Trustee. January 9, 1855—te.

for As the owner of the other half of the two tracts referred to above, I will at the same time and place, and upon the same terms, sell my interest in the same and will give a deed of warranty for the same.

Having been in possession of the land in question for mear z 50 years, as my own maiden land, and being unmoundered, there can be no question about my title. I refer to the same gentlemen above named.

The heirs consent to the above sale.

Jan. 9. 1855.

Jan. 9. 1855.

Jan. 9. 1855.

FOR SALE.

WILL sell at Private Sale my HOUSE and LOT adjoining the property of L. Botts, Esq. Also a LOT containing 1 of an ACRE, with a good STONE FOUNDATION, 32 by 17 feet, built thereon. Ferms, Case, or a Credit of nine months with Sand and apper ted security.

RENIAMIN COOK

careful Drivers always ready for the accommodation of visitors. GEO. W. SAPPINGTON, July 9, 1850. RAWLINS' HOTEL, Corner of Queen and Burk streets, MARTINSBURG, VA. THE andersigned, having engaged in the Mercantile Business, are now opening, at Doran's old stand, THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform I the community and travelling public that he has taken the Hotel formerly known as the "Berkeley 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 A large and commodious STABLE is attached to the premises. The luxuries of the TABLE will be is not large profits, but large sales. They are deter-mined to conduct their business on the most liberal principles, and to use every effort to merit the public 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 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 for the accommodation of travellers without any addi tional expense. as will enable them to supply the market with every article they deal in at the very lowest prices. They JOS. C. RAWLINS, March 2, 1852-1y feel confident an examination of the variety, quality and prices of their goods will convince the public that BERRYVILLE HOTEL. THE subscriber having leased the above well known Hotel, in Berryville, Clarke county, begs leave money may be saved by purchasing at their house.

They will give particular attention to the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS, for which they have made ample room, by an enlargement of the premises, and tamilies may rely with confidence

line of their extensive stock:

Cloths; Bombazines, French and English Calicoes;

bons, Parasols and Umbrellas; Coating Linens, Jeans and Tweeds;

and House furnishing materials;

Harpers-Ferry, May 2, 1854-tf

ernment, will sell his-

November 21, 1854.

ing in part of 4-4 Cotton Osnaburgs;

7-S do do; 4-4 Brown Cotton;

Heavy Twill Osnaburgs; Nankeen do;

Penitensiary Plaid;

GOODS AT COST.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT COST.

Harpers-Ferry, November 21, 1854-tf

CALL AND SEE ME.

Treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners.

ADIES' DRESS GOODS .-- We still have a

Le beautiful assortment of DRESS GOODS, such as Merinoes, Cashmeres, Mouslins, Raw Silks, &c.

which we are determined to sell off very cheap.

Jan. 23. CRAMER & HAWKS.

A LIGHT WAGON, suitable for either one or two horses. It is new and made of the best material, and finished in the most complete manner.

Jan. 30, 1835—16. THOS. W. DAVIS.

OMESTIC GOODS .-- We have just received

a very large supply of Domestic Goods, consist

Cherokee do; for sale by CRAMER & HAWKS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been selected by the creditors of the estate of Burnad Pursell, dec'd., to settle

up his business. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Those hav-

VERY superior COW and CALF for sale by Jan. 1. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES & SYRUP just received and for sale by Bec. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

SALAD OIL, fresh, just received and for sale by Dec. 5, 1864.

H. L. EBY & SON.

just received and for sale by Nov. 28, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON.

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

SARDINES.-A fresh supply of SARDINES,

75 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES, for sale KEYES & KEARSLEY.

CRADLE BLANKETS, for sale by CRAMER & HAWKS.

A SHTON'S SALT, for dairy use, just received H. L. EBY & SON.

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

CANDLES.--Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, just received by Eeb 13. EBY & SON,

A SCHOOL TEACHER, in District No. 19. ,
Apply to DAVID HOWELL, One.

HE 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.

Obtoor 10, 1854

Apply to DAVII

THE undersigned is now receiving

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.

which will be served up to my customers, or sold

J. F. BLESSING.

R. H. BROWN.

CODFISH, CHEESE, & MACCARONI,

nticated for payment.

855. VOLNEY PURSELL.

FOR SALE.

WALSH & BRO.

JOHN G. WILSON.

to inform the travelling public that he is now ready to receive guests. He is also prepared to accommo-date Boarders, either by the day, week, monthor year. upon being supplied by them with articles in this line, of fresh and superior quality. They purchased their Groceries, mostly in large quantities and al-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 tomake this his permanent residence, They keep a very heavy stock on hand, and can, and will, sell them at prices unusual in this market. he will spare no pains in endeavoring to render those who give him their custom, both comfortable and hap-The following enumeration will give a general outpy. He flatters himself, from his long acquired, that he with business, and the manners of the world, that he with business, and the manners of the world, that he He flatters himself, from his long acquaintance Plain, Changeable and Figured Dress Silks; Plain and Figured Mouslin de Laines; can please the most fastidious. His charges will be as moderate, as the expenses of any good public house in this section of country will justify. He, therefore, invites all to extend to him a share of their custom. Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Canton 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, Cashmere and Mous-Berryville, April 5, 1853. WM. N. THOMPSON. UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

To Travellers.

BALTIMORE.

GILBERT'S HOTEL,

R3-Boarders taken by the week, month or year.
BARNET G4LBERT.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL,

The luxuries of the TABLE of this establishment.

Several large Parlors and airy Chambers have been

JAMES W. COE.

Proprietor.

Baltimore, June 27, 1854 .- tf

August 8, 1854.

M. M. WELSH,

Superintendent.

Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the traveiling public that this Hotel is now renovated Hoisery, Kid, Thread, Cotton, Silk and Silk and improved for a better and enlarged accommoda-tion for travellers during summer. With the late im-Nett Gloves;
Cambric, Jaconets, Laces and Edgings;
Plain, Barred and Figured Swiss Goods;
Needle-worked Goods, Trimmings, Bonnet Rib. provements 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 Cassimere, Cassinets, Linen Drills; Cravats, Suspenders, Boots and Shoes of every 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 description for Men, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Bilk, Fur, Straw, Chip, Kossuth and Slouch here to view our bold romantic mountain sc may rest assured they will be well cared for during A large stock of Hardware, including Cutlery their stay, A call is most respectfully solicited, to enable the travelling public to judge for themselves. M. CARRELL. Rifle and Blasting Powder; Queensware, and Woodware; Window Glass,

Harpers-Ferry, July 11, 1854. Putty, Oil and Paints; A lot of fine Tobacco and Segars; Bacon, Salt, Fish, Lard, Potatoes, Flour and 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 por-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. ter, to see that passengers are well cared for and bag-gage properly attended to. M. CARRELL. Harpers-Ferry, July 11, 1854.

HE undersigned having made arrangements to sell his Store-House and Dwelling to the U.S. Gov-NOTICE. Those wishing to get CHEAP GOODS, FOR CASH, will please give 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.

N 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 prac-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, 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,

Administrator of Wm. C. Worthington.

13-Persons having Books belonging to his Library,
will please return them immediately. November 28, 1854. PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partner-ship 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 Janus y, 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. TURNPIKE NOTICE. HE public are hereby notified that the annual subscriptions for the use of the Berryville & Charles-town 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

RATES OF TOLL To be charged persons who come on and leave the Turn pike at the Kabletown and Summit Point Forks:

For every—

Horse to a Wagon 4 cents. If wheels are more than Single Horse Cart 6¼ "
Double "do 8"

To be charged persons who come on and leave the Turn pike at the round trip.

For the round trip.

If wheels are more than four inches wide half these rates.

Double "do 8 "
Do Carriage 15 "
Single horse do 10 " ing claims against the estate will present them pro-berly authenticated for payment. Round trip. 20 Sheep or Horse. 6; " When the number is

By order of the Board: JOHN D. RICHARDSON; November 21, 1854-tf [F.P.] Treasurer BOOKS! BOOKS!!

JUST received, Braddock's Expedition, published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania;

McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, 2 vols.;

Puth Hall.

Ruth Hall: hen's Book of the Farm, by Skinner; Stephen's Book of the Farm, by Skinner;
Towatt on the Horse, by do.;
Mason's Farrier and Steed Book, by do.;
Gems of English Poetry;
Romance of American Landscape;
Read's Poems; History of all Nations, 2 vols.;
Frost's Pictorial United States;
Leaflets of Memory; Rollin's History, 4 vols.;
Salt water Bubbles, by Hawser Martingale;
Poets and Poetry of Europe, by Longfellow;
Floral Keepsake; Whitney's Metallic Wealth
of United States;
Parables by Krummacher;
Jerusalem and its vicinities, by Odenheimer;
Mother of the Bible; for sale by

Mother of the Bible; for sale by L. M. SMITH. FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

N Store, a large and general assortment of FANCY GOODS, OF ALL KINDS, suitable as PRESENTS for the Holydays. Dec. 19, 1854. L. M. SMITH. HOPS, HOPS.—Fresh No. 1 Hops, just received. Dec. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON. ORANGES, LEMONS, and Fresh RAISINS, for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY.
November 21, 1854. NEW CROP N. O. Molasses, new crop Sugar, White Beans, Dried Peaches, Black Eyed Peas, and Hominy, for sale by H. L. EBY & SON.

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

H. L. EBY & SON.

November 28, 1854. A PPLE BRANDY, just received by B. L. EBY & SON

City Admertisements. SAUERBERG & NICOLASSEN, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS, SARDINES, &c. NO. 301 BALTIMORE STREET, September 28, 1852.

BALTIMORE MD. We respectfully solicit the custom of country Mel-chants. A well selected stock of HAVANA, GER-MAN and DOMESTIC CIGARS. French WINES, and BRANDIES may be constantly found with us., which we offer to the public.

SAUERBERG & NICOLASSEN, October 10, 1854-1y

HENRY A. WEBB. JOHN MOOREHEAD 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 & Millors Drug Store Next Door to Davis & Miller's Drug Store, ctober 24, 1854-1y. BALTIMORE. October 24, 1854—1y.

G. W. LANE & CO.,
October 10, 1854—1y Proprietors.

G-All Passengers and Baggage to and from the
Baltimore and Ohio Depot, and the Eastern and
Western Shore Boats, will be carried without charge. J. B. HEIM.

J. NICODEMUS.

GEO. P. THOMAS.

HEIM, NICODEMUS & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and

Domestic Liquors, of every description.

No. 383 Baltimore street, between Paca and Entaw sts.

Baltimore, April 12, 1853—tf

DAPER WAREHOUSE. PAPER WAREHOUSE,
NO. 5 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BÂLTIMORE.

JAMES S. ROBINSON has in store, for sale at
Manafactory Prices, PRINTING, WRITING AND
WRAPPING PAPER, PRINTERS' CARDS, BOX,
BONNET AND STRAW BOARDS, and will pure for cash, RAGS, CANVAS, ROPE, WASTE

chase for cash, RAGS, PAPER, &c., &c. [October 10, 1854-6m WM. FAIRCHILD. JOSEPH HOPKINS. 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.

OF ONE PRICE ONLY. October 10, 1854-1y FALL STYLES J. L. McPHAIL & BROTHER, Fashionable Hatters, 132 Baltimore street, invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment of FASHIONA-BLE HATS AND CAPS, for gentlemen, youth and children, before purchasing. We feel confident in children, before purchasing. We feel being able to please the most fastidious. Baltimore, October 10, 1854—1y

WM. KNABE. HENRY GAEHLE. ED. 1
FIRST PREMIUM
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE PIANO-FORTES, KNABE, GAEHLE & CO., Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 9 EUTAW STREET.

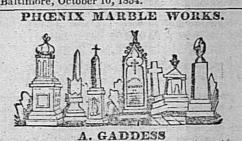
(Opposite the Eutaw House,)
would respectfully invite public attention (and particularly those in want of a superior PIANO-FORTE
at moderate price) to the extensive assortment constantly on hand at their Ware-Rooms. Our establishment is now the most extensive South, numbering over One Hundred Workmen, with a well-select ed 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 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 CARHART & NEEDHAM'S PATENT MELO-DEONS constantly on hand, (an article we can recommend.) TUNING attended to. Baltimore, October 10, 1854-1y

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 exqui-TAYLOR'S FALL HATS iste finish and air of high ton will distinguish it as THE HAT OF THE SEASON.

Baltimore, October 10, 1854. PHŒNIX MARBLE WORKS.



Corner Sharp and German Streets, September 20, 1853—ly Baltimore, Mi BALTIMORE, MD. MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA MARBLE WORKS. MCDERMOTT & SON,
FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND,
Would inform their Virginia customers and the

blic 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 crolls, &c., can be seen at the Shop of Mr. HEN-DERSON BISHOP, near the Academy, Charlestown Jefferson county, Virginia, who is our authorized

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended INovember 14, 1854-19 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 adjoinng counties, that he has resumed his former bu 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 Warchouse is now fitted up, and he is fully prepared to furnish any description of COOKING, PARLOR, and CHAMBER STOVES, of the most approved styles, and at as reasonable prices as they can 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 prompt ly 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 [August 15, 1854. patronage.

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, 25, 1854. ALEXANDRIA, VA. July 25, 1854. GEO. J. BICHARDSON. 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 WM. S. ANDERSON,

MARBLE STONE CUTTER, PETURNS his thanks to the citizens of Jefferson and Radjoining counties for the liberal patronage ex-tended to him in his line of business, respectfully gives notice that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line—such as MONUMENTS, TOMB-SLABS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, &c., at the

shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms; and his work shall compare with any other in the country. All Stones delivered at my own risk and All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address WM. S. ANDERSON,
Frederick city, Md., J. W. McGINNIS, Agent, or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Publishers of Music and Dealers in all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSICAL MER-

CHANDIZE. The greatest variety of American and Foreign Publications of Music constantly kept on hand, to which we are early 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 Eolian attachment; ME-LODIANS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS, BANJOS, TAMBORINES; BRASS AND REED INSTRUMENTS of every description. Strings of the best quality for all Instruments.

83-Orders from the country punctually attended to. 83-Pianos and all other kind of Instruments repair-(13-Music published to order. (13-Music published to order. (13-Liberal Discount made to the trade, Seminaies, Schools and the profession. August 22, 1854—tf.

ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., their FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which is very large, and has been selected with great care, par cularly 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.

[Alexandria, October 10, 1854. 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. OIL.—Fresh Etherial O just received by H. L. EBY & SON.

Miscellaneons. CHARLES B. HARDING, WILL Practice in the Inferior and Superior Courts
of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun. Office, No.
I, Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.
Sentember 28, 1850

Miscellaneans.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

" Halltown...... 1371

sengers, and the Conductors—a reduction of twenty five cents on the through-fare and twelve and

J. GEO. HEIST, P. Agent. Winchester, Feb. 6, 1855.

of saving the

(post-paid,)

Nations.

August 15, 1854-1y.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 152 Spruce st., Philadelphia.

EXCELSIOR.

pure and impurities. This machine throws thestraw

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

-perhaps he did; but it is very easy to win the race, as the boy said when he ran by himself. But my

few days notice. Those wishing to purchase the Patent to manufacture the Machines, will address me at

The undersigned would take this method to inform

their friends, and the purchasing community generally, that they have established a CANDLE MAN-

UFACTORY, AT HARPERS FERRY, and have now a large quantity of the best quality of MOULD CANDLES (6s and 8s) ready for sale, and would so-

licit orders from those in want of the same.

They purchase the materials for CASH; have the

most experienced workmen employed in manufac-

turing; 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 advan-tage to call on them, before purchasing elsewhere.

G-Orders are solicited, and will be filled at the

shortest notice and lowest rates.

D. SEIGLE & CO.

EMERSONS HAIR RESTORATIVE, 2 sizes,

SADDLERY.

with the latest novelties of each st cessive season

CONFECTIONARIES, of the choicest varieties,

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

FILBERTS, COCOA, CREAM

AND GROUND NUTS, &c.

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, CITRONS, CURRANTS.

ully received and

COFFEES,

Noevmber 1 4,1854-tf

TEAS,

Charlestown, November 14, 1854.

FRESH FALL GROCERIES.

MOLASSES, CANDLES,

To which they invite the attention of purchasers. Charlestown, October 17, 1854.

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 mest any kind of house-work. For terms of sale inquire at the office of the "Spirit."

LIQUORS, SALT, &c.,

FINE CANDY TOYS, JELLY CAKES, BON BONS, GUM, CORDIAL, LEMON,

Harpers-Ferry, October 31, 1854. 65-WANTED—for which the market price will be said in Cash, or No. 1 Mould Candles—10,000 lbs. of

VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WHAPENE, BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS,

MACASSOR OIL

L. M. SMITH.

POMMADE DE REINE,

For sale by

POMMADE M. FLEURS,

CANDLES!!

Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.
June 27, 1854—1y* ÉLISHA S. SNYDER.

CANDLES!

FOR THE HAIR.

GENUINE BEAR'S OIL,

BEARS GREASE.

November 14, 1854.

F. BLESSING.

BEEF MARROW, TUBEROSE,

Charlestown, October 24, 1854.

ROSE HAIR OIL,

" Cameron's.....

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

REMOVAL. LAWSON BOTTS; ATTORNEY AT LAW, COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE in his House, formerly the property of the late Mrs. Farmy 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,

WHL 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 I. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his flice one door East of it.

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.

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

FALL ARRIVAL
OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS.
The subscriber has just returned from New 加 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

Goods purchased elsewhere, will be manufac-J. R. A. REDMAN. Charlestown, October 17, 1854-tf [F. P.] JAMES E. JOHNSON, BOOT AND SHOE (Two doors east of the Valley Bank,) . MANUFACTURER, Has just received his Fall and Winter BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing every style and size, selected with great care expressly for this market. The pub-lic are invited to examine his stock, as he is fully sa-

vouths' Clothes.

tisfied 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.

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

They are prepared to furnish all kinds of Castings, 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. WE have just received a large lot of Table and Pocket CUTLERY, and FILES of our own importa-

tion, the orders for which were sent out before the advance in prices, of which circumstance buyerscan have the advantage. ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & CO. Alexandria, October 10, 1854. FRUIT TREES.

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

re accommodating. October 25, 1853. TO THE FARMERS. HAVE had fixed up at the DEPOT a pair of FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, for weighing Cattle, Hogs, and Stock of all kind, &c., and have also made pens for loading stock on the cars. Farmers or traders can have there stock not only loaded on the cars here but can weigh them before leaving September 12, 1854. E. M. AISQUITH.

NOTICE. REIGHT accounts must be paid promptly, or all articles will be held until the freights are paid with out respect to persons. E. M. AISQUITH. Charlestown Depot, April 25, 1854.

TIMOTHY EED .- Another supply of prim E. M. AISQUITH. 1 at the Depot. September 19, 1854. A CARD. IN consequence of the advance in Servants' hire L breadstuffs and other produce, it becomes actual

v necessary that we the undersigned should increas the charges heretofore made at our Hotels in Charles-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 heretofor G. W. SAPPINGTON, December 27, 1853.

BELL HANGING. AM prepared to furnish and hang BELLS of all kinds, and in the latest and most approved manner. Respectable reference given, if required. Or-ders left at Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, will be promptly executed. P. Charlestown, September 13, 1853. P. E. NOLAND.

NOTICE.

HE 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 Har-pers-Ferry. GEORGE MAUZY. pers-Ferry. GEORGE October 24, 1 54 6m. F. P.

BLACKSMITH SHOP. THE subscriber having permanently located him-self at the BLACKSMITH SHOP at Duffield's

Depot, is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, at prices as moderate as any other shop in the county. He will at all times be prepared with Iron of all kinds for repairing or making Plough and other Irons used by the Farmers.

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

GEORGE PENSE. Duffield's Depot, April 12, 1853. TO THE PUBLIC.

HE undersigned having bought the Blacksmith Shop formerly owned by G. S. Gardner, will carry on the BLACKSMITHING in all its branches. Particular attention will be given to all work entrusted to him. He hopes by strict attention to business to share a portion of public patronage. EDWARD HUNT. September 5, 1854.

GROCERIES. or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent,
January 11, 1853.

Harpers-Ferry, Va.

MUSICAL DEPOT,
South Side Penn. Avenue, between 10th

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.

CUCUMBER PICKLES.—Just received sev-ral barrels of Cucumber Pickles, of very superior quality, which I will retail by the dozen or hun-dred.

J. F. BLESSING. 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—# E. M. AISQUITH.

SPRING DOMESTICS.
BALE Twilled Osnaburg Cotton, for Pants;
do Plain do do for Shirts;
do do 4-4 Heavy do 15 Pieces Pennsylvania Plaid do
Blue Twilled Osnaburgs;
Blue, White and unbleached Knitting Cotton;
Large assortment of best make Bleached Cottons;
just received and for sale at low prices and on accom-JERE HARRIS.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE BY

January 23, 1855. THE Notes given at the sale of the subscriber will become due on the 25th of this month, and prompt TEA AND COFFEE.

HAVE just received some very fine Tea, also old Gev., Java Coffee.

JERE HARRIS. payment is expected. As I am in want of money, all those indebted will please come forward and pay their Notes.

EDWIN C. ENGLE.

December 19, 1854. HOLLAND GIN.--Very sup, for Medidal purposes, Also some of that same kind of good old Burbourn Whiskey and Brandy.

Jan. 16.

JERE HARRIS. FAMILY HAMS, SUGAR CURED, for H. L.EBY & SON.

CRAMER & HAWKS

NEATSFOOT OIL.—I have received a barrel of Neatsfoot Oil. les, Strap Iron, from ? to 2 Inches. [Nov. 28. T. RAWLINS. WE have just returned from market with an increased assortment to our usually full stock of Dry DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. SALT.—Ground Alum and Fine Salt, just received by
H. L. EBY & SON.
December 5, 1854 GROCERIES a general assortment now ar-driving H. L. EBY & SON. SHAD ROES, for sale by Dec. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON. MACKEREL.—Whole, Half and Quarter bbls.

Mackerel just receieved by
H. L. EBY & SON. POTATOES, Mercer Potatoes, just received and for sale by H. L. EBY & SON DRIED APPLES.—20 bushels of dried Apples JOHN L. HOOFF.

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

December 5, 1864 HORSE SHOES,—A supply just received by

Office of Winchester & Potomac Rail- ? Office of Winchester & Potolina Lange Road Company.

On and after MONDAY the 22d inst., the 3 o'clock A. M. Passenger Train will be discontinued and the Passenger Train will start from Winchester at 8 o'clock and 30 minutes A. M.—returning will leave Harpers-Ferry at 11 oclock and 30 minutes, or immediately after the arrival of the cars from Baltimediately after the arrival of the cars from Ba

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.

13. W. BELLER.

13. 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. TENTH GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF THE

Art-Union Society. 500,000 GIFTS VALUED AT \$300,000. ONE DOLLAR.

ONE DOLLAR.

The members of the Art Union Society, on the occasion of this the tenth Distribution of the WORK OF ART,

Accumulated by the Society during the past year, would respectfully call the attention of its patrons to the fact that, being about to remove to the buildings in course of erection for the Society in the city of Wash ington, they will add the REAL ESTATE and other Landed Property belonging to the Society, to the DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR.

At the last meeting of the Society, it was determined to reduce the CERTIFICATE OF SHARE FOR THIS GRAND ENTERPRISE TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking thereby that it will be the means of " Wades 112 1 12 " Stephenson's 162 1 " Winchester 200 G-To save trouble and inconvenience, both to Pashalf cents on the way-fare is made to Passengers
WHO TAKE TICKETS. EACH, thinking thereby that it will be the means of a more general diffusion of the works of Artistes throughout the country, and will enable the Society to extend their labors for the advancement of the ARTS AND SCIENCES

THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS
OF Every one his own Physician. ARTS AND SCIENCES
In this country. The Cirtificates of Share will be
ONE DOLLAR,
Accompanying which each purchaser will receive
free of charge, by return mail, a beautiful Line and
Stipple Engraving, entitled
THE ENCAMPMENT AT VALLEY FORGE,
Representing an Eventful Period in the History of
Our Country.

AC-It will be seen, by refering to the list, that
there are many Valuable Pieces of Properly, many
Costly Paintings, Superb Statuary, Beautiful Engravings, Costly Jewelry, Magnificient Shawls, and
other Beautiful Gifts such as Clocks, Watches, Illuminated Works, &c., to the number of Five Hun THE Boyleth Edition, with one hundred engrav-ings slowing 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.

M. D.

(G) Let no father beashamed to present a copy of the Asculapius 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 Asculapius; let no one suffering from hacknied cough, pain in the side, restless nights, nervous feeling and the wheather in the side, restless nights, nervous minated Works, &c., to the number of Five Hundred Thousand—worth \$300,000. 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 As the Society expects to remove to the New Hall at Washington by the middle of June, the distribution will take place on the FIRST/OF JULY, 1855.

The same rules and regulations that have hereto-fore guided the Society's distributions will be adher-ed to in this, and on no account will there be any postponement from the day named. All letters and communications, (post paid) for cirtificate, or on business, are to be addressed to the of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death. very jaws of death.

(13-Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE centsenclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book by
mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address SOUTHERN OFFICE IN BALTIMORE.

Directed to the Secretary, who will answer by return mail. Single subscribers remitting Ten Dollars will World's Fair, New York, United States of America— Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all receive one years subscription to any of the MAGA-ZINES that they may name in their letter, to be for-warded free of charge for the time of subscription,

THE association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations awards to ELISHA S. SNYDER, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., the highest pre-mium 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, Presi-dent of the Association; Hon. Henry Wager, Westerr N. Y., Chairman; Watson Newbold, Esq., Columbus 10.000 N. J.; Col. John W. Proctor, Danvers, Mass.; Major shawls are the most beautiful work of art Philip R. Freas, Germantown, Penn.; Hon. Henry S. Babbit, Brooklyn, L. I., acting Secretary in Class

9, Jury C.

My Patent Premium Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain Machine, is for sale, which received the first premium at the 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 yeild 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 different styles and patterns.
50 Bondere, Toilet and Dressing Cases for La-dies, some finished in Pearl patterns— Louis XIV..... ging Grain by one simple operation. The greatest labor saving Machine in the world for separating all 1 large Clock, a very beautiful work of art, made by Lipordi at Cologne, find and in a style of beauty and art unsurpassed..... 1,000 Gold Thimbles, all different patterns, 200 copies of the lives of great paintsrs super-bly bound, with an ingraving of each artist 50,000 Illuminated Albums, different styles 2,000 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 Ma-chine receiving the first premium at the Crystal Pal-splendidly bound, with tinted engravings. 100 copies of Boydell's Illustrations of Shakespear. To the admirers of the Great Poet,

ace, New York, is false, and not true. It is also stated that Mr. Zimmerman received a number of premiums at and other fairs. That I know nothing about PAINTINGS.

Venus sending forthCupia and Hyman-Titian
Beggar Boy—Murillo
Tobit and the 10,000 honorable friends, this was not the case at the World's Fair, New York. Mr. Zimmerman had a number of Tobit and the Angel-Slavator Rosa 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 Night Viow-Claudio Madonna-Corregio you may judge where he was.

These are facts that cannot be denied. The undersigned would inform the public that his Farmers' La-A Head-Vandyke -Landscape—Poussin . . signed would inform the public that his Farmers' La-bor Saving Machine for Theshing, Separating, Clean ing, 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 A Piece-Guiotto -Battle Piece-Wouverman - -Landscape-Claude-

There are others by the same Artistes, all original besides some Splendid Pictures by Allston, Sully, Reynolds, Neagle, Daughty, Cole, Chapman, David Vernet, Stuart, Herbert, Tack, Bennington, Read, Bartlett, Schloss, Huntington, Johanoh, Schmidt, Rembrandt, Schaub, Perkins, Lewis, Ellis, Hamilt, ton and others fully described in the catalogue, which will be forwarded on application by letter, post paid.

to the Secretary, who will answer by return mail. TERMS FOR CLUBS: Clubs of 10, - - - 1 Extra Certificate.
Clubs of 20, - - - 3 " "
Clubs of 50, - - - 8 " " The money in all cases to accompany the application for Certificates. LADIES FORMING CLUBS Will be entitled to the same terms as above, with the extra inducement of the Present of a Magnificent Set of BOUDOIR FURNITURE, With Rich Colored India Hangings, fine India Lace Curtains and every-thing of the most Splended Description to the Ladies'

Club who will send the largest remittance for Certificates. FPOSTMASTERS are authorized to act as Agents and the Poastmaster remitting the largest amount or shares will receive a Handsome GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, valued at Two Hundred Dollars. The money must accompany the applica-tion (by letter, post paid, in all cases' and the Cerificate, with the Engraving, will be forwarded free of charge by return mail.

Correspondents are requested to write their address with the County, Town, Post Cilice and State, plainly in order to avoid mistakes. All letters answered by Catalogues of all the Gifts, with value and explana-

tion, can be obtained on application to the Secretary, to whom all letters for Certificates, &c., must be ad-

A. U. S. ROOMS, 238, Montgomery st., Balt., Md. MAYNARD LEWIS, FRANCIS INCE. Directors. FERNANDO LIVINGSTON, T. W. BAUER, Treasurer. January 9, 1855-5m.

\$150,000. DASHALL & CO'S. NATIONAL GIFT ENTERPRIZE. Consummation certain! Seventy thousand Tickets already sold!

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. QUILTS.—Having received a pretty good stock of MARSAILLES QUILTS, being large, mea suring 12-4 by 11-4, these goods can be bought al most without a profit; also, Crib Quilts for sale by August 1, 1854.

JOHN D. LINE. Only 80,000 to be Disposed of! DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS TO COME OFF WITHOUT FAIL, MARCH 10, 1855. OR sooner, if the tickets are all sold.—DASHALL & CO. beg to assure their friends that under no circumstances will the distribution be postponed be-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

yond the above-mentioned date, and they hope, by energy and theco-operation of their patrons, to bring the enterprise to a conclusion at an earlier period, in which case due notice will be given.
Office 436 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE 436 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

150,000 Presents to be given to the purchasers of the large and elegant engraving of the "Inauguration of George Washington, President of the United States," from the celebrated painting of David Paul Laurens. Price of engraving (\$1) One Dollar, which includes a gift ticket, entitling the holder to a chance in the following list of magnificent gifts.

The value of the presents, as appraised by a Committee chosen for the purpose, is \$146,000 as followed. mittee chosen for the purpose, is \$146,000, as follows: A splendid farm on the Hudson River, com-

pletely stocked, houses, &c.....\$20,000 Stone Front Dwelling and Loton Fifith Avenue, N. Y.
A magnificent gold Tea Service, property of the late G. Van Denton.... SOFT AND PAPER SHELLED ALMONDS, ALSO— TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, of every kind and from all parts of Europe, manufactured of wood, glass, china, india rubber, & ... 65-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 no-tice in this or any of the adjoining counties. Orders 100 Gold Guard Chains..... A Splendid Buggy.

6 Phæton.

A Horse, Harness, and Buggy, splendid af-1,000 Has just received a full and general assortment of

fair.
An elegant Dog, St. Bernard...
Splendid fast-sailing Yacht, "Spirit of the Wave.".

The fast and trim pleasure Yacht, "Evening Bird.".

A loan for 25 years. (All without interest.)

ings, making in all 150,000 gifts, which will be dis-tributed by a Committee appointed by the Sharehold-ers, and forwarded free of charge by the Public's obedient servants. - DASHALL & CO., 486 Broadway, N. Y. Orders for Engravings and Tickets in this gree

Orders for Engravings and Tickets in this great
enterprise are daily arriving from all parts of the
United States and Canada, which warrant us in promising a very early day for the distribution. Applications should be made immediately, as only a certain number of Tickets can be sold. Letters, with
the money enclosed, to be pre-paid, and the Engraving and Ticket will be forwarded free.

DASHALL & CO.,

436 Broadway, New York Dec. 19, 1854.—4m. 486 Broadway, New York.

I CASHMERES AND MOUSLINES.
WILL offer for sale my remaining stock of
CASHMERES & MOUSLINES at Cost. Thave some new desirable styles. Also a few long SHAWLS on same terms. JERE HARRIS. Feb. 6. GLOVES.—Thread, Miss and Cashmere Glo

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES. The most Elegant and Useful Volume of the Year. SEARS' GREAT WORK ON RUSSIA.

SEARS' GREAT WORK ON RUSSIA.

UST published, an Illustrated Description, of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE. Being a Physical and Potical History of its Governments and provinces, Prouctions, Resources, Imperial Government, Commerce, Literature, Educational Means, Religion, Popple, Manners, Customs, Antiquities, etc., etc., rom the latest and most authentic sources. Embellished with about 200 Engravings, and Means of European a from the latest and most authentic sources. Embellished with about 200 Engravings, and Maps of European and Asiatic Russia. The whole complete in one large octavo volume of about 700 pages, elegant ly and substantially bound.

RETAIL PRICE, \$3.

RETAIL PRICE, \$3.

This work has been several years in preparation; and will, it is believed, meet in the fullest acceptation of the word, the want so universally felt for reliable information on the history and internal resources of a country occupying so large a portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, and holding so formidable a position at the present time to the rest of Europe and Asia; but of which far less is known than of any other European nation. European nation.

II.

(C)-Also, a deeply interesting volume, entitled "THE REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF CELE-BRATED PERSONS,"
embracing the Romantic Incidents and Adventuros in the Lives of Sovereigns, Statesmen, Generals, Princes, Warriors, Travellers, Adventurers, Voyagers, &c., eminent in the History of Europe and America, including Sketches of over fifty celebrated heroic characters. Beautifully illustrated with numerous engravings. One vol. 400 pages, royal 12mo. cloth, gilt. PRICE, \$1.25.
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 compensations for their labor.

for their labor.

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

And 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.

December 26, 1854 December 26, 1854

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION.

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION, would reted 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 PURPOSE APPLICATE OF THE ACC. 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 of IFTS, of the ACTUAL COST of \$150,000. 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 Catallorue.

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 informa-

On the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a Committee of the purcha-sers to be distributed, due notice of which will be LIST OF GIFTS: 100 Marble Bustsof Washington at \$100 \$10,000 do do Clay...... 109... 10,000 do do Webster.... 100... 10,000 50 elegant Oil Paintings, in splen-100 elegant Oil Paintings, 2x3 ft... 500 steel plate Engravings, bril-

do Calheun 100.... 10,000 did gilt frames, size 3x4 ft. each 109 5,000 50.... 5,000 liantly colored in oil, rich gilt frames, 24x30 in. each..... 10.... 5,000 10,000 elegant steel plate Engrav-ings, 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... 1 first-class Dwelling, in 31st st., in New York city, each 25x100

000 sq. ft. in the suburbs of New York city, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson Riverand Long Island Sound, at 500 50,000 20 perpetual loans of cash, without interest, or security, of \$250 each do do do 100 each. . . . 5,000 do do do 50 each . . . 5,000 do do do 20 each.... 5,000 do do do 5 each.... 10,000 ,000 do do do 5 each..... 10,000 Reference in regard to the Real Estate, F. J. Viss-HER & Co., Real Estate Brokers, New York. Or-

ders, (post paid,) with money enclosed, to be addressed,

J. W. HOLBROOKE,

Secretary, 505 Broadway, New York.

The Engravings in the catalog a are now ready for delivery.

[October 3, 1854—6m \$20] PERHAM'S THIRD CIFT ENTERPRISE.

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 lace, for the purpose of instructing said Committee in regard to the manner of disposing of the Gift Pro-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 opinon, to call a MASS MEETING OF THE SHARE-HOLDERS, at some place to be hereafter named, on the 17th day of January, 1855, for the purpose designated by the resolution. ROBERT BEATTY, Ja.,

J. LATHROP, B. S. ADAMS, 13-100,000 Tickets Only at \$1 Each will be sold. Each Ticket will admit FOUR PERSONS, all at

e, 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 premister. 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 fol-lowing inducements for persons to get up Clubs. ig 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 ex-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.

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

OG-My Fourth Enterprise will be advertised assoon as the third one is closed. The Tickets are already printed. TO PRINTERS

AND PUBLISHERS.

The undersigned have opened a TYPE FOUNDRY in the City of Baltimore, for the manufacture of JOB AND FANCY TYPES, and PRINTERS' MATE

RIALS generally, Newspaper Heads, Cuts, Brass Rule, Plain and Fancy Dashes of various patterns, Leads, Slugs, Single and Double Brass Galleys, Job Sticks, Brass Rule Cutters of an improved pattern, 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 Foundres in the country for several years) will enablous to give satisfaction in all cases.

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

Punctuality may be relied on in every case.

Place of business, No. 9 Holliday street, near Baltimore street.

JNO. RYAN & BRO.

Baltimore, Nov. 7, 1854—6m

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

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 accom-

pany 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]

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

OF Families and others will be served by the Camor smaller quantity. [Nov. 14, 1854—tf]

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

GROCERIES.—In addition to our large stock of Groceries, we are receiving additional supplied to which we invite our customers and others to examine.

4,000

1,000