Wittent Medirine. BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, DR. JOHNSTON, SEE the most speedy and effectual remedy world for all

The world for all Secret Diseases:
Generality Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kiddleys and Bladder, Loss of Organic Powers, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Threat, Nose or Skin; and all those Peculiar Disorders arising from a Certain Beeret Habit of Youth, which if not cured, produces Constitutional Debility, renders Marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind.

Young Men:

Married Persons or those contemplating marriage, seing aware of physical weakness, or any other im-idiment, should immediately consult Dr. Johnston. OFFICE No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK St., seven ort from Baltimore street, East side, up the steps. Of Be particular in observing the name and num-er, or you will mistake the place. Be not entired from

one to two days.

The many thousands cured at this Institution, and the very extensive practice of Dr. Johnston (ex: ading all others) is a sufficient guarantee that he is the early proper Physician to be consulted.

Dr. Johnston;

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

onishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with a ringing in the cars and head when asleep, great servousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and ashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended somewas with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A Certain Disease.

When the misguided and impudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it was often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, ban alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal sains in the head and limbs; dimness of sight, deafheas, nodes on the shin bones and trms, joy on with heas, nodes on the shin bones and trms, blotches on the head, face, and extremities, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till at last the pulate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful diseast becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings by sending them to "that boarne from whence at traveller returns." To such therefore, Dr. JOHN-STON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend the most safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness or ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, rain the constitution, and either senting ponon, mercury, rain the constitution, and either send he unfortunate sufferer to an autimely grave, or makes

Dr. J. addresses all those who have lajured themselves private and improper indulgences, that secret and solitary liabit, which ruin both body and maid, unfitting them for either business or society These are some of the sad and melancholy effects prodased by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimuess of Sight, Loss of Muscalar Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dis pessia, Nervous Irritability, Perangement of the Diges live Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Con-

MENTALLY .- The fearing effects on the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, will forebodings, aversion to society self district, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for

By this great and important remedy, weakness of he organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had jost all hope, have been immediately relieved.— All impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling and Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, 11ching, Weakness, or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, are speedily cured. -

Young Men

Who have injured themselves by a Certain Practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evilcompanions, or atschool—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and hody, should apply immediately.

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

Such persons before contemplating

Marriage,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness.

necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness.
indeed, without this, the journey through life becomes
a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to
the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair,
and filled with the inclancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.—

Weakness of the Organs
immediately cured, and full vigor restored:

To Strangers.

The many thousands of the most desperate and hopeless cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Br. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons netices of which have appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

The who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously coulded in his honor as a Gentleman, and confidently religiously skill as a Physician.

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

LL LETTERS MUST BE POST-PAID-REMEDIES sent to any part of the country.

OFFICE—No. 7, South Frederick St., East side e Observe name on door.5 .bl—8 27, 1.—F.5

FIRE, LILE & MARINE INSURANCE.

LYNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE

LASURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

Blaves employed in ordinary occupations, will be a nsured on reasonable terms.

The Company will also take marine ricks from and any of the Northern or Southern Ports, at lavoraerates.

JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL, President. DON T. C. PETERS; Vice President. AMVE M. CORES;

GEORGE W. YANGEY,

WILLIAM T. ANDERSON,

JOHN O. TAYLOR,

MARTIN HOLLINS, Treasurer. CREED T. WILLS, Secretary.

THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FIRE

WARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Will istile Policies on all kinds of Property, Merchildise He at fair and equitable rates.

Eapital \$150,000, with power to increase the same to \$200,000.

The attention of the citizens of Virginia is especially invited to this Company as a Home Institution, based upon aimple capital, and sting affected by the best felerences; and conducted on the strictest principles.

HOME OFFICE—WINCHESTER, VA.

JOS. S. CARSON, President.
C. S. FUNK, Secretary.
O. F. BRESEE, Actuary. DIRECTORS. James H. Burgess, Lloyd Logan, John Kerr,

B. W. HERBERT, Agent for Jefferson county August 2, 1853-1y [F. P.]

Testimonials.

We, the undersigned, beil's solicited to give our opinion as to the character and standing of the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia, have no heatation in saying that we have the Uniost conficence in the ability and integrity of the President and Directors of that Company.

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

J. H. Sherrard, Cash. Farmer's Bank of Va.

Hoth J. M. Masen, U. S. Senator.

J. A. Tidball, Prest of Bank of Valley of Va. Testimonials.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

corporated 1810.-Charter Perpetual.

pital \$150,000, with power of increasing

it to \$250,000.

UBLIC Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, Machinery, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, Housei Furniture; Vessels on the stocks of while in port,
will be libured of rates as low as the risk will

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

The absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to J. Basws, Eq., who will attend to them promptly.

Brows, Eq., who will attend to them promptly.

Brows, Eq., who will attend to them promptly.

Brows, Eq., who will attend to them promptly.

Brown at a distance address through the mail.

N. B. On all Church Buildings and Clergymen's examal property the Agent will present his commissions in reducing the amount of premiums on the risks

VOL. XI.

Miscellaueens.

TENTH GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF THE

Art-Union Society:

Directed to the Secretary, who will answer by return mail. Single subscribers remitting Ten Dollars will

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,

shawls are the most beautiful work of art

pieces each—allantique patterns, in a beau-tiful Pearl Jewel Box

each, all different styles, and of Persian

curious works of art; one the size of a half

dies, some finished in Pearl patterns-

1,000 Gold Thimbles, all different patterns,

bly bound, with an ingraving of each artist 50,000 illumintedas Albums, different styles

spear. To the admirers of the Great Poet, this work will be an acquisitiok.

PAINTINGS.

Venus sending forth Cupia and Hyman-Titian Beggar Boy-Murillo
Tobit and the Angel-Slavator Rosa

Landscape—Claude 500
There are others by the same Artistes, all original

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, Hamilton and others fully described in the catalogue, which, will be forwarded on application by letter, post paid, of the Sccretary, who will answer by return mail.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Clubs of 10, 1 Extra Certificate.
Clubs of 20, 3 "
Clubs of 30, 8 "
The money in all cases to accompany the applica-

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 Certi

OF-POSTMASTERS 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 Cer-tificate, with the Engraving, will be forwarded free of charge by return mail.

Correspondents are requested to write their address with the County, Town, Post Office and State, plainly in order to avoid mistakes. All letters answered by

FRANCIS INCE, FERNANDO LIVINGSTON, Directors. T. W. BAUER, Treasurer.

Domestic Goods.--We have just received a very large supply of Domestic Goods, consisting in part of ...
4-4 Cotton Osnaburgs;
7-8 do do;
4-4 Record Cotton

CASHMERES AND MOUSLINES.

CASHMERES & MOUSLINES at Cost. I have some new desirable styles. Also a few long SHAWLS on same terms.

NEW CROP N. O. SUGAR;
Do do Molasses;
Sweet Havanna Oranges;
Fresh Lemons, For safe by
An. 26. KBT S. & KBENSLAY.

ADIES' DRESS GOODS .-- We still have a

beautiful assortment of DRESS GOODS, such as, Merinoes, Cashineres, Mouslins, Raw Silks, &c. which we are determined to sell off very chean. Jan 23. CRAMER & HAWKS.

A ULTS GARDEN SEEDS,...I have received and my spring supply of Ault's celebrated ENG-LISH GARDEN, SEED, warranted fresh and genu-

inc, which can be had at the Market House, for cash.
Feb. 27.
THOS. RAWLINS.

HORSE COLLARS, Hind Bridles, Trace Chains, Mould Boards, Plough Lines, for sale by March 5, CRAMER & HAWKS.

FRESH BURNT LIME just received.

March 13. H. L. EBY & SON.

20 PARRELS prime N. O. Melasses for sale

HORSE COLLIARS:

HAVE a large supply of best make.
Feb. 6.
JERE HARRIS.

TAR .-- A lot of Tar just received. March 13. H. L EBY & SON

ORANGES, Lemons, Figs and Rasins for sale March 13. H. L. EBY & SON.

BACON HAMS and Lard for sale by March 13. H. L. EBY & SON.

BEEF TONGUES and Dried Beef just received March 13. H. L. EBY & SON.

WHITE BEANS, Binck Eyed Peas, and Hom iny for sale by H. L EBY & SON:

M AGKEREL, in barrels and kits, for sale by Bec. 5, 1864. H. L. EBY & gON. CHEESE AND MACCABONL, for sale by

cRAMER & HAWKS.

MAYNARD LEWIS,

January 9, 1855-5m.

4-4 Brown Cotton;

same terms.

Heavy Twill Osnaburgs; Nankcen p. do; Peni.ensiary Plaid;

Night View-Claudio -

Battle Piece-Wouverman -

Madonna-Corregio A Head-Titian

A Head-Vandyke -

A Piece-Guiotto -

1,000

10 sets Pearl Jewelry, consisting

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1855.

Misrellonenns.

LD '76. J. P. BRADY, 12.

No. 13 LIGHT STREET.

Has fitted up, in superior style, a RESTAURANT at the above locality, and furnished it with all the "et ceteraa" of a first class establishment Good WiNES, good LiQ UORS, first rate CIGARS, the best EATABLES the markets afford, with the most competent and cleanly COOKS to prepare them for the table, ogether with civil and attentive WAITERS, may at all times be found at Old "66!

Baltimore, June 27, 1854.—tf 500,000 GIFTS VALUED AT \$500,000.
CERTIFICATES FOR THIS YEAR
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 Washingtof, they will gid the REAL ESTATE and other Landed Prederly 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 RACH, 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 labour for the advancement of the Society.

RATIONAL STREET AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNSPitor, as their FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which is very large, and has been selected with great care, particularly with a view to supplying the wants of the country with a view to supplying the wants of the country with a view to supplying the wants of the country with a view to supply the trade at prices that will compare favorably with those of the Northern markets.

[Alexandria, October 10, 1854.

RACH, thinking thereby that it will be the means of a more general diffusion of the works of Artisters throughout the country, and will enable the Society to extend their labors for the advancement of the 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.

10-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 Hundred Thousand—worth \$300,000.

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 heretofore guided the Society's distributions will be adhered 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

SOUTHERN OFFICE IN BALTIMORE;
Directed to the Secretary, who will answer by return mail. Single subscribers remitting Ten Dollars will CHARLES B. HARDING, Wall Practice in the Inferior and Superior Courts
of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun. Office, No.
1, Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.

September 28, 1852. REMOVAL. LAWSON BOTTS ATTORNEY AT LAW. COMMISSIONER IN CHANCERY AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE in his House, formerly the property of the late Mrs. Fanny M. Willis, one door north of the office of Wm. C. Worthington, Esq. Entrance from same street. [July 18, 1864.—tf

OFFERS his professional services to the Citizens of Chalestown and its vicinity.

He will be found at I. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his office one door East of it. May 9, 1854.

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 Rost. Worthington, Esq.

Entrance (except on Court days) at the east door.
July 11, 1854—tf

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST:

THE undersigned tenders his thanks to the Citizens of Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, for their liberal patronage, during the time he has been with them. And having permanently located himself in West Bolivar, would respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of that place, and the surrounding Community. ing Community.
Those desiring teeth extracted—artificial teeth in serted—either on pivots or gold plates, can have it done in the most modern and scientific manner. J. S. AULABAUGH. Sept. 20, 1853.

MARTINSBURG ACADEMY;

Vivit et Viget.

C. E. VON FAHNESTOCK, Paincipal.

THE friends of this Institution are most politely inrmed that its duties will be resumed on Monday the 4th of September. Terms will be made known upon application to the Principal or to Col. P. C. PENDLETON, President of Board of Trustees: July 4, 1854-tf FALL ARRIVAL

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

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

For the benefit of the Ladies I have brought on PATTERNS of all sizes and styles for children and youths' Clothes.
Goods purchased elsewhere, will be manufac sured as usual. J. R. A. REDMAN.

Charlestown, October 17, 1854-tf [F. P.] JAMES E. JOHNSON, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER; MANUFACTURER,

(Two doors east of the Valley Bank,)

Has just received his Fall and Winter BOOTS AND
SHOES, embracing every style and size, selected
with great care expressly for this market. The public are invited to examine his stock, as he is fully satisfied it will compare favorably with that of any other establishment. Custom work made to order, on short notice, in the most fashionable style and durable manner.

October 10, 1854-tf THE undersigned have leased the well known IRON FOUNDRY. in the County of Jefferson, Virginia, lately occupied and worked by Hugh Gillegee. The facilities of the Lessees of procuring the best stock, and at all tir 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 tirnish 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 importation, 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, at large number of Apple, Pear, Peach, Appricot, Plum, and Almord Trees, of the very finest variety. As the public are aware, Mr. Lucus has been at great paths to procure the very choicest kinds from the best nurseries in the cataiogues 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-United States; and I have been allowed the privilege to bud and propagate from his trees, which, added to my own selections, gives me all the best varieties.—
My Peach Trees, especially, are very fine. My terms are accommodating.

JAMES STRONICK. A. U. S. ROOMS, 238, Montgomery at., Balt., Md. October 25, 1853.

BLESSING'S OYSTER
MAIN STREET MAIN STREET, CHARLESTOWN. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just fitted up his OYSTER SALOON, in handsome style, where he will be pleased to see all those who may wish any thing in this line. I HAVE had fixed up at the DEPOT a pair of FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, for weighing SUPPERS, &c., served up to private parties, on short notice, when desired.
FRESH DYSTERS received daily, which will be

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 to the cast here but can weigh them before leaving. September 12, 1854.

E. M. AISQUITH. REAPERS, REAPERS.

We beg leave to inform the Farmers of Jefferson and Loudoun, that we have the sole Agency for the sale of McCorlinick'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. I AM prepared to furnish and hang BELLS of all kinds, and in the latest and most approved manner. Respectable reference given, if required. Orders left at Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, will be BELL HANGING. P. E. NOLAND. P. Charlestown, September 13, 1853.

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 Harpers-Ferry.

GEORGE MAUZY.

October 24, 1 54 6m. F.P. BLACKSMITH SHOP, of all kinds for repairing or making Plough and other Irons used by the Farmers.

I solicit a call from those in want, feeling assured that all who give me a call will not go away dissatisfied. Duffield's Depot, April 12, 1853.

THE PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC.

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

September 5, 1854.

CANDLES!!

CANDLES!!

CANDLES!!!

CANDLES!!!

CANDLES!!!

CANDLES!!!

CANDLES!!!

CANDLES!!! rally, that they have established a CANDLE MAN-UFACTORY, AT HARPERS FERRY, and have now a large quantity of the best quality of MOVLD 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 locall on them, before purchasing elsewhere. At Orders are solicited, and will be filled at the shortest notice and lowest rates. O-Orders are solicited, and hortest notice and lowest rates.

D. SEIGLE & CO. Harpers-Ferry, October 31, 1854.

13-WANTED—for which the market price will be mid in Cash, or No. 1 Monld Candles—10,000 lbs. of Callow.

D. S. & CO.

OYSTERS.
OYSTERS are now being received DAILY at the RESTAURANT IN THE BASEMENT OF CARTER'S HOTEL. (r)-Families and others will be served by the Can smaller quantity. [Nov.-14, 1854—tf HOLLAND GIN. Very sup, for Medical purposes. Also some of that same kind of good old Burbours Whiskey and Brandy. Poetry.

The Faded Star. BY MOLLY RATE A star from my heart; has faded; The one that was brightest of all But ever in mem'ry's chamber, i Its image will hang on the wall. It faced not like the flower,

Not like the the stars at morn, For those shall appear in glory,
Each in the Lord's good time,
But the star from my heart that has faded, Oh! never again will it shine.

Like the arrow sped awift from the bow,
Like the aweet flowers crush'd in your path
Like the tree shiver'd there on the plain. By one glance from the Lord in his wrath;

So swiftly that star of Hope faded,
So swiftly that star of Hope faded,
So swiftly it passed from my sight,
Never to shipe again, never
To gladden my heart with its light;
But even in mem'ry's chamber,
Its image will hang on the well,
And often I'll gaze on that picture,
The star that was highlest of all The star that was brighest of all. Long ago, in the month of roses,

It smiled as it shown on my heart, And seemed in its gladness to whisper, "Your star will hever depart,"

A twelvemouth has passed, and the roses
Were blooming again by the door,
But that star from my heart that has faded, Will shine again there never more But ever in mem'ry's chamber.

Its image will hang on the wall, For though faded it still in the dearest, That star that was brightest of all.

Miscellaneous.

Speech of Mr. Zachariah Spicer On the question, "Which enjoys the great est of happiness, the bachelor or the married man !"

Mr. President and Gentlemen-I rise to advocate the cause of the married man. And why should I not? I claim to know something about the institution, I do. Will any gentleman pretend to say that I do not? Let him accompany me home. Let me comfort him with my wife and seventeen children, and de-

High as the Rocky Mountains tower above the Mississippi Valley, does the character of the married man tower above that of the bachelor? What was Adam before he got acbachelor? What was Adam before he got acquainted with Eve ? What but a poor helpless, insignificant creature! No more to be compared with his afterself, than a mill-dam to the great roaring cataract of Niagara. (Ap-

Gentlemen, there was a time, "I blush to say it, when I too was a batchelor; and a more miserable treature you would hardly expect to find. Every day I toiled bard, and at night I came home to my comfortless garretno fire, no nothing. Everything was in a clutter in the words of the poet,

" Confusion was monarch of all I surveyed." Here lay a pair of pants, there a pair of boots, there a play bill and here a pile of old clothes. What a wonder that I took refuge at the gaming table and bar room. I found it would never do, gen lemen, and in a licky midment I vowed to reform. Scarcely had the promise passed my lips, when a knock was heard at my door, and in came Susan Simpkinks after my unwashed clothes.

"Mr. Spicer," says she, "I've washed for you six months, and I havn't seen the first red cent in the way of payment. Now I'd like to know that you are going to do about it?"

"I felt in my pocket book. There was nothing it, and I knew it well enough.

"Miss Simpkins," said I, "it's no use denying it. I havn't got the pewier. I wish for

your sake I had." our sake 1 had. "There," said she promptly, "I don't wash another rag for you." "Stop," said I, "Susan, I will do what can for you. Silver or gold have I none; but

if my heart and han I will do, they are at your "Are you in earnest?" says she, looking a

little suspicious.

"Never more so," says I, "Then," says she, "as there seems to be no prospect of getting my pay any other way, I guess I'll take up the offer. Enough said. We were married in a week; and what's more, we havn't repented it. No more attics for me, gentlemen. I live in a good house, and have somebody to mend my clothes. When I was a poor miserable bach-

lor, gentlemen, I used to be as thin as a weasel. Now I am as plump as a porker. In conclusion, gentlemen, if you want to be a poor ragged fellow, without a coat on your back, or a shoe to your foot: if you want to grow old before your time, and as comfortable, generally, as a "hedge-bog rolled up the wrong way," I advise you to remain a bael elor; but if you want to live decently and respectably; get married. I've got ten daughters, gentlemen, [over powering applaitse,] and Mr. Spicer set down amid long continued plaudits. The general proposal with which

[From the Washington Union.] Shall "Free America" Become more Crael and Unjust than "Despotic Eng-land.

he concluded gained him five sons in law.

Mr. EDITOR: This may be considered at the first view an impertinent interrogatory; and we would all answer, with indignaton, No! Surely every one who knows the history of the country—whose heart has been made to melt at its perusal, and in whose eye the tear has gathered in contemplating the long and doubtful struggle of the appressed against the oppressor—will feel no inclination to see established here a system of injustice and wrong, which that cruel government has long abandoned as reproachcrnel government has long abandoned as reproactful even to the British throne! England, in the civil
wars that followed the Reformation, and particularly
after the assertion of Henry VIII to the extraordinary claim of the "Divine right of Kings" to rule
mankind, conceived and fostered a peculiar hostility
to the Catholic religion, whose especial advocate
Henry hinself, claimed to be, and doubtless would
henry hinself, claimed to be, and doubtless would THE subscriber having permanently located himself at the BLACKSMITH SHOP at Duffield's Depot, is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, at prices as moderate as any other shop in the county. He will at all times be prepared with Iron upon that lamentable period in the history of mankind, when all the bonds of society were severed, and men were arrayed against each other, to glut revenge, more insatiable than the rage of the wild beasts of the desert! I have no wish to gratify, by narrating the sad tale of depravity and delusion, that inspired, men to lift their hands against the throat of their fellows in the sacred name of religion and of God!

But I would turn away from this gloomy "panorama" of terror and of brood, where I behold nothing but sectarianism struggling for hower and for dominion; where I see Catholic arrayed against Protestant and Protestant against Catholic; where I behold Protestant and Catholic united against Protestant hold Protestant and Catholic united against Protestant and Protestant armed with revenge against both!
Still, its well to dwell upon this picture for instruction and for advice. This awful frowning monument, as it stands towering in history, is, like a beacon-light, warning the world that its approach is danger, that its contract is death. The fathers, of the republic, advised and admonished in establishing true, liberty for the first time in the world, and in giving that great CHART by which it could alone be pro that great CHART by which it could alone be pro-tected and preserved to posterity, avoid the whirlpool the "Mailstrom" of sectariarism, into whose vortex societies, and nations had been drawn and over-whelmed. They marked the curses and the distan-ces to be observed by the future mariner upon the sea of human freedom, and on either side, in their wisdom safety was not, but danger and destruction

How little did they think, while laboring to secur to those who should come after them the inestima ble boon of liberty, that other times and other me ble boon of liberty, that other times and other men could ever assert and advocate an overthrow of that temple whose foundation was laid in revolution, and whose arches were cemented in blood! But those times and those men have come; not with peace, nor love nor liberty, but with an insidious poison, fatai to every sentiment of public weat. Religion is to be made a "test of merit or capacity, and the secular amr is invoked to establish proscription, to legalize amr is invoked to establish proscription, to legalize in justice and oppression. England, in the days ofher power and her cruelty, established this system, and retained it long. But even blind, bigoted, oppressive Eng-

abolish it. She learned that there was a cancer in her heart, a vulture at her vitals, that one day would prove her destruction; and for self-preservation, she applied an antidote, and broke the chain that bound unwilling death to her institutions. She gave the Catholics liberty. She passed the "emancipation act," and 1793 was an eventful epoch in her history, which united long-divided subjects in the friendly relations of fellow-citizens.

Inon, that great question, which gave, pages and

Upon that great question which gave peace and security to England, and equal liberty to the Catholics, Pitt, Burke, and Gratten took a leading part. These men were the advocates of freedom to the colonies in the days of their trials against the commo onies in the days of their trials against the common oppressor. They were all Protestants, and could not be suspected of an advocacy, is consistent with the best interests of the Protestant religion. Grattan was a member of the Pressylerian church in Ireland. He was an Irishman he knew Catholics, and it was his pride to defend them and plead for their rights; and the last great act of his public life was for them. When the "emancipation bill" was before Parliament in 1793 he spoke as follows:

"The objection to Catholic freedom under the British constitution proceeds to state, 'that sixteen thousand trish Catholics fought against Great Brittain in the American war!"

"Tis true your fellow subjects have emigrated

"Tis true your fellow subjects have emigrated from poverty and oppression in their own country, and sometimes have met war, and if you wish never

to meet them in arms in other countries, your meth-od should be to give them a better condition at home!" "I have considered your situation and your arguments: a situation of extraordinary peril; arguments of extraordinary weakness, of monopoly, of panic, of regulate, of anything but religion—arguments which, like the fabric they would sustain, cannot stand the proof of any trial; nor the principles of morality, nor those of religion nor those of policy, nor those of constitution; neither the touch of time nor the revolutions of mankind! Their tendents in the relationship the resident and the standard in the relationship. time nor the revolutions of mankind! Their tendency is to make freedom a monopoly, their tendency is to make God amonopoly! I have heard of monopolies of salt, monopolies of rice, monopolies of corn, but here is a monopoly of the Almighty! And yet the men who urge these arguments are men of talents! Compare, compound, abstract; but in this instance, the sting of their madness, so strangely perplexed, in the intellectual function, one should think God had smitten the intellect of the country, as well as her fortunes with some distinguished im-

as well as her fortunes, with some distinguished im-"I have read of a republic where the whole busiiness of life was neglected to give place to mathematical investigation. I can suppose a more extra-ordinary state, where the law excluded from serving the public three-fourths of the people, unless they would give a theological opinion touching the abstract point of divinity, and verify that opinion on cath. I have heard of Athena that cruel republic, excluding so many of her own onlidren from the rights of citizenship; but she had only the wisdom of Socrates and the light of Plato; she had not like you, Revelation to instruct her; besides she had not the press

satisfied in 1782 with the free exercise of your religion." "What are your public tracts your repeated addresess to the King, the Speaker's annual speech to the Throne?—what are they, while the penal code remains, but so many dangerous and inflammatory publications felicitating the Protestants on the bles ing of the constitution from whence three-fourths of the people are excluded?" "You are struggling with difficulties, you imagine. You are mistaken; you are struggling with impossibilities. To enchain the mind, to ease in the volatile, essential soul, nor tower, nor dungeon, much less Parliament, can be retentive of those fires kindled by yourselves in the breasts of your fellow-subjects! I would have you at this time distrust that religious vanity which tells you that these men are unfit for freedom. They have answered that vanity in a strain of oratory pe-culiar to the oppressed! It is the error of sects to value themselves more upon their differences than beir religion; and in these differences, in which they forget the principles of their religion, they imagine they have discovered the mystery of salvation, and to this supposed discovery they have offered human sacrifices. What human sacrifices have we offered? The dearest—the liberties of our fellow-subjects!— Distrust agalh that fallacious policy which tells you your power, is advanced by their bondage; it is not your power but your punishment; it is liberty without energy—you know it. It presents you with a monopoly, and the monopoly of others not your own. It presents you with the image of a monster in a state where the heart gives no circulation, and the limbs receive no life. A nomial representative and a nominal people. Call notthis your misfortune; yourit is your execution. Never could a law of Nature suffer one set of men to take away the liberties o another, and that of a numerous part of their people without a diminution of their own strength and free dom. But in making laws on the subject of religion, legislators forget mankind until their own distraction admonishes them of two truths: the one that there is a

God; the other, that there is a people. Never was it permitted to any nation; that may perplex their understandings with various apologies, but never was it long permitted to exclude from essential from what they themselves have pronounced essential blessings—a great portion of themselves for periods of time, and for no reason, or, what is worse, for such reasons as you have advanced" "Conquerors, or tyrants proceeding from conquerors, have scarcely ever for any length of time governed by those partial disabilities; but a people of to govern itself, or rather under the name of government so to exclude itself, the industrious, the opulent, the useful-that part that feeds you with its industry and supplies you with its tax-es, weaves that you may wear, and ploughs that you may eat—to exclude a body so useful, so numerous, and that forever; and in the mean-time to tax them ad libitum, and occasionally to pledge their lives and fortunes ! and for what? For their disfranchisement! It cannot be done; continue it, and you expect from your laws what it were blas

phemy to ask of your Maker! Such policy always thrus on the inventor, and bruises him under the stroke of the sceptre : or the sword, or sinks him under accumulation of debt and loss of dominion! Need I go to instances? What was the case of Ire-land? Enslaved for a century, and withered and blasted with her Protestant ascendency; like a shattered cat scatter on its hill by the fires of its own intolerance I What England lost America but such a policy? An attempt to bind men by a Parlia-ment wherein they were not represented; such an at tempt as some would now continue to practise on the Catholics and involve England. What was it saved Ireland to England but the contrary policy I have seen these principles of liberty verified by yourselves. I have heard addresses from counties and cities here on the subject of the slave trade to Mr. Wilberforce, thanking him for his efforts to set free a distressed people. Has your pity traversed leagues of sea to set down by the black boy on the coast of Guinea; and have you forgot the man at home by your side-your brother! Come then and by one great act cancel this code, and prepare your minds for that bright order of time which now seems to touch your condition. But I have thred you; suffer me to sit down and thank you for your patient attention." (See proceeding of Parliament, 1793, and Grattan's speech, 22d Feb. 1793.) These, Mr. Editor, were the opinions of the great Irish Presbyterian, philanthropist, and statesman, in behalf of Catholics, in behalf of liberty, in behalf of oppressed human nature, in behalf of religion, and in behalf of the Redeemer and Creator of the World! The cruelty and bigotry of England, manifested in the oppression of a generous and loyal people, called forth this remonstrance, powerful and unanswerable, which largely contributed to secure to Catholics their right and long-lost liberties of conscience, and contributed also to establish peace and transpulty in the British empire, grants these arguments are peculiarly belitting these times, when so strong a disposition exists in some quarters to take up the cast-off yoke of the out despot, which was disgraceful even to her, and place it upon the necks of a generous people, whose ancestors, and your accestors fought and fell side by side for the boon of freedom and the blessings of equal

I am surprised, indeed, and view everything with more-or less suspicion-with a sort of skey when I hear a theory coming to us from the darkest days of English oppression called American, and the party that advocates it the "American party." When I consider the era of true American glorythe revolution-and the men of those times, and make those times and those men the standard of Americanism, I unhesitatingly say, that it is a reproach upon the American name, upon the American constitution, upon American laws, upon American justice, upon American sympathy for the op-pressed of all nations; it is fatal to the pulsations of the great. American heart—it is British toryism first, last, and forever! A KENTUCKY DEMOCRAT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1854. [From the Litchfield Republican.] Questions for the Know Nothings.

1. Did our revolutionary fathers proscribe men,

merely because they were foreigners? Answer .- In no instance within our recollection Answer.—Frederick William, Baron of Steuben, was a native of Prussia, and formerly aid-de-chip of Frederick the Great, the most warlike and dis-

land, after centuries of outrage upon human nature | to win victories with all the ease and rapidity of abolish it. She learned that there was a cancer in | the most experienced veterans. He died full of houors, at Steubenville, New York, in 1794. 3. Who was BARON DEKALB?

Answer.—A brave and noble German martyr to liberty. He was formerly a distinguished Briga-dier General in the French army. When the war-cry of liberty was sounded on this continent, he

flew to the aid of our patriotic fathers, fought like alion in their defence; and cheerfully laid down his magnanimous life in the battle of Camden.—
Congress ordered a monument to be erected to his memory. He died that we might be free. 4. Who was LORD STIRLING?

Answer .- A noble-hearted Scotchman; a General in the American army, who drove the British from Rhode Island, and never lost a battle.

Answer .- A native of Scotland-a gallant " sea king"-Captain of the Ranger, and afterwards of the Bonne Homme Richard. He fought more battles, gained more victories on the ocean, and displayed more valor, than any sea-warior that ever existed before or after him, with the same limited means. He was the first man who taught our growing Republic the lesson, that with a small armament, she might easily cover herself with naval glory, and dispute the empire of the ocean with the greatest maritime nation on the face of the globe.—
His many daring exploits filled Europe with astonishment. He died at Paris in 1792.

6. Who was Richmond Montgomery? Answer -- A noble-hearted Irishman-a Major General in the American army of the Revolution.— He was a bold and intropid leader in the brilliant action which resulted in the capture of Montreal; and fell gallantly fighting at the storming of Quebec, in 1775. His remains were removed from that place a few years since, and deposited in one of the cemeteries of New York city; where his monument even now, seems to frown indignantly upon the Know

7, Who was JOHN WITHERSPOON? Answer .- A native of Scotladd, and a most distinguised clergyman of that country. He came to America in 176s, and accepted the Presidency of Princeton College. With patriotic zeal and ardor, he fully entered into the views and feelings of the American Colonies in their strugnle for Independence. He was elected a Representative to Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He saw his adopted country free, and spent the residue of his highly, useful and patriotic life, in calm tranquility, in presiding over the far-famed "Seat of the Muses." He died at Princeton

8. Who was BURTON GWINNET? Answer .- A patriotic Englishman, who early es-

poused the cause of the Revolution. He came from England to South Carolina in 1770; and soon after removed to Georgia. He was a member of the fa-mous Congress of 1776, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. We regret to say that he was killed in a duel in 1777, before the close of the Revolutionary War. 9. Who was CHARLES LEE?

Answer .- A native of Wales, and a Major General and Commander of the Southern detachment of General Washington's army. The services which he rendered to the cause of Freedom were great and invaluable. According to the stern rules of military discipline, he was censured for disobedience of orders, in neglecting to bring up the reserve in the me orable battle of Monmouth. He was cashiered and suspended from command. Would to Gop that Washington had known what a noble and chivalrous heart beat in his bosom! He would have suspended the rules of War, in Lee's favor .-For subsequent developments have fully proved that General Lee's mistake was not the result of cowardice; but a misunderstanding of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, which were conveyed in the heat and din of battle, and not distinctly heard and understood by the brave Welchman .-We will love the memory of Lee still, and shall ever regard him as being numbered among the bravest of Freedom's Worthies. He died of a broken heart,

We design to continue these questions and answers, at some future opportunity, to show how base and ungrateful it is, for any secret society to get up a tirade against men of foreign birth, who wish to become good citizens of this free and independent

[FROM THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.]

The Paternity of Know Nothingism -- A The Democratic party of this country was first built up by JEFFERSON and MADISON, for the purpose of crushing the Federal or Native American party, of which JNO ADAMS was the official head. Native americanism, in whatever name or under whatever disguise it appears, is no recent thing in this country It is a heary and oft punished abomination of the Federal party. Opposition to the foreigner, crues, intolerant and lawless, has, at intervals, characterized that party ever since 1787. It is true that the Federal party had no formal existence at that time, but the men who, a few years afterwards, became the leaders of the Federal party, manifested their hostility to foreign-born citizens during the deliberations of the convention which framed the Consti-tution of the United States. The men who shaped and penned the odious Alien law, sought to engraft. "Nativeism" upon the organic law of the country.

The Madison Papers establish the fact that the leading Federal members of the Cenvention of 1787, sought every opportunity for excluding the foreignon the subject of Naturalization, a majoriry of the subschilest deaders of this subsequent leaders of this party were in favor of a prohibitory period of twenty-one years. Gove-

NOUR MORRIS, afterwards the Compress of Federalism, was the leader of theparty hostile to all foreigners seeking a refuge in America; whilst JAMES MADISON was the leader of the noble party which proclaimed in thConvention—and that in the broadest sense—the doctrines of equal rights and untrammeled religious and civil liberty; to native and foreign-born citizens. That great Virginian, whose principles now form the basis of those of the Democratic party, was thus early enlisted, by ail the sympathies of his generous heart in defence of the poverty stricken, the oppressed, the persecuted, and unfortunate of every clime. The unexampled growth and prosperity of this Republic illustrates the wisdom and sagacity of those noble sympathies. He recognized and proclaimed, that America was forever to be the home of the victims of European despotism, religious and political, and the Constitution stands as the "Ark and Covenant" of the solemn pledges of our forefathers. The great principles of republicanism taught JEFFERSON, MADson and Washington the propriety and wise policy of extending to respectable foreign emigrants that protection and those privileges which would, bind them by the ties of gratitude and affection to the land of their adoption. This they considered better than having in our midst a class of discontented restless persons, destitute of all those political privileges which constitute the pyide of the American citizen. Evidence of this spirit of catholic humanity as well as of statesmanlike sagacity, are everywhere to be found in the debrtes of the Convention of 1787

Thus, in the Madison Papers, page 1300: of liberality which has been professed in all the constitutions and publications of America. He wished to invite foreigners of merit and republican principles among us. That part of America which had encouraged them most, had advanced most rapidly in population, agriculture and the arts." Contrast this noble and benevolent language with

that of a leading Federalist who, with all the stupidity and bigotry of his party, opposed the protection of all foreign born citizens. "As to the citizens of the world (emigrant) he did not wish to see them in our councils. He would not trust them.; The men who shake off their attachments to their mother country can never love an-

convention of patriots and heroes, who were fresh | which, by uniting legislative and ju "shake off" an unnatural oppressive mother country. And in this extract we have the sum and substance of that senseless and brutal hostility which the Federal party practiced, under all its names and The oaths of naturalization and allegiance violate the old English and Federal doctrine of "once a measures and characters which has ever been subject always a subject." If the emigrant has been | deemed the only effectual guardian of every other driven away by the unjust, cruel laws, or lawless- right." ness-as the case may be-of the mother country,if he has been imprisoned, pillaged, and denied the right of worshiping his God in his own way, by the same mother country, it is still a crime for him in

"He thought any restriction, however, in the Constitution unnecessary and improper; nunecessary because the National Legislature is to have the right of regulating naturalization * *-improper because it will give a tincture of illiberality to the Constitution; because it will put it out of the power of the National Legislature, even by specialacts of nat-

the National Legislature, even by special acts of naturalization, to confer upon meritorious strangers the full rank of citizenship; and because it will discourage the most desirable class of people from emigrating to the United States. Should the proposed Constitution have the intended effect of giving stability and reputation to our government, great numbers of respectable Enropeans, MEN WHO LOVED Lili-ERTY, and wished to partake of its blessings, would be ready to transfer their fortunes hither."

[Madison Papers page 1278.]

The leaders of the federal party who labored to convert every foreign emigrantiate a sort of Helot, and endeavored to perpetuate his degreedation by registering in the organic laws of the U. States the act of outlawry, were not disheartened by their defeat in their convention of 1787. The journals and debates of the first and second Congress after the adoption and ratification of the Federal Constitu-

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. - SUCH AS

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, CHECKS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, &c. EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH AT THE OFFICE OF SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

Dy-A supply of Magistrates', Sheriffs', and Constable BLANKS—Deens of Bargain and Sale and Deeds of Trust—Negotiable and Promissory Notes, &c., &c. under consideration and discussion, there were atempts made by those who at a subs

tempts made by those who at a subsequent period supported John Adams, to deny all emigrants the privilege of becoming citizens for twenty years after their arrival in this country. Thus, again did the men who afterwards aided Jerresson and Madison in crushing the Alien and Sedition Laws, prevent the Federal party from inflicting a grievous wrong upon the foreigners who have sought this country to enjoy religious and political liberty. From the baptismal font of the Constitution of the United States to the present day, the Democratic party has never deserted or disregarded the rights of the respectably foreign born citizen. foreign born citizen.

But the muense batted of the Federal party to all. foreign born citizens triumphed for a brief period during the administration of John Adams. The op-

position to foreign born citizents of the United States, naultested by a lew leading Federalists during WARH intron's administration, became the settled po 1796. Laws were passed during the admi of John Adams for the oppression and punishments of foreign emigrants. To reach and crush these unbappy people, the Constitution was violated by the passage of the Alieu and Setition Laws. The only bject of the law against aliens, and the print object of the Sedition Law, was to deny res alie and foreigh ourn citizens the rights of native born Americans. These laws were aimed especially against German, French, Scotch, Irish and English emigrants. They were genuine Native American laws for the persecution of foreign born citizens. The alien law enabled the President to arrest a many not only without conviction not only wit tain information, but upod mere suspident; and when arrested, to send him from the country or cast, him into prision. It dended the right of trial by jury, the privilege of habaes corpus,—in a word, the privileges of trial which we extend to the vilest negro.

The other law—that against sedition—was intended to choose the months of the provide to prevent from ed to close the mouths of the people, to prevent free discussion, to muzzle the press, to check the constituent from commenting upon the acts of his reptesentatives, and to render the President sacred by penal actments. The humblest mechanic, or es should express in print his opinion of the President or any member of Congress, charging them with faithlessness in the discharge of their duties, was liable, under the sedition law, to imprisonment and a fine of two thousand dollars. Each single soul within the compass of this Union, native or foreign. born, great or small rich or poor, who uttered, whispered, or declared anything containing a charge

against the President, was subject to the penalties of We have said that both the Alien and Sedition laws were intended for the oppression of foreign born citizens. The Alien law was intended to bear upon none others than foreigners; the Sedition law, as Adams well knew, would operate expressly against that class. During the administration of Jone Ad-AMS, the brilliaut and most unconpromising opponents of his unconstitutional measures, were the political refugees from other counties. These men having suffered from the oppression of monarchial laws at home, were naturally the advocates of a republican form of government. They believed with Thos. JEFFERSON, in his letter to MAZZEI, that under the

unghting influence of despotism,—
"In place of that noble love of liberty and republican government which carried as through the war, au Angelican monarchical and aristocratic parif had sprung up, whose avowed object is to draw over us the substance, as they have already done powers of the British government.

And another authority informs us that : "There was then two hundred papers published in the United States; one hundred and seventyeight were in favor of the Federal Administration; about twenty-two were opposed to marine measures then adopted, and a greater portion of these were in the hands of foreigners."
[Williams' Administration of John Adams, page 183.

This affords a clue to the secret reasons which governed the Federal party in passing the Sedition aw. It was to crush these twenty-two independent presses-to put down all opposition to the monarchical and unconstitutional proceedings of the Executive and a corrupt legislature. The first prosecutions under this act were of four editors, three of whoth are foreigners. The treatment of CALLENDER, Coop-ER, Lyon and Hour, furnish the commentary upon the Sedition Law. Peters, Import, Apprend and Chase, were the judicial blood-hounds let loose upon these foreign Democratic editors. Mr. Lyon, an intelligent Englishman, in a Democratic paper called "The Time Piece." spoke of "the ridiculous pomp, idle parade, and selfish avarice" of John Adams— (Wood's Suppressed History of ADAMS' Administration, page 164.) He was arrested, tried and convicted by a packed jury, and Judge IREDELL, after commenting upon the henous crime of ridiculing the

Pressident, passed sentence: "That you be imprisoned four months for the costs of this trial, and fined-one thousand dollars."

- Wharion's State Trials of the U. S., page 337.-This unfortunate man was then conducted out of court and thrown into a dungeon six feet square, where he was left to starve during a rigorous win-

We might multiply, if it was necessary, the cases of cruel prosecution and persecution practiced by foreign born citizens during the administration of Adams. They were hunted by official blood-hounds remorseless as mohawks, convicted by packed juries, and sentenced by Judges as corrupt as Jar-

PRIES. These were the blessings, this the protection afforded to foreign born citizens by the Federal Whig Administration of JOHN ADAMS. All the power, all the influence of that Administration, were directed against the foreigners who sought refuge in this country after the revolution—for they were Demo-crats. They took grounds for Thomas JEFFERSON, and against the Federal party, and they were hunted down for this crime, as if they had been beasts of prey, and unworthy of the protection which the They were torn from their homes at the discre-

tion of the President, and the social rights of freemen, open accusation, habeas corpus and trial by jury denied. They were incarcerated if they dared to arraign a public officer for political misdeeds.

The Native American party of the days of John Adams was more respectable; both in numbers and measurs, than any that has since existed. It had for its leaders nearly all the educated aristocratio members of that Federal party which, during Gro-WASHINGTON'S eight years' Administration, was om-nipotent in the United States. It had the pristege of education, wealth, talent, position, office, and members. It is idle to suppose that any subsequent organization of Native Americans, under any name or disguise, will ever equal in strength or influence the Native American organization of 1796. The first, had for its executive head a patriot of the revolution, John Adams; the last has for its head the drunker Senator in Congress of one of the smallest States of the Union. So odious did Native Americanism become in 1800, that the Democratic party, formally organized only two years beforeby two great Virginians—crushed the party that originated the Alien and Sedition laws, and elevated JEFFERSON to the Presidency. The present Demo-cratic party was formed for the purpose of repeat ing the Alien and Sedition laws. "Justice to the oppressed foreigners," was the cry of the Democratic masses who rallied to the resolutions of 1798-'99. Those resolutions the National Democratic party unanimously endorsed at Baltimore in 1812.

The Old Dominion, God bless her, ever true to the Constitution, was first to raise the battle cry in defence of the persecuted foreigners who were everywhere falling victims to the Alien and Sedition

The Virginia Resolution of '98 and '99, and the report of JAMES MADISON in their vin prove this. The following constitutes the fourth of

"That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution in the two late cases of the Alien and Sedition acts, passed at the late ses-This language with which none but a Federalist, sion of Congress; the first of which exercises a disgusted with republicanism, could have insulted a power delegated to the Federal Government, and from the battle field, where the great struggle was to | those of the Executive, utterly subverts the general principle of a free government as well as the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution; and the other of which acts exercises a power not delegated by the Constitudisguises, from 1787 to 1855. The mere fact of em-igration, not the vices of the emigrant, is the crime. to excite unusual alarm, because it is developed against that right of freely examining public

The eth, of the series is not less emphatic. It speaks of the Alien and Sedition laws, as "Acts which assume to create, define, and punish critices, other than those enumerated in the Conanother land, to make that outh of allegiance which stitution, are altogether void and of no force, and a heart overwhelming with gratitude dictates. It that the power to create, define and punish such reply to Mr. Morris's denunciation of foreign chir other crimes is reserved and of right appertains, sole-izen Mr. Madison, said: Iv and exclusively, to the respective States, each ly and exclusively, to the respective States, each within it's own territory."

Indeed, so indignant was the Whig Central Com-mittee at Washington with the Democratic party, for having reaffirmed their former anti-Native American resolutions of 1798-'99, that it burst forth du ing the canvass of 1852 in the following tirade against the fourth and eighth res lution : These resolutions constitute their political Bibles from which they are constantly preaching dectrines utterly subversive of the Government, and which would, if entertained by a majority of even one or two States involve us in the horrors of civil war. involve us in the horrors of civil war.

The Democratic party, under the lead of Jerusasox arguired, by advocating a repeat of the Alien
and Sedition laws, a popularity in the country
which it has never lost. A wise and prevalent
change of the policy of the general government
towards foreign born imigrants characterized the
administration of Thomas Jerusascy. In his first
annual message he recommended to Congress the

[CONCLUDED ON THE SECOND PAGE.]

annual message he recommended to Congress to adoption of naturalization laws calculated to tract intelligent embyrants from all notions of I rope. The democratic party during the first session Congress after Jerrymany selection to the president of Congress after Jerrymany selection to the president of the presi

cy, lost no time in repealing those infamous and unconstitutional Alien and Sedition laws by which the
first Native American party in this country oppressed the friendless strangers of every clime.

The liberal, humane and republican policy of Jerreason towards our foreign born citizens was imitated by Manson, and tended greatly to increase the
emigration to the United States. Thousands of useful men flocked to this country. The rensel of the

ful men flocked to this country. The repeal of the original naturalization laws, which required a residence of fifteen years previous to naturalization, took place during Jappanson's administration.

The war of 1812 was declared and conducted by the Democratic party mainly for the purpose of protect-lag our foreign, born citizens from the British pre-tense that Englishmen could not get rid of their aleglance. This doctrine was as we have seen, the popular one with several leading Federalists who were members of the Convention of 1787. It was deuted by the Democratic party of the United States, and as Great Britain proceeded to practice it, war was the result. This war, as usual, the Whigs of that day considered damuable and accursed, and all Na-tive Americans, Yankee cowards and New England parsons denonaced the war, Mr. Madison and the foreign born citizens, in the style with which the war with Mexico was abused. The Whig party not only opposed, the war for the defence of our English born citizens, but called a convention to abuse and villify the authors of the war and to burn blue lights for the enemy. The convention is pretty generally known as the Hartford Convention, and was composed of a varied assortment of Whigs, Federalists, cowards, traitors Yankee demagogues, and parsons every man of whom richly deserved hanging. In this convention, the proceedings of which constitute the most nefarious chapter of our political history, there was again mainfested the most settled and deep rooted hostility to the foreign born citizens. The entiment was blazed in 1787, which was embodied in the Alien and Sedition laws of 1796, and which was crushed in 1800 and 1801, burnt fiercely in 1812. The following extract, from the proceedings of the Bartford Convention, will be worth the perusal of

"Seventhly-The easy admission of naturalized foreigners, to places in trust, honor or profit, operat-ing as an inducement to the malcontent subjects of the old world to come to these States, in quest of executive patronage, and to repay it by an abject devotion to executive measures.

Another amendment, subordinate in importance,

every Democrat who contemplates resorting to any

other political organization than the party of Madi-

but still in a high degree expedient, relates to the exclusion of foreigners hereafter arriving in the United States from the capacity of holding offices of trust, honor or profit.

That the stock of population already in these States is amply sufficient to render this nation in due time sufficiently great and powerful, is not a controvertible question. Nor will it be seriously pretended, that the national deficiency in wisdom, arts, science, arms or virtue, needs to be replenished from foreign countries. Still, it is agreed, that a liberal policy should offer the rights of hospitality, and the choice of settlement, to those who are dispesed to visit the country. But why admit to a paricipation in the government aliens who were no parties to the compact—who were ignorant of the nature of our institutions, and have no stake in the welfare of the country but what is recent and trans-Itory? It is surely a privilege sufficient, to admit them after due probation to become citizens, for all but political purposes. To extend it beyond these limits, is to encourage foreigners to come to these States as candidates for preferment. The Convention ferbear to express their opinion upon the inanspicious effects which have already resulted to the bonor and peace of this nation, from this misplaced

and indiscriminate liberality.

"Sixth—No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the author-

Here we have Know Nothingism with a vengence Neither the Native American, party of 1844, nor its nameless offspring of 1854, can boast of much progress since the days of the Hartford Convention of seems to have been embodied in that of the traitors and cowards, who met at Hartford to plot and conspire against their country in time of war. Really Native Americanism, although possessing a long pedigree, will hardly venture to boast of its disrepu-table ancestors. Its blood has certainly coursed through very dirty unclean channels, ever since its birth, in the Convention of 1787.

Nativeism is a foul and ugly eruption, that has broken out upon the body of the Federal Whig party every twenty or thirty years for the last sixty odd years. Democracy found a cure for the disease in 1787, in 1800, in 1812, and in 1844 and it will do so in 1855 and 1856. The swelling Senator of Delaware is no match for those who fight for the great principles of JEFFERSON and MADISON. The influence and opinions of two such dead statesmen are ample, in the Old Dominion, against the machinations o twenty thousand midnight politicians in disguise and without a name. Temporary defeat—if defeat were possible—in the defence of the largest civil and religious liberty guaranteed to all by the Constitution, would but nerve the Democratic party to a more vigorous and determined struggle. God never latended this fair land to be ruled by people who register their decrees for the distruction of the Constitution in secret midnight conclaves.

Taking another and, in itself conclusive view of ct, the last modern phase of Know Nothingism is a fungus growing out of the rotten condition of Northern society; it is a Northern specific for an aggrevated Northern disease; and as a social remedy belongs to the North. It has no business on Southern soil. It is vain to pretend that foreignism has grown, or can grow, into an evil and abuse amongst us. What need have we of medicine, before we are afflicted with disease?

[From the National In elligencer.] Death of the Emperor Nicholas.

The English steamer which arrived at Halifax yesterday brought the highly important intelligence that the Emperer Nicholas had died suddenly of apoplexy on the 2d inst. The news was conveyed by elegraph to Vienna, and thence to London within a few hours of the event, and the fact that it was announced in both Houses of the British Parliment leaves little room to doubt its truth. It is difficult to foretell what will be the unhappy state of affairs in Europe since this unexpected death-a death so sucden as probably to have left no opportunity to the decease I monarch of expressing his wishes, or of giving his direction or counsel in relation to the great event which filled his mind-the existing war. We suppose that the first effect of this news on rery mind is that it must be favorable to peace; that, like the death of a party to a civil suit, theaction soust necessarially abate. Such was the first impression produced on our own minds, and such must be the hope of every philanthropist. But this cheering view is shaken byfuther reflection. What may be the character of the new Emperor, Alexander the Second, now thirty-five years of age, we are not well advised; but doubtless like that of his younger brothers, who have served in the Crimea, it has been rendered as military as circumstances and his nature will admit; and we much fear that, instead of being inclined to peace by his bereavement, the son of Nicholas will consider the war bequeathed to him as a sacred duty, to be prosecuted with redoubled vigor and to the last extremity. He will, in all probability, regard it as demanded by reverence for his judgment, character and honor, to listen to no terms of accommodation short of those which Nonplas would have exacted. In this course the national spirit and sentiment will probably second and

The Emperor Nicholas may be regarded, perhaps, as the greatest Sovereign of modern times, and few have filled a wider space in the history of the world. With an empire extending from the Baltic to Beh-ring's Strait, he ruled two-thirds of the circumference of the habitable globe, and over all those vast territories and races be was known and felt .-Throughout that immense region he might be said to be in every sense, "the State." He was identified with all its interests, moral, social, political, and religious. He knew everything, inspired everything, directed everything, and controlled and superintended everything, military, civil, and ecclesiastical. It is not to be wondered at that, to such a labor of thirty years' duration, even his collossal frame and strong brain should at last yield and succumb. With the genius of the Great Frederick in administrative capacity he had almost the genius of Napoleon for war. His moral and conscientious qualitles surpassed those of either.

stimulate the new Emperor, and with an enthusiasm

and unanimity even greater than that which sup-

ported the father. It may happen, however, that the withdrawal of the strong will and strong hand

of the late Emperor, with the probable development

of internal parties in Russia, may lead to an early

The sudden death of such a man, even in a time. of universal peace, might well produce a stir among the crowned heads of Europe. How much greater then must be the dread, the uncertainty, of what may be the consequence under existing circum-stances! A thousand wild speculations will be formed, the diplomacy of Europe will be tortured to make it subserve particular theories; new schemes for regulating the balance of power will be asserted and maintained by a Congress of Plenipotentiaries, each striwing to out-manceuvre each; and the un-happy result may be universal war. We forbear for the present, however, to trust ourselves to further conjecture, for all must be conjecture until the new Emperor shall have done something from which his future intentions may be inferred. We trust in God that his policy may be peaceful, and that a speedy end may be put to the sufferings of the present terrible war.

MURDER.—A cold blooded and deliberate murder was committed on Sunday last, a short distance below Wellsburg, on the opposite side of the river, by which a young man named Robison, whose father is known as a fisherman, was killed. Roe, the man who shot him, also resided in the same vincinity. There had been an ill feeling between the parties for some time owing to alleged slanders circulated by Robison in regard to Roe's family.

HURDER TRIAL IN PRINCE EDWARD .- A negro man the property of Dr. Owens of Prince Edward county anty, found guity of the murder of his wife, a sentenced to suffer the peonalty of death by g. The murder was committed because the nging. The mureder was committed because the went to dinner. He dealt the death-blow with an

....The spow is yet a foot and a half deep in. Brattleboro, Yt, and the Connecticut river is yet fro-sen over as far down as Holyoke. Ex-Gev. Conway, of Aakansas, died on the

[From the Lynchburg Republican.]
Above we publish the leter of Hr. Henry M. Price of Nicholas county. There are several points in the letter which are rich, and as Mr. Price evidently covets notoriety, a feeling of kindness prompts us to gratify him. We must first relieve Mr. Price of the delusion under which he labors, with reference to our assailing him. We have for him peither feeli unkindness or of kindness. We never thought of him a half minute in our whole life. We saw a letter of his going the rounds of the press, calculated as we thought, to injure the Democratic cause. We made such comments upon it as we thought legitimate, and thought no more of Mr. Price or his letter. We cared then and care now no more for Henry M. Price, of Nicholas county, than the ploughman does or the toad or the mouse, he happens to turn up in following a field for corn or wheat. We assure Mr. Price that if he imagines that we are hunting him down he is grossly mistaken. Sticking pins in flies was never a favorite amusement of ours, even in our boy-hood, and observation has convinced us that warring upon insects is as profitless as it is in bad taste.— But as a matter of amusement let us look a little at

this card of Mr. Price. Mr. Price says, that he seeks no factitious importance. Why then publish a letter to us in the col-umns of the Whig. Our comments were either just, or unjust. If unjust the proper course forMr. Price to have pursued was to have pointed out that injustice, and asked its correction. But this was entirely too quiet for our Nicholas county small celebrity Louis XIV of France was wont to summon his ministers of State to see him shaved and his hair dressed. Our "grand monarch," of Nicholas, must imitate this august precedent and accordingly summons the State of Virginia, to read his letter to us. Mr Price is mistaken. Factitious importance is the precise thing he does covet. The hind never panted for the brook with half the anxiety. To obtain that, our hero would willingly endure the mortifica-

tion of a skinning.

Mr. Price also inviteth us to invite him to " coffee and pistols"—says very significantly that he has seen that game played, and intimates that he looks upon a duel merely as a pleasant morning recrea-tion. We not only differ from Mr. Price in this view of "coffee and pistols," but bog leave to decine the honor of challenging him. Our creed is that duels and wars rests upon the same great principles that both are criminal uran small grounds and frivolous pretexts. But that as there are causes justifying wars, so are there causes equally justifying man to vindicate man's honor and man's right by the hazard of life age ast life. What our course would be when such issues were presented, it is not necessary to say. The probability is that though we have never deemed tt essential to publish in the newspapers our willingness to abide such solemn hazards, or to boast of having seen such games played, that we would nevertheless, meet them when necessary, with as much calmness as our pet of Nicholas county. We might not, perhaps, looke upon them altogether in the same amusing light as that in which he appears to regard them. But that would probably be attributable to the fact that we are not blessed with the same deep sense of the ludicrous. But we cannot be serious with Mr. Price. The affair between him and us is a farce. We cannot agree that it shall be chauged into a tragedy. He has commenced to play Sir Harlequin. It is against the rule of the stage that he should alter his part to that of Our motives for declining are entirely kind to-

wards Mr. Price. We do not think he has any just ground of demand upon us to gratify his belligerent propensities. We are satisfied that Mr. Price has no hostile feelings towards us, and that his sole motive in desiring to shoot at us is simply to see his name in print as party to an affair of honor.— We have already gratified this passion of his for notoriety by our previous comment upon his letter. We are gratifying it still farther to-day by the publication of this second letter and these comments. Unless Mr. Price is unreasonable he will be satisfied with these evidences of our desire to accomodate him, and not insist upon our letting him shoot at us-for as to shooting at him, that is entirely out of the question. All curiosities ought to be preserved in this common place and prosaic age. Price is a curiosity, and as such has the same claims upon the public for preservation, that a black swan or a mermaid would have. We could not reconcile the hazarding of Mr. Price's life with our sense of

duty to the public. If these reasons for declining to ask Mr. Price, to breakfast upon "coffee and pistols" be not perfectly satisfactory, there is another, which we hope will be conclusive. The legislature of Virginia, not regarding duelling in the pleasant and amusing light with which it is regarded by our hero of Nicholas county and late secretary of a county meeting, passed a law making it punishable by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. The consequence is, that to gratify Mr. Price we should go beyond the bounds of the State. Travelling is expensive; and we are very hard run, and even if disposed to indulge in an exchange of shots with our hero of Nicholas county, our present pecuniary circumstances would debar us the indulgence of so costly a luxury. As to all Mr. Price says about our being oppose

to the nomination of Mr. Wise and now sustaining him. "Papal bulls," " Aulo de fees," our trying to act the big dog in the Staunton Convention, and such stuff, we really have not the stomach to analise and refute it. We may have failed in succeeding to act the big dog in the Staunten Convention. Mr. Price. we willingly concede, to have succeeded most completely in acting it since, and we frankly confess his superiority to us, in that line. We now dismiss Mr. Price. We have never had any feelings towards him, and really have none now. History tells us of the "ambitous youth," who "fired the Ephesian dome that he might outlive the pious fools who built it." But Mr. Price cannot win immortality even in the incendiary line. It is not in his puny power to ignite the Democratic party of this old State, or to jeopardize its inevitable triumph. That the car of its success in rolling will crush and mangle such gentlemen as Mr. Price, is one of those unavoidable trifles about which we have never been sufficiently philanthropic to feel any very deep interest. Mr. Price has a carte blanche from us to make himself as ridiculous as he pleases. Every one has some special destiny to fulfill in life. Mr Prices destiny may be to be laughed at. If so, we have no desire to make ourself a "special interpo sition of Providence," to prevent its accomplish-

The Richmond Whig, as it published Mr. Price's letter, will please publish this reply of ours. P. S .- We see that Barnum has offered \$500 for the runaway negro Burns, recently purchased by the abolitionists, if the said Burns will exhibit him self three weeks at his museum in New York and give an account of his capture, sufferings, &c. We suggest that Barnum could find a better specula tion in procuring Mr. Price for exhibition.

Letter of Hon. Thos. H. Bayly, Announcing himself a Candidate for Re-election to Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1855. My dear Sir:-I duly recived your letter. I re gret it was not in my power to answer it earlier. I am a candidate for re-election to Congress. I shall endeavor to visit every county in my district, and upon the hustings I will express my opinions in the face of my late constituents upon all the questions propounded in your letter; but in the meantime, I desire to say, there has undergone no change in my political opinions. I shall place myself before my district as a State Rights Repulican, which is the position, and the only position, I have ever occupied before it, and the only one I ever shall. Of my opin ions, I refer to my record, which are contained in the public journmals of the last eighteen years .-Thanking you for the kind expression: of regard in your letter, I have the honor to subscribe myself your friend and obedient servant,
T. H. BAYLY,

To ABEL MEARS, Esq., P. S.—As I have received so manyletters of a similar character to yours, I shall take the liberty to publish this; and I hope those gentlemen who have not received a reply to their letters may accept this as such.

T. H. BAYLY. Why do they Abuse the President.

Why do so many of the Know Nothing papers abuse President Pierce? What has he done? We put the question to "American" Democrats. Did he not enforce the laws with the utmost vigor in the case of Anthony Burns ? Did he not sign the Kansas bill for which almost the whole South voted?-Has he not vetoed the schemes of land-robbers, and saved millions to the Treasury? Have there been any defalcations, under his administration? Have our duties to other nations been neglected ? Has he not favored the reduction of the Tariff? In short, has he not nobly and fully responded to every duty as a Democrat and as an American statesman?-What then have Democrats to complain of? If there has been no brilliant events to distinguish there has been that devotion to principles, that integrity of purpose, that fidelity of con-duct, that successful management of the details and machinery of government, which command the warm admiration of those who understand that Peace has its triumphs as well as War." Why, then, is the President so abused? "American" Dempause ocrats, and reflect whither your new guides are leading you.

[.Alexandria Sentinel. Hear the South Side Democrat.

The S. S. Democrat speaking of the opposition State ticket savs: The whigs of Virginia have thus availed themselves of the new name and of all the trickery of a secret association, to crush democracy in Virginia! Here is the object—this is the sole intent. But conscious, as they are, that the democrats can only be beaten by aid from their own party, they throw out two barren offices to entice the wavering and the weak from their allegiance. They hope to buy seven thousand Virginis freemen with this paltry bribe; they would induce you to sell your sacred birthright for this simple mess of pottage. There is now no excuse for disaffection. If the whigs had proposed a man whose name democrats had been wont to look to with admiration—a man whose gallant bearings in our cause had endeared him to his party—and if such a man had accepted the post of opponent to Mr. Wise, the case would have been far different; but the issue is now as distinctly between democracy and whiggery, as it was when Pierce and Scott claimed the suffrages of the people, two short years

Such being the case, the path of duty is plain he-fore us. We have but to buskle on our armor as we were wont in years gone by, and accepting the issue tendered us, fight another battle for the good old cause whose very citadel and stronghold is Virginia. \$3 The Governor of New York has appointed C. C. Burleigh the long baired abolitionists and woman's rights lecturer, Harbor Master of the city of Messrs. Deneale, Meem, Calvert, Walker, and Som New York,

Let Justice Be Done.

I wish to submit to the consideration of the public, and particularly to the farming part of the community, a question of deep interest. Recent depredations of dogs upon sheep in the southern portion of our county, call loudly for some redress. Within a circuit of a few miles, no less than four hundred dollars worth of Sheep have been destroyed during the last two months. Now, Messrs. Editors, is this state of things always to continue? are

the farmers to have no reperation, no security for this species of stock-it not we may bid adien to sheep-husbandry in Jefferson County. We want a tax upon dogs, then we should not have so many of that useless race of animals as at present,-Few persons have any idea of the number of dogs in our county. Take the population of our county at 15,000 whites, approximate near enough for our purpose, and five persons to a family; it makes 3,000 families in our county." Now, average two dogs to a family and we have the enormous number of six thousand dogs in our midst.

I do not think the estimate is too high, for if we look around in our different communities, we will see where one family has only one dog, two others have three and five dogs each. An army of six thousand dogs to prey upon property in the county. A tax directly or indirectly of \$30,000for I hold that it costs as much to keep a dog as it does to keep and rear a hog. But if that estimate is too high take the other horn of the dilema. One-half of the above estimate and still we have the enormous sum of \$15,000, to keep the dogs of Jefferson county; for surely no one will denythat it costs half as much to keep a dog as a hog. Fifteen thousand dollars, Messrs. Editors, money enough to educate all the children of the county for one year, and at present prices give a half barrel of flour to every family in the county. Talk of hard times, distress among the poor of our county, high price of provisions-it is all sheer nonsence, when we tolerate a nusance in our midst. We have quartered amongst us an enemy of six thousand dogs to prey upon our sheep flocks, and they do prey upon them with a vengance, for I verily believe there is not less than one thousand dollars worth of sheep killed an-

nually by dogs in our county. All we want is justice at the hands of the rest of the community, some protection for the Sheep of our county against the depredations of the dogs, by which we are surrounded. It is true there was a poll taken a few years ago for or against a tax upon dogs, and the tax was not sustained by the people : but if the subject was presented again to the people, the tax upon dogs would be sustained, I think, by a large majority, for the reason that when the former vote was taken the law was not properly understood. A great many persons knew nothing of the bill at all, until the day they came to the polls to vote. The law was not generally circulated amongst

the people previous to the election. But Messrs. Editors, dogs in our county in the eye of the law, are a nuisance, upon the same list with the crow, and if our County Court has the power to give a premium upon crow-scalps, it has the power to offer premiums for dog-scalps, for they are both in the same category. Let our County Court act upon it, offer a premi-

um upon dog-scalps, and my word for it, we will soon be rid of this useless army of animals. Persons may say, however, that as dogs are not regarded as property in the eye of the law, we have the remedy in our own hands, shoot the dogs if they trespass upon your property. It is the recompense after dogs have killed your

sheep to shoot them. We want a reduction of the number of dogs in our different communities, and that in my opinion can be accomplished but in two ways, a tax upon them, and thereby create a fund to recompense those who loose sheep, or a premium upon the scalps. JUSTICE.

British Army before Sebastopol. With respect to the actual numbers of the British army before Sebastopol, the London Morning Post gives the following summary, and pledges itself to the correctness of the statement: The grand total of the army in the East

Thus composed— Sergeants, 2,535 Grand total,
Of these there were in the hospital at war, There were on command, And there were present as an effective

force, Thus composed— Officers, 1,242 Sergeants, 1,655 Rank and file, 20,762

Total 24,194 And this was exclusive of the naval brigade .-The effective force before Sebastopol was, therefore, on the 6th of February, in round numbers, 26,000

Extraordinary Phenomenon. A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Arrow Rock, states that on the morning of the 29th of January last there occurred at that place an extroardinary phenomenon. It is described as

"It consisted in four circles, differing in (diameter from forty-five degrees to one hundred degres,) one inverted arch or semicircle, possessing all the primary colors and glowing with all the brilliancy of the ordinary rainbow; and also four—parbelions, or mock suns, commonly known as sun-dogs. The circle of 160 degrees appeared to pass through the centre of the sun, and having the zeinth for its centre. The scene began at sunrise, and increased in beauty and splendor as that luminary ascended the skies, until having attained an altitude of about 40 degrees, when it was perfect. At 101 o'clock, A. M. the clouds dispersed and the phenomenon passed away. Thus ended one of the grandest displays of the kind that has occurred since the appearance of the great solar halo which occurred in September.

[From the South Side Democrat.] The Norfolk Herald.

The Norfolk Herald states that the Argus of that city concedes the incorrectness of an assertion made in the Democrat relative to the expression of the assaulters of McGowan. We do not know what the Argus concedes, but we concede no such thing. We can prove by the testimony of witnesses present at the time, that the murderers-for such they were in intent-did use just the expression attributed to them. Indeed, the Petersburg Intelligencer substantially coroborated our statement. It

"We further learn that the men engaged in the assault upon him (McGowan) did not say that they were not Know Nothings, but one of them remarked that no North Carolinian could be hung for shooting a d-d Irishman!!"

Campaign News. The work goes bravely on. We clip the following from the Richmond Enquirer:

To the Editor's of the Enquirer : RICHMOND, March 14th, 1855. If the "Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner," or as they are commonly called, the Order of Know Nothings, would agree to make an exception in my case, and not to have my name posted and circulated throughout the different Councils of the United States as a purjurer, and as a traitor to God and my country; as a person totally unworthy the confidence of all good men, and as one at whom the finger of scorn should ever be pointed, I would like to inform them and the public generally, that I have totally abandoned my Know Nothing sentiments, and wish to be no longer considered as a member of the Order. JOSTAH DAVIS.

Mr. Mason's Heatlh. By the steamer Pacific, a friend of ours (says the Pennsyvanian) received a letter, dated "London, 26th February, 1855," from which it affords us great pleasure to be permitted to make the following extract:

"I have now before me a letter written by my excellent friend, Judge Mason, in his own hand, dated Paris, February 21st, with all the clear and sound judge ment which characterized him before hisattack. This affords the best assurande of his re-

Mr. McComas on the Stump. The Woodstock Tenth Legion, speaking of Mr. Mc-Comas' late speech there, says: "The meeting was exceedingly well attended, from every section of the country; indeed, the court from every section of the country, house was crowded during the delivery of the speech

The speaker was frequently, warmly applauded for the happy and able manner in which he handled his subject." ned the combinations wit has The Democrats of the New Market precinct held a large meeting at New Market, on Tuesday. mers, addressed them in eloquent speeches,

Let all the world say what they can, For selling large prizes M. ANSEL & Co. are the men M. ANSEL & CO., EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY DEALER GREAT CURE FOR HARD TIME ANSEL & CO., professed relieversofhand

o are incommodate with Mr. Hard Times.— ectfully invite all to send us a V. or a \$10 and no doubt our remedy will cure.

The following Splendid Lotteries will be drawn
IN MARCH.

Schemes for the Month of March.
Capitals. Tickets. 1 Package
Section 1 Secti 20,500 1 50 10,000 10,000 12) 15 130100 em 9.000 314 20,000 10,000 31.000 10 50 20,000 20,000 24.000 11,794 36.000 18,000

53-Behold \$1,45,0675 in one Lottery. ON SATURDAY, MARCH 31, WILL BE DRAWN THE GRAND MAMMOTH LOTTERY, do ob do do do do do do 7.270 do 6.00 6 do do 5,000 78 Numbers and 21 drawn Ballots

8.516

Tickets \$20, Halves \$10, Quarters \$5, &c. Package of Wholes \$260, Halves 13Quarters \$2.50, Eighths \$341. SMALL FRY! SMALL FRY The Small Fry Lotteries are drawn Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Capital prize \$5,000. \$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,000. 10 of \$1.00 Tickets \$1—Package of Wholes \$15, Halves \$7,50, Quarters \$3.75. NO RISK, NO GAIN!

IS OUR MOTTO. come safely to hand, and distant correspondents may feel sure that their orders will be attended to, the same as if they were here themselves. It has many times happened that we have made our correspondents rich before we have had the pleasure of a personal interview. The undersigned are always ready to answer letters of enquiry. In drdering Tickets, look over the list, select the Lottery, enclose the money, and direct the letter to our address. TRY US! TRY US!

(G-All those who want a good Prize, will please send their orders to the old Prize Sellers,

M. ANSEL & CO.,

Box 363, Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

JUST received and for sale a lot of Allen's Just received and for sale a lot of Allen's SEEDS— GARDEN SEEDS. warranted fresh and genuine. Feb. 20. JOHN D. LINE. GARDEN SEEDS.

WE have just received a large assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. GARDEN HOES, Rakes, Spades, Long-lian-died Shovels and Forks, for sale by CRAMER & HAWKS. March 6. TRAVELLING TRUNKS, Hand Trunks, T and Carpet Bags, for sale by CRAMER & HAWKS. 75 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES, for sale KEYES & KEARSLEY.

N addition to my former stock of GARDEN SEEDS, I have received of Samuel Ault & Son; EARLY SPINACH: ONION SETS: LONG ORANGE CARROT; SWEET MARJORAM; PUMPKIN SEED; and TUSCORARA CORN. March 20. THOS. RAWLINS. THREE or four good SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS, to whom constant employment will be F. P. 116

MIMOTHY SEED .- Timothy Seed of primo quality, for sale by March 20. KEYES & KEARSLEY. IME .- Fresh burnt Lime, of superior quality, March 20. EXTRA FLOUR for sale by March 20. H L. EBY & SON. ORANGES, Lemons, Figs and Rasins for sale March 13. H. L. EBY & SON. BACON HAMS and Lard for sale by March 13. H. L. EBY & SON. DEEF TONGUES and Dried Beet just received H. L. EBY & SON.

WHITE BEANS, Black Eyed Peas, and Homing for sale by H. L. EBY, & SON. MACKEREL, in barrels and kits, for sale by Dec. 5, 1854. CHEESE AND MACCARONI, for sale by Feb. 20.

Sprial Potics.

83-Rev. John Lanahan, Pastor of Exeter M. E. CHURCH. A strong desire to benefit the atflicted, induces him to speak thus; thousands of others testify to cases of Cough, Dyspepsia, Rheuma-BALTIMORE, HELT

January 24th, 1855. S Mossrs. Mortimer and Mowbray—I take pleasure a saying to you that I have used your "Hampton's Tincture' with very great profit. From a serious throat affection, my general health had become very much injured, when I commenced to use Hampton's Tincture: I found its effects upon my general health most salutary. My nervous system and digestive organs soon righted up under its influence.

I have several times recommended it to my friends, and in every case, as far as I have been informed,

they have used it with success.
Yours truly, JOHN LANAHAN,
Pastor of the Exeter st. M. E. Church, Balt. BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.

fy, that about twelve months ago, I was taken with a severe hemorrhage of the Lungs, and had four atacks of it. I was advised to try Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tineture: I procured one bottle, and after taking which, I was satisfied that I was much better; and after taking the fourth bottle, I was entirely well, and now I enjoy as good health as I ever did in my life. I can, and do, without the least hesitation, recommend the Tincture to all persons afflicted in

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

And by Dealers everywhere. & Gonsumption is, without doubt, the most fearfully fatal of all diseases, (exceptepidemics.) annually carrying thousands to untimely graves. How often could the ravages of this arch destroyer be prevented, if timely remedies were used in allaying the inflammation produced by an ordinary cold.— For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, and all similar diseases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPEC-TORANT has no equal. It is not recommended as infallible, but medical men and others, who have used and administered it, bear testimony to its extraordinary efficacy. It is known to be a "good medicine," and as such is offered to the public, as also STA-BLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, for diseases of the bowels. See advertisement in another column, and descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis. Price of each, only 59 cents, or six bottles for \$2.50

February 7, 1854 fig-Henry's Invigorating Cordial —The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prestration, genital debility nervous affections, &c. &c. are fully described in an other column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. \$2 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$5, 6 bottles for \$8; \$16 per dozen. — Observe the marks of the Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine Street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa., TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESS-

ED.
For Sale by all respectable Druggists & Merchants proughout the country.

PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va., wholesale rents for Virginia 13-To the Patrons of the "Spirit." -- It has

now been several months since the undersigned disposed 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 for ward 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 mounty they may consider due, or their note for the amount. amount.

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.

Jun. 23, 1855.

JAMES W. BELLER.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

VIRGINIA.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instruc-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;
Arriveat Point of Rocks same days by 11 a. m.;
Leave Point of Rocks daily, except Sunday,

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 4; a. m.;
Arrive at Harpers-Ferry same days by 10; a. m;
Leave Harpers-Ferry Tuesday, Thursday, and
Saturday, (after arrival of cars from Baltimore,) 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 Oaklands, to Leesburg, equal to 22 miles and back, twice a
week.
Leave Leesburg Wednesday and Saturday at 5

Leave Leesburg Wednesday and 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, 2; miles and back,
three times a week; and from Lovettsville,
by Hoeysville, Bolington, Morrisville, Wheatland, to Lovettsville, equal to 10 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Levettsville, Tuesday, Thursday, and

Leave Levettsville, 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 Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3; p. m.;

Arrive at Morrisville same days by 5; p. m.;

Return to Lovettsville same days by 5; p. m.;

Sinckersville, 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 Alex-Arriveat Snickersville same days by 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. 01 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, 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, Woodstock, Edenburg, Mount Jackson, New Market, Tenth Legion, Lacey Springs, Mellrose, Hurrisonburg, Mount Crawford, Burke's Mill, Mount Sidney, and Cline's Mill, to Stauuton, 93 miles and back, daily, except Sunday. Leave Winchester daily, except Sunday, 41 pm;

Arriveat Woodstock same days by 91 p. m.; Leave Woodstock daily, except Sunday, at 4am; Arrive at Staunton same days by 2 p. m.; Arrive at Winchester same days by 8 p. m. 003 From Staunton to Mint Spring, Greenville, Steel's Tavern, Canicello, Fairfield, Timber Ridge, Lexington, Summers, Waskey' 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 Bonday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 p m; Leave Lexington daily, except Sunday, at 3pm; 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 th Middleburg, Brownsburg, &c., to Lexing-ton, and back, 5004 From Greenville, by Middlebrook, Browns-

burg, 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.
From Fincastle, by Tinker Knob, Catawba,
and McDonald's, to Blacksburg, 40 miles and back, once a week. Leave Fincastle Saturday at 4 a. m.:

Arrive at Blacksburg same day by 9 p. m.
Leave Blacksburg Friday at 4 a. m.;
Arrive at Fincastle same day by 9 p. m.
From Fincastle, by Junction Store and Rich
Patch, to Covington, 28 miles and back, once a week. 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. 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, Simmonsville, Leve Green, Newport, Macksburg, Pembroke, Pearisburg, Belle Point, East River, Princeton, Blue Stone, Springville, Tazewall C. H., Knobb, Maiden Spring, Belfast Mills, Elk Garden, Rosedale, Lebanon, Gibsonville, Dickinsonville, Gressy Creek, Os. 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 a Arrive at Pattonsvillenext Monday and Thurs

day by 7 p. m. Leave Pattonsville Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a. m.; Arrive at Fincastle next Monday and Thursday by 7 p. m. Proposals for tri-weekly service are invited; the bidder to propose expedited schedule. 5008 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, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Charlestown same days by 9 a. m.;
5009 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, attpm; Arrive at Charlestown same days by 6 p. m

5010 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 Kerneysville daily, except Sunday, at 3p m Arrive at Shepherdstown same day by 5 p. m.; Leave Shepherdstown daily, except Sunday, at Arrive at Kerneysville same day by 11 a. m.; Leave Kerneysville Tuesday, Thursday, and 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 Boonsboro, 10 miles and Reedysville, to Boonsboro, to miles and back, three times a week, with three ad-ditional weekly trips from Shepherdstown to Sharpsburg, (Md.) Leave Shepherdstown Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4½ p. m.; Arrive at Boonsboro' same days by 7½ p. m.; Leave Boonsboro' Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a.m.. Arrive at Shepherdstown same days by 9 a.m.; Leave Shepherdstown Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 41 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 9a.m.;
5012 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.

026 From Shanghai to Glingary, 4 miles and back,
once a week.

once a week.

Jeave 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. back, twice a week. Leave Gerardstown Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Martinsburg same days by 12 m.;
Leave Martinsburg Wednesday and Saturday

Leave Martinsburg Wednesday and Saturday
at 3 p. m.;
Arrive at Gerardatown same days by 8 p. m.;
5028 From Jones Spring, by Shanghai, to Unger's
Store, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Jones Spring Monday at 7a. m.;
Arrive at Unger's Store same day by 1 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.;
Leave White Hall Monday and Thursday at 1
p. m.;
Arrive at Winchester same days by 3 p. m.;
5030 From Winchester, by Mount Vernon Tannery,
Fedar Creek, and Mountain Falls, Wardensville, Baker's Run, and Fabius, to
Moorefield, 65 miles and back, twice a week
Leave Winchester TuesdayandFridayat 1 p. m.

Leave Winchester Tuesdayand Fridaya Ip m
A Frive at Moorefield next days by 8 p. m.;
Leave Moorefield Monday and Thursday at 5

and back, three times a week.
Leave Roungey Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7am;
Arrive at New Creek Depot same days by 3p m;
Leave New Creek Depot Monday, Wednesday The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals a be certified by a judge of a court of record, by postmasters at the following offices, and no oth In the State of VIRGINIA, postmasters of off at the court house or county seat of each count and at Ayletts, Berkeley Springs, Berryville, Beany, Big Lick, Bridgepont, Brownsburg, Buckh non, Christiansburg, Clarksville, Cclumbia, Dville, Eastville, Emory, Fairmount, Faimor Farmville, Fredericksburg, Front Royal, Gordeville, Greigsville, Guyandotte, Harpers Fer Harrisonburg, Howardsville, Kanawha Saline, Eington, Lynchburg, Middleburg, Morganto Newbern, New Market, Newtown Stephensbur, North Mountain, Oak Grove, Old Point Comf Pattonsburg, Petersburg, Salem, Scottsville, Sherdslown, Union, University of Virginia, Lupville, Warsaw, Waterford, Waynsboro', West and Friday at 7 am.; Arrive at Romney same days by 3 p. m.
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 Ludey'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 Moorefield are invited.

From Romney, by Springfield and Frankfort, to Patterson Creek Depot, 191 miles and back six times a week. herdstown, Union, University of Virginia, Lupiville, Warsaw, Waterford, Waynsboro', West White Sulpher Springs.

Also, Baltimore, Cumberland, Frederick, at Hagerstown, Md.; Uniontwon and Washington Pa.; Blountaville, Tenn.; Washington and George town, D. C. Leave Romney daily, except Sunday, at 4 a. m.; Arrive at Patterson Greek Depot by 9 a. m.; Leave Patterson Greek Depot at 5 p. m. or after agrival of mail from Baltimore; Arrive at Romney same days by 10 p. m.
5036 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 Fri-

day at 81 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 62 a. m.; Arrive at Millwood same days by 8 a. m. Proposals for tri-weekly service on whole route will be considered. From Millwood to Berryville, 8 miles and back,

once a week. Leave Millwood Tuesday at 4 p. m.; 1 11 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. From Waterloo by Clift's Mills, to Orleans, 12 mi.es and back, three times a week. Leave Waterloo Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 21 p.m.;

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 deflucted. 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 or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted. Arrive at Orleans same days by 41 p. m.; Leave Orlean Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday 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 13½ 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.; 40 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 11a. m. Leave Capon Springs daily at 1 p. m.; Arrive at Winchester same days by 2 p. m.; From Luray, by Hope Mills, Cedar Point, Over-

ducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other creditable persons, for falling 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 steemboat, on a alls, Bentonville, and Hambaughs, to Front Royal, 30 miles and back, once a week. Leave Luray Tuesday at 8 a. m.; Arrive at Front Royal same day by 5 p. m.; To The Postmaster General may annul the can-fract 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 of packages conveying mailable matter out of the 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, Waver-

lie, and Conrads Store, to McGaheysville, 33 lies, once a week and back. Leave Luray Tuesday at 7 a. m .: Arrive at McGaheysville same day by 5 p. m.; Leave McGaheysville 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. 5044 Erom Moorefield, by Dashersville, Sweedlin, Hill, Oak Flat, Sugar Grove, and Palo Alto, to McDowell, 732 miles and back,

once a week. Leave Moorefield Tuesday at 1 p m; con 0.5 Arrive at McDowell next Thursday by 12 m; Leave McDowell Thursday at 1 p m; Arrive at Moorafield next Saturday by 2 p m. 5045 From Luney's Creek, by Upper .Franklin, 32 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Luney's Creek Tuesday and Saturday 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 Month of Scieca, 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 p m; 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 Saturday at 12 m, or after arrival of mail from Romney; Arrive at Bloomery same days by 2 p m. turn to Cold Stream by 4 p.m; to North

River Mills by 6 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 Fabins, 30 miles and back, once a week. Leave Capon Bridge Monday at Sam, Arrive at Fabins same day by 6 p m; Leave Fabius Tuesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Capon Bridge same day by 6 p m. 5050 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 From Hedgesville, by Tomahawk Spring, to

Jones's Spring, 8; miles and back, twice a week to Tomahawk Springs, and once a week Leave Hedgesville Wednesday and Saturday 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 91 a m Saturday; Leave Tomahawk Springs Wednesday and

Saturday 10 a m;
Arrive at Hedgesville same days by 12 m.
O52 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 7 a m Arrive at Martinsburg same days by 10 a m. From Back Creek Valley, by Gaineshoro and Ashton's Mills, to Lauk's Roads, — miles 5055 From Berkeley Springs to Valley Mills, in

partures and arrivals.

5056 From Berkeley Springs to Wallings Mills on 5057 From Berkeley Springs, by Smith's Roads, to Oakland, 12 miles and back, once a week,

Arrive at Berkeley Springs same day by 12 m.
5058 From New Creek Depot, by Lawrelton and
Greenland, to Luney's Greek, 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 p.m. instructions.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the ce-tent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each inter-

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for asserting the mails; but on railroad and steambest rouses 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 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.

Dated

of service on a route by allowing therefor a provata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of runing time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a pro rata increase of pay for the additional, stock or carriers, if any. The contractors may however, in the case of increase of speed, remay, 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 or-der into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtful or discontinue the service, at pro rata de-crease of pay, allowing one month's extra compen-sation 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. 9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from for drafts on postmasters, or otherwise after the expiration of each quarter—say in February ry, May, August, and November.

10. The distances lare given according to the best information: but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised in the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bid deers 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 or 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 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting cambinations to prevent 12. A bid received after time-viz: 3p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—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 in 13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, reperately for different service; and if the regular hid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if

or packages conveying mailable matter out of the

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase

the alterations proposed are recommended by postmasters and citizens interested, or if they ppear 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 horsebask be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, with

inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "slar 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 once submitted can be withdrawn.

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

17. The bid should be scaled; superscribed "mail proposals, State of _____," addressed "Second As sistant Pustmasten 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, 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 cuted 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 at ficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the epartment. 19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but 19. Postmasters at offices on or near railronds, but more than eighty roos from a station, will, in mediately 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.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest hidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other rotation of 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 hids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take

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 week.

Bidders will give distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

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When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specific bid.

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When the bid does not seemity, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are the entire mail each trip will be construed as providing for the entire mail each trip will be construed as a providing for the entire mail each trip will be construed as a providing for the entire mail each trip will be construed as a providing for the entire mail each trip will be construed as a providing for the entire mail each trip will be construed as a providing for the entire mail each trip will be construed as a providing for the entire mail each trip will be construed as a providing for the entire mail each trip will be construed as a pro

it will be considered as a proposal for horesback ser-A modification of a bid, in any of its es-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 cempetition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the st fficiency of guarantors or surities without knowing that they are persons of aufficient 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.

Arrive at Winchester next days by 12 m;
Proposals to omit Mount Vernon Tannery are invited; also to embrace Capon Springs.

5031 From Winchester to Capon Spring, 28 miles.

Leave Winchester daily at 4 a. m.;

L

CHARLESTOWN. The Bights of the States, for the Sake of

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 97, 1855. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR,

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

OF APPOMATOX.

POR CONGRESS HON CHARLES J. FAULKNER OF RESERVED. FOR STATE SENATE, COL. FRANCIS YATES,

OF JEFFERSON. The Democratic Ticket. Never have the people of this District been offer ed a ticket better deserving their united, honest support, than at the present. From the candidate for Gubernatorial honors, down to the humble servant of the people in the House of Delegates, are men preeminently qualified to discharge the duties of the offices to which they aspire. They are all men who did not ask office, but whom office sought. They are also men who are the embodiment and true exponents of the principles of our party. True, some of them served in the ranks of our opponents, but being convinced of their error, they turned their backs toward their old party ties, and embracing the immor-tal, unchanging principles of the Democratic party, have battled with all the seal and energy of passionate natures for the success of Democratic men and measures, and to-day they are well worthy the undivided support of the party whose standard bearers they

ocrats of the the 8th Congressional District you are called upon to choose between one, who once warred against your principles, (but who has since embraced them,) and one who has offered up his entire time, strength and talents to the success of that party, whose greatest happiness it would be to see that banner which has so often led you to victory trail in the dust. Have you a choice at all? Have you anything to expect, as a party, from the elevation of ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, Esq.? Nothing! In his election, you will see the triumph of those measures, which for years you have been struggling to defeat. This District, if represented by Mr. Borning, will'be misrepresented, for it is a fact above all contradiction, that the people of the from the Observer: District have decided, time and again, against the measures which he will advocate. Hon. CHAS. JAMES FAULENER, has proven himself to be an able champion in the struggle for the supremacy of Democratic doctrine. He has won a commanding position in the Honorable body of which he is a member, and how can the Democracy of this District, the same party which two years ago, confided their interests and the defence of their principles to his hands, and which he has guarded with a jealous eye, how can they, with any degree of consistency, turn from him now? Isit because ALEX. R. BOTELER is more acceptable now than he was in the last Congressional Whig as ever, but that he is a Know Nothing allo, which should endear him to the Democracy? If he was obnoxious two years since, why in the name of all that is sacred is he not more so now? If he was unworthy your support when he advocate awoved principles, is he not still more so now, when you are entirety unacquainted with the principles (if he has any,) which he intends to carry out?

Democrats of the 8th Congressional District, are you going to undo all that you have ever doze?-Are you going to sacrifice the fruits of your fathers, merely to cater to the desires of those whose greatest joy would be the defeat, the ruin of that party around whose many victories, cluster-the treasured archives of the country? We know you will not .-The old innate feeling, the undving love for the faith of the fathers of our institutions, on the 25th day of May, will be fanned to a blaze, and it will consume the hydra-headed child, which the opposition has hatched from its festering nest of isms.

The Declination of Wells J. Hawks. Below we give a letter from WEDLS J. HAVES, Esq. declining the nomination for the House of Felegates. We are sorry that Mr. HAWKS will not consent to allow his name to go before the people of this county, for we are sure that a more suitable, competent or worthy person can not be found in either party. It will be incumbent upon the Democracy to meet again in Convention, and select some oneof its members to fill the position.

To Messrs. Fuss, Blessing and Coyle,

CHARLESTOWN, March 23, 1854. GENTLEMEN: I received your communication of the 19th, informing me that I had been nominated by the Democratic Convention, as a Candidate for the House of Delegates, in the next General Assembly I assure you gentlemen, it gave great pleasure to

know that your Convention had sufficient confidence in me to bestow upon me the bonor of the Nomina-tion. I have always been attached to the Democratic party—I love its principles, and were I qualified, would cheerfully battle for its cause. But for various reasons I most respectfully decline the honor of being your candidate. I owe a deep gratitude to the people of Jefferson County, for their liberal patronthe people of Jefferson County, for their liberal patron-age and kindness to me on all occasions, but think I an serve them better by attending to my business at home. To that portion of your delegation that brought forward my name, I am urder many obligations. The Harpers-Ferry men are most of them like myself, Mechanics. I have for 16 years served the people of Jefferson County in that capacity, and the highest test of remarkability. ighest test of respectability with me, is honest attend strictly to my business, to deal honestly, fairly and openly, with all men; that course I have purmost sanguine expectations. I have no aspirations for political life, especially when I think myself much bet-ter qualified for a Mechanic than a Legislator. Hoping you may succeed in getting a better, and strong er man than myself, and that the whole Democratic f am, gentlemen, your nost ob't serv't., WELS J. HAWKS.

California News. The papers containing the arrival from California came to hand too late for us to make extracts .-There is great excitement in the monetary affairs of the State. Several large Banking Houses have failed, and brought ruin upon the community .-Other houses have suspended. The crisis is a more fearful one than those occasioned by the great fires in San Francisco.

County Convention. The members composing the last Democratic County Convention are earnestly requested to meet in Charlestown, in Jefferson Hall, at 2 o'clock on Friday next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Delegates. Let there be a full attendance, and make a strong nomination, and the comince will be elected.

Jefferson Debating Society. The Society will meet at their Hall on Thursday ning, the 29th inst, at 61 o'clock. Question for Debate,

Whether the influences which tend to perpetuate be stronger than those which tend to dissolve the Union of the States.

POLEMICS. S. K. DONAVIN, CAREY J. HALL. Affirmative.

GEO. WASHINGTON, Negative. The public are invited to attend. JACKSON DOUGLAS, Sec'y. A Cruel Outrage,

We have said that we are not the advocate of "We have said that we are not the advocate of religious freedom, and we repeat it, we are not.—
The liberty to helice contrary to the teachings of the Church, is the liberty to believe alie; the liberty to think otherwise than as she permits, is the liberty; to abuse the mind and polute the imaginations from such liberty may we and those we love, at all times, be preserved."

The above quotation from the Shepherd of the Val-

Ley, has been, and is extensively copied throughout left, the country as an excuse for the war now waging on Roman Catholicism. Such a course is cruelly pujust. The writer of that paragraph is now the editor of a Know Nothing paper in St. Louis. The probability is that he was a Know Nothing when he the above article, and that he prelended to Roman Catholic and got control of the newspaper tion for the purpose of compromising the church is infamous conduct. The best evidence that the e is not the sentiment of our Roman Catholic

more Method'st E. Conference, for this District. It will be seen that our present estimable and gifted pastor for that denomination has been returned.— This will be gratifying not only to the members of his church (by whom he is dearly beloved,) but by those whose esteem he has won by his christian character andbis ability as a minister. The following are the appointments of the Balti-more Conference, M. E. Church, for the ensuing VINCHESTER DISTRICT.

WILLIAM HIRST, P. E. Winchester, Thomas Sewall. Winchester Circuit, W. Prettyman, Wm. H. Holli Jefferson, lobert M. Lipscomb, James E. Arm Berryville C. McElfresh, J. J. Leatherberry. Martinebug, James H. Brown. Berkeley, R. S. Smith, Richard Norris. Berkeley Springs, F. S. Cassaday.

Springfild, S. H. Griffith, one to be supplied.

Wardenville, J. T. Stansbury, one to be supplied.

Shepheristown, Elias Welty. Harper-Ferry and Bolivar, Philip Rescoral. Hillsboough, John Miller, Thos. E. Carson, Wm. Leesburg, William H. Chapman. East loudoun, S. McMullen, Alpheus W. Wilson, S. S Roszel, sup.

West Loudoun, T. T. Wysong, Theodore M. Car-Warenton, John Landstreet, one to be supplied.

A Model Know Nothing. We lave been struck with the political bearing of an article headed "Lessons from a Murder," which is the ditorial in the New York Observer of the 15th inst. The Observer is the oldest religious paper in the United States, and is recognized as the highest autheriy in divine matters, especially by the Presbyterial church. In alluding to the death of the noto rious Bill Pool, the editor says (of Pool and his con-

federates :) "We are now informed that these monsters have for ome years past been the managers of our politi-cal parties, trading with office-seekers for the nomination and afterwards for the election, packing pri-may meetings, driving from the ballot boxes the lawful voter, and forcing in the votes of others, thwarting the will of the people, and making those me aldermen, justice, and mayors whom they were nad to elect."

The editor of the Observer quotes from the N. Y.

- "It is said that he (Pool,) has for a few years past mostly controlled the Eighth and Ninth Wards, and has been an active member of the whig com-mittees at the Broadway House, besides otherwise ererting considerable influence in city politics .-For some months he has been keeping a drinking place known as the Bank Exchange at the corner of lloward st., Broadway."

Thus much for Greeley's opinion of this prominent whig committee man. We continue to extract

"We know there are good men enough in this city to redeem our politics from the grasp of these mercenary troops fighting men, whose stalls and shops are the markets in which offices and emoluments are disposed of like beef and poultry. We know that if the Roman Catholics were likely to get the ascendancy in our elections, thirty thousand and perhaps fifty thousand incorruptible Protestant voters would come to the rescue. But we assure them that an enemy far more dangerous than the Pope or the Archbishop, is among us, and has his hand on our throats. He may be as Bill Poole was, a member of a Native American Lodge and a zealous hater of Irishmen, but he is only the more deadly on that account. His name is corruption. His work is secret and fatal. His aim is at the heart of ruin. It will not be in vain that this brawling and fighting politician has been shot down in the midst of his gang, if the tragedy opens the eyes of our good people to the necessity of taking the manage-

ment of their public affairs into their own hands." The article from which we made these extracts is nuit lengthly, and gives the minutes: particulars of the iniquitous management of city politics by Poole and his confederates

We have but one comment to make. This "brawling and fighting politician" was a prominent and useful member of the Know Nothing Organization, and his confederates followed his funeral with a cortege of 160 carriages and a procession of 6000 persons. Are you willing gentlemen of Virginia to ally yourselves with an organization composed of such men? Is it compatible with that courtesy, that nice sense of honor, that chivalry of character which have always been your prominent traits, that you should join a party whose strength rests in the brawn of its pugilists?

Washington and Know Nothingism.

The Know Nothings in their desperate efforts to bolster up their infamous persecutions, are in the habit of quoting the sentiments of the father of his country on the subject of appointing foreigners to the command of our soldiers in the revolution, before they became familiar with our language or people. This is a matter totally distinct from the issues involved in Know Nothingism, but on those issues the opinions of our hero are recorded. We commend the following to the persecutors:

" As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow, that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equal-ly entitled to the protection of civil government. I bope ever to see America among the foremost na-tions in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their government—or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed."—Life of

Washington, p. 197. "The Irish volunteers merit the warmest thanks of America for their patriotism; and I hope their countrymen who have so long struggled for liberty. will be hospitably and cordially received here."-Washington.

"The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of all nations and of all ligions, whom we shall welcome to a participation ALL OUR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES."-

"The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy—a policy worthy of imitation. All possess alike liberty of consciences and IMMUNITIES OF CITI-ZENSHIP. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of as if it were by the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights; for, happily the gov-ernment of the United States gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection, should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support."—Washington.

Another Significant Warning. Our southern readers (says the Washington Union) should not pass over the deep moral conveyed by the Sunday demonstration in New York over the dead body of a ruffian, who was murdered by his brothe bullies. It is alike a manifestation of grief for such a oss, and of the power of the new party, falsely called "American." It is such a party, led by such men, that is now commended to the favor of the South. It is such a ceremony as this that fitly follows midnight cabals, dark oaths and secret assaults upon good citizens. But cannot the South see where this current of impassioned-we had almost said imbruted-sympathy is tending? If for such a cause a great population can be poured into the streets to stain the peaceful Sabbath with its profanities and its follies, how long will it be before that fanaticism which now halts at an adopted citizen, will rear an armed and revengeful organization against the South in the person of her most virtuous sons? Nav, we have seen what Boston has done against the South -and this latterly; and that it was nothing but the frowning front of power that kept the rapacious hands of madened fanatics from the life of a southern citizen in pursuit of his rights. Will the South be forewarned, or will it rush into the jaws of danger and imperil its own interests and impair the energies

Not so bad as it seems. The New York Day Book is of the opinion that the result in New Hampshire ', is, after all, not so much to be deplored. New Hampshire is democratic to the core, and this aberration for once from her usual course will produce the best effects. The victors cannot live to gether in amity. Their quarrels will produce their downfall, and the democracy seeing the demagogueism of their opponents, will be ready to unite by the time the pres idential election rolls round, and sweep the State with such a tornado that not a semblance of their enemies shall be

of its truest friends in the North at the same time

McClintock and Judson. Professor McClintock is out in a defense of the Know Nothing order. He is the gentleman, it will be recollected, who lost his professorship at Carlisle, Pa., because of the abolition riot he was charged with inciting there, and which resulted in the murder of Mr. Kennedy, of Hagerstown, Md., who went there in pursuit of his slaves. We wonder if the members of the order in this State feel comp ed in being bound in a brotherhood that not only we citizens, is the fact that upon the promulgation embraces penitentiary birds, but inciters to riot and bloodshed? Are these your "courtrymen," Mr. isserted it in a body, and the paper sank at American? If so crow and buzza for them, as you hat oblivious contempt which as the month | can do so with about the same propriety that you of such a man as its exercit so fiehly deserved, crow over the New Hampshire election.

Rejoicing of Abolition Whige, The southern papers (says the Washington Union) that are so eager to poison the southern mind with the virus of religious and political intolance, cry up the hostility of Greeley, of the Triine, to the so-called Know Nothings; and we perceive that the National Era, the abolition organ in his city, has embarked in the work of attacking these mist doubtless for the same purpose of deption. The true test of the sincerity of this hollow antagonism, however, is to be found in the fact that none rejoice more over the defeat of the democracy, and hence the victory of intelerance, than the abolition papers. We quoted what the New York Tribune said of the New Hampshire election in yesterday's Union; and since then we discover that the joy of that abolition champion over that result is warmly re-echoed by certain abolion whig papers of the free States. The Boston Atlas and the Boston Advertiser, abolition papers, affecting to cate a place in their paper. Very truly, be hostile to the Know Nothings, both exult over the Know Nothing triumph in New Hampshire; and the same may be said, without exception, of every leading whig journal in the North.

Two things are forcibly and again proved by

this exhibition: the one is that the Democratic party is assailed and denounced by every other organization; and that factions of all sorts, of every hie, of every name, behold in it the great obstacle to the success of bad men, and the great conservator of the public peace. Thus they make a common cause against it. The other fact is, that abolition-or, what is the same thing, abolition whiggery—is the great moving and controlling

power of the new party. But while these isms agree or fuse in their war apon the democratic party, and in using all means to overthrow that party, they cannot agree among themselves. Their edifice may grow up to a wondrous height, with all the appearance of durability, and all the signs of harmony; but the foundation is sand, the materials rotten; and when ever the current of public opinion rights itself, and the sober second thought speaks through the ballotoxes, this structure of folly and of prejudice will crumble into ashes, and will be dissipated to the

four winds of heaven. Washington's Birthday in Paris. The American residents in Paris gave a ball in Herz Saloons, Rue de la Victoire, in commemoration of the birthday of Washington. The rooms were tastefully fitted up and brilliantly lighted. The potrait of the Father of his Country, with the inscription " first in war, first in peace first in the hearts of his fellow-citizens," faced that of his friend and companion-in-arms, Lafayette. Franklin's portrait faced that of President Pierce. The attendance was very namerous, but not inconveniently so for the extent of the rooms, and it comprised most of those distinguished in literature, the arts, and politics to be found in Paris. Nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps, as well as the members of the French government, were present. M. Guizot was among the earliest arrivals. The English residents and casual visiters in Paris were also pretty numerous. Nothing (says the Times report) could be better than the order and regularity with which this interesting fele was conducted, from the begining to the

Lynchburg Republican.

In another column we give the reply of the Lynchburg Republican to Mr. PRICE's letter, just to give the ople some idea of the way the editor of the Republican uses up the little things of this world.-The Free Press, we believe, published the letter o Mr. PRICE, will it be kind enough to give the reply of the Republican.

OF The Mayor of Chicago is one of the " Wood" style of reformers. He comes down on Sunday liquor selling business, and has fined some fifteen sa-

Another Fire. We are again called upon to chronicle another ire, which occurred in this place, on Tuesday last, he 20th inst. Between I and 2 o'clock, P. M., frightful shouts of fire! fire! were heard, throwing our itizens into general confusion and consternation, when upon examination it was found that a large Stable, (together with several other out-houses,) situated on Church Street, near the Episcopal Church, belonging to Mr. B. T. Towner, was enveloped in flames, and burning at a fearful rate; our Firemen and citizens were promptly on the spot, but the wind blowing a high gale in a South-eastern direction, the flames had so far progre sed that all efforts to save the buildings were of no avail. A barn, belonging to Mr. JACOB LINE, which was in a direct line from the Stable with the wind, situated about three hundred yards distant, was set fire by the embers therefrom, and was soon clothed in flames, our Firemen being unable to reach the place in time to distinguish the destroying element. Upon several occasions, Mr. DAVID BILLMYER'S Mill, which was also in a direct course with the wind, caught by embers from the barn, but was extinguished in due time. In the meantime, from ten to twelve dwellings, stables, smoke-houses, &c., were on fire, the wind blowing a strong breeze at the time rendering the scene awfuly destructive, and nothing but the untiring, assiduous, and superhuman exertions of our Firemen and ritizens generally saved a large portion of the town from ruin. We are not apprised of the exact amount of loss sustained by the above named gentlemen, but we learn that Mr. Line's barn contained eight or tentons of Hay, and as luck would have it, he had just finished, on the previous evening, thrashing a quantity of wheat and had it delivered to the Mill, or it would certainly have shared the same fate. The

fire at the stable, it is supposed, originated by sparks from the chimneys of the nearest dwellings. Too much praise cannot be given to our Fremen and citizens generally, for their unfaltering perseverance; and especially the ladies—they labored and toiled as if life was at stake.—Shep. Reg.

SHOOTING AFPRAY IN PETERSBURG -- Great excitemcut, says the Petersburg Express, prevailed on Bank Street, on Tuesday evening, caused by a difficulty which occured between Mr. Owen H. Hobson and Mr. John Michaels, both of Petersburg. The parties met nearly opposite the Exchange Bank, when Michaels asked Hobson if he had spoken disrespectfully of his (M's) family—Hobson replied he had not; whereupon Michaels remarked that any man who would say so, was a d——d rascal; and Hodson immediately struck him in the face with such force as to fell him to the ground. Michaels rose, drew a pistol, and fired it at Hobson, the ball grazing the bone of the left eye and, fortunately producing a very slight wound. They are both men of standing in the community.

Marriages. On the 20th instant, by Rev. Patterson Flecther, Mr. DAVENPORT WILTSHIRE and Miss SA-RAH J., daughter of Mr. James Burr-all of this

On the 17th instant, at Harpers-Ferry, by Rev. J. F. Price, SAMUEL KELLY and JULIET BLINCOE -all of Jefferson county. On the 8th inst., by Rev. Joseph Baker, JOSEPH P. CARTER and Miss ELIZABETH JONES, daughter of R. A. Colston-all of Clarke. On the 11th inst, by Rev. S. Gover, Mr. JAMES W. RUSSELL and Miss HARRIET J. BODINE-all

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Wm. Wicks, JAMES W. TORRISON and Miss SARAH A, STONE—both of

Deaths. On the 3d instant, in his 62d year, Capt. ROBERT BURCHELL, of Clarke. On the 5th instant, at the residence of her brother-in-law Mr. John Hogelin, in Martinsburg, Miss MARGARET RHODES, in the 74th year of her

The Markets.

BALTIMORE MARKET

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.] FLOUR-Howard Street. 100 bbls. at \$88 at 8881 ls. at - 887 400 per bbl. - 587; ** ** - 203a212 City Mills Flour.—Oa Frideay 100 bbls. at
CORN MEAL
RYE FLOUR
GRAIN—Wheat, red White wheat
RYE—Pennsylvania
120 cts Virginia - Maryland CORN—white

Yellow -WINCHESTER MARKET. FOR THE WEEE ENDING MARCH 22, 1855.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SAML. HARTLEY, AF THE DEPOT THOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THE Subscriber take this method of informing the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity that he has take up his residence in this place, and will give his at tention to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, &c. Lie flatters himself the his capacitated to execute any character of wor belonging to his business, and he intends to give he undivided attention to it. He hopes by strict industrious habits, and careful exention of all work entrusted to hun, to merit a shar of public patrops of trusted to hun, to merit a shar of public patrops of March 27th, 1865—tf CALEB MASON. CALEB MASON. March 27th, 1855-tf

Press, March 22d. Enclosed I hand you a certificate from Mr. Lancaster, which please publish with this letter. I will not discuss the question, what is the difference between an honest man, and a conscientious one? I leave that for the investigation of the learned, and the curious. I may be permitted to say, however, that after the publication of Mr. Lancaster's note, I am entirely content to occupy the "highly unpleasant predicament," which it has pleased the editor of the Winchester Republicant to assign me and to enquire if it will please him. to assign me, and to enquire, if it will please him and Mr. Gallaher to assign this letter and certifi-R. HUME BUTCHER.

I stated to Mr. Butcher, that I had joined the Know Nothings, and had withdrawn from them because in my opinion, no conscientious man could be-long to them, and this I said to him prior to the Democratic Convention, which met in Charlestown in the 8th of March last.

March 22d, 1855. JOHN F. LANCASTER. By James D. Taylor, editor of the Cincinnati Times, as been nominated for Mayor by the Know Noth-

ngs of that city. OF J. C. Breckenridge, the eloquent Kentuckian, as taken the stump in Kentucky against Know

VIRGINIA, Jefferson county, Sct: In the County Court, March Term, 1855. NDREW HUNTER, Esq., a member of the Bar, A NDREW HUNTER, Esq., a member of the Bar, having announced to the Court the decease, since the last Term, of Jonas Walraven, Esq., one of the Justices of this County, and having paid a just and feeling tribute to his memory, therefore moved the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That this Court has learned with sincere regret, the death of their late associate, JONAS WALRAYEN, Esq., distinguished not only as a Justice of the Peace, but also as a man in all the relations of life, for his sterling integrity, good sense, dovotedness to duty, and for every other virtue that adorns the character of a good citizen, and they sin-

adorns the character of a good citizen, and they sin-cerely condule with his bereaved family in the heavy loss they have sustained.

Which Resolution the Cburt unanimously adopts, nd orders that the same be entered among the re ords of this Court, and published.

A Copy—Teste:

T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

March 27, 1855—1t fp

VIRGINIA, Jefferson county, Sci: In the County Court, March Term, 1855. TOHN AVIS, Jr., Esq., one of the Justices of this county, having resigned his Commission as such it is ordered that an Election be held in District No. , of this county, on the FIRST SATURDAY in next month; at the usual place of voting, to fill the wacan-cy occasioned by the said resignation, under the superintendance of the Commissioners and Officer this day appointed for said District.

Commissioners. GEORGE H. TATE, SAMUEL RIDENOUR. FRANCIS W. DREW, GEO. W. EICHELBERGER, JAMES W. BELLER. two or more. JOHN W. ROWAN,
A Copy—Teste: T. A. M
March 27, 1855—2t. fp T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

VIRGINIA, Jefferson county, Sct:
In the County Court, March Term, 1855 IT is ordered that an Election be held in District No. 1, of this county, on the FIRST SATURDAY in next month, at the usual place of voting, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jonas Wal-raven, Esq., one of the Justices of this county, under the superintendance of the Commissioners and Officer this day appointed for said District.

FISHER A. LEWIS, HIEROME L. OPIE. or any two CHARLES H. LEWIS, LOGAN OSBOURN. ROGER CHEW WM. WEST, A Copy—Teste: March 27, 1855—2t. MOORE, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE. On SATURDAY, next, March 30th, 1 will sell at my residence, all my HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE. The Furniture is of the best quality 250 yards of Brussells, and all Wool 3 ply Carpet; 200 do Matting, plain, red and While; Mahogany Chairs, Bureaus, Sideboard, and Ward-Reception, Office and Dining room Chairs; 2 Lounges; 4 Bedsteads, French, High post and

Washstands; Centre Table, Marble Slab; 1 beautiful sett-Britania Ware; 1 China Tea sett; 1 Stone China Dinner sett; Goblets, Egg Glasses, Cut-glass Tumblers; and a variety of Crockery and Tinware; 1 sett, 52 pieces best Ivory Handle Knives & Forks; 1 Cooking Range; 1 Metropolitan Cook Stove; Dining Room and Chamber Stoves, and a large as sortment of Stone and Glass Jars and Crocks; 1 8 day Clock, iron front, inlaid with Pearl; Dining Room Table; 1 fine tuned Æolian; Whatnot; I new Mitchel's Map of the U. S.;

1 Brown's do of the county; 4 fine Lace Parlor Curtains with heavy cornice, and Fastnings; a variety of Books, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums A credit of six inolities over \$5-Note with approved security.

W. J. HAWKS. THE FAMOUS ENGLISH STALLION, YOUNG DREAD.

THIS celebrated STALLION is said to be the published.

to be the noblest specimen of Horse kind ever known. His sire was imported from England by Gen. Saltsman, of New York. Young dread is eight years old weighs 1600 pounds, stands upwards of 17 hands high, with fine limbs, possessing eminent muscular power and grand action. His color is a beautiful blood bay, with flowing main and tail, and is besides exceedingly gentle and submissive in temper. He can be ingly gentle and submissive in temper. He can be seen at Charlestown on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednes-days at Abraham Isler's Mill.

days at Abraham Isler's Mill.

PEDIGREE.

YOUNG DREAD was sired by Saltman's Imported Horse, Sir Walter, and Sir Wa'ter by English Eclipse Young Dread's Dame was sired by Black Prince, and Black Prince by the old imported Horse B'ack Prince. Young Dread's grand dam was sired by Wellington, Wellington by Blucher, and Blucher by Durock. The English blood possesses great power of speed, strength of muscle and vigorof constitution, which, when combined with the American blood and others, produce the best carriage and draugh Horse in the world. Farmers and others, who draugh Horse in the world. Farmers and others, who feel desirous of improving their breed of Horses, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, Young Dread the model horse of America. TERMS.—\$10 the Scason, the money to be paid to me, or to G. W. Sappington at Charlestown. March 27, 1854. FIELDING CALMES.

FOR RENT.

THE unexpired lease of the Property late
in the occupancy of Isaac Rose, from the
lst of April, 1855, to the 1st of April, 1858, is for rent.
The building is well calculated for a mercantile stand, and has been so used for a number of years.— If not rented privately by the 1st of April, it will be ented at April Court to the highest bidder.

March 27, 1855-3t. fp F. W. DREW, Trustee. THE LAST NOTICE. HE undersigned having given notice heretofore o those persons who have purchased goods of him as Prustee, and also to those indebted to Isaac Rose, prior to his being appointed Trustee, and they hav-ing failed to settle their respective accounts, and as the creditors of Isaac Rose, are demanding of the un. signed a settlement of his Trust, he would inform those indebted that all accounts which are not set-tled by the lat day of April, he will be compelled to lace in other hands for collection by one course o place in other hands for collection by one course of law. He hopes those who know themselves indebted will call and make immediate payment and save all trouble and expense.

F. W. DREW,
March 27, 1855.

fp Trustee.

TO WAGONMAKERS.
HE undersigned offers FOR RENT a comfortable
DWELLING AND A WAGONMAKING STAND. The Property is situated in Myers town, in this county. The stand is considered one of the best in this county. There is a Black smith Shop within a few yards of it, and there is a great deal of new work made. The community surrounding is of the best kind, it being considered one of the richest parts of the county. He will either Rent the House and Dwelling to an industrious mechanic or he will take a good young man to carry on the Business. Possession given immediately.

March 27, 1855. PHILIP GORDON.

Loudoun Democrat copy 3t., and send bill to this Office.

C. SCHOOL IN CHARLESTOWN. HE undersigned will open a School for Young Ladies, on the 1st MONDAY in APRIL. In addition to the usual English Branches, the Ancient and Modern Languages will be taught, and the Terms for Tuition will range from \$30 to \$60, per annum.

March 27, 1855—3t.

C. HOGAN. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Thomas B. Washington are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands againstsaid estate will present them properly proven.

REBECCA J. WASHINGTON,
RICHARD B. WASHINGTON,
March 27, 1855.

March 27, 1855. Administrators. 10 PURE CIDER VINEGAR.
BBLS. three year old, warranted the best in the county.

March 27.

JERE HARRIS.

THE LITTLE GIANT, the wonder of the world, will be exhibited at the sale of Mr. G. W. Ranson on Thursday next. E. M.

6000 FEET 1 inch Plank; E. M. AISQUITH. 5000 do ; do do.; 500 Gondolo Ribs, on hand at the Depot March 27. E. M. AlsQUITH.

March 27. E. M AISQUITH. BLACKSMITHS can be supplied with the best Coal at very low rates at the depot.

March 27.

E. M. AISQUITH, HUGHE'S IRON.—Wings, Landsides Coul-ters, Hossa Shoe Bars, Nail Rods, Band and Scol-lop, Bar, Rd. if, Square, and Nail Rods, with a large stock of other fron for sale. Nortice.—An Election for School Commissioner will be held in District No. 25, on the 7th day of April. By order of the Board. March 27.

The following gontlemen will act as Commissioners.—R. Dailey, G. W. Tacy an, W m. McSherry. PRIME White Murcer Potatocs, for sale by
March 27. KEYES & KEARSLET.

PUBLIC SALE. TITLE be sold at

all my Household & Kirches Funniture, consisting in part as follows:

1 very superior Mahogany Sofa;

1 Mahogany Bureau;
1 very large French plate Looking Glass;
1 amail do; do.

pair Vernitian Blinds;
large Cane seat Rocking Chair;
l Mahogany do.; 3 Ingrain Carpets;
superior Three Ply Carpet;
Stair Carpet and Rods; 1 Mantle Clock;
pair of Candle Sdbres;
1 Fender, Andirons; Shovels and Tongs;
2 Tenplate Stoves with Pipes; 1 Coal do;
2 Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding;
1 marrier China Tea-Set; 1 superior China Tea Set;
A lot of Bacon and Lard;
A lot many other articles, unnecessary

TERMS .- Six months credit will be given sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security—for all sums under five dol lars the oash will be required. No property to be removed until the Terms are complied with.

H. SCHULENBERG.

J. W. McGissis, Auctioneer.

THE subscriber will offer at Fublic Sale, at the residence of his father, on the farm of G. D. Moore, 21 miles North of Charlestown, on SATURDAY, 31st of this month (March) allof his HOUSEHOLD AND RITCHEN FURNITURE,

HOUSEHOLD AND RITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting in part as follows:

2 Beds; 4 pair of Bedsteads; 1 Bureau; 2 Tables; 6 split bottom Ch irs; Durock's model of Picture Frames, with Pictures; 1 large Chest; 1 Stove pipe; Jars, Crocks and Dishes, of all sorts; 1 set of smoothing Irons; a quantity of Kitchen Furniture, not necessary to enumerate; also, a set of Carpenter's Tools; 1 first rate Cross Cut Saw; Crow-Bar; Digging Iron; 15 pair of Davis's pattern of Hames; 150 Durock's Pattern of Rakes; 2 Shingle Punchers of Dower's model; 1 Cow and Calf; a lot of Shoats; 50 Hens, just commencee laying; 1 man's Saddle; 2 Hens, just commencee laying; 1 man's Saddle; 2 riding and 1 blind Bridle; a lot of Chains; 1 barrel of Vinegar; Tubs of all sorts; 1 first-rate one horse Sleigh. TERMS made known on day of sale.

March 27, 1855. JOHN G. THOMPSON.

THIS is to give notice that on the 20th inst., my wife, MARIA, without any provocation, left my house, leaving behind her a note to the effect that she was leaving me never to return. I have made the most diligent search for her and am unable to find her where abouts. I therefore warn the public against trusting her on my account, or harboring her, as I am determined to pay no debts which she contracts, and I will carry out the law against those who may harbor her. ANTHONY BUESSE. Harpers-Ferry, March 27, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE
OF NEGROES, STOCK, &c.
HE subscriber, about changing his residence distant State, will offer at Public Sale On Thursday, 29th Instant. the Homestead farm, adjoining Charlestown, his PERSONAL PROPERTY, to wit; 2 Negro Women; 12 Head of Horses;

35 Head of Cattle: 50 do Sheep;
50 do Hogs;
120 Acres of Wheat in the ground;
1 Carriage and I Buggy, and Harness;
Farming Implements of every description;
12 or 15 tons Prime Timothy Hay;

Corn by the barrel; 15 or 20 barrels Family Flour, ground by Alfred Ross, ofold Wheat; HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

This property is worthy of the attention of the public. The STOCK is all of improved kinds and the most of it of a quality tarely offered for sale.

The HORSES are nearly all first-rate, among them ums at our Cattle Show when yearlings.
The CATFLE and SHEEP are well known to be blood Durham BULL, bred by Col Copron of Md., and Prince Albert, a 2 year old Dunn BULL, of the Patterson Stock, bred by Col. A. B. Davis of Montgomery County, Md., are worthy of especial atten-The SHEEP are Cotswold and Southdown of very inc quality, among them a very fine Buck.
The same liberal—they will be made known on the GEO. W. RANSON. J. W. McGinnis, Auctioneer.

March 12, 1855-ts. PUBLIC SALE. THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, willoffer at Public Sale, at his residence on the road leading from Charlestown to Kabletown, immediate ly opposite Beeler's Mills, on WEDNESDAY, the 23th day of March, 1355, the following PRCPERTY.

y head valuable Work Horses, among which are 6 first-rate brood Mares; 2 two year old Colts, 1 Yearling do; 16 head Milch Cows and Stock Cattle-4 of them fresh: 60 head improved South-down Sheep; 25 Hogs, among which are some good brood Sows;

1 six-horse Wagon and Bed; 1 farm do.; Wood Ladders, and Hay do.; 2 Barshear and 1 McCormick Ploughs; Double and Single Shovel do.; 1 Corn.Coverer; Double and Single-Trees; 2 Harrows; Forks; Shovels and Rakes; 2 New Sleighs; 1 Barouche and Harness; 1 Log and Fifth Chain; 2 setts Wagon Gears complete;

Large lot of Plough Gears; Hulter and Breast Chains : Grain Cradles and Mowing Scythes; 1 Wheat Fan; 1 Cutting Box; 3 Barrels good Vinegar; 00 pounds of Bacon; 0 do. Lard; Lot of Hogsheads and empty Barrels; 200 Lot of Ground Plaster; Mattocks, Hoesand Digging Irons; Grindstones; Lot Carpenter's Tools; 1 Shot Gun;

1 MCut Saw; 10 Bushels Seed Potatoes; 3 Stands of Bees; 1 Rick Clover Hay; 1 Lot of Horse Feed in the Mill; 30 barrels Corn in the Crib; 140 Acres WHEAT in the ground HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

one which are the following, to wit: Feather Beds. Bedsteads and Bedding: Bureaus, Chairs, Tables and Cupboards; Safes, Washstands, Lounges, &c; 1 ten-plate Stove; 1 Parker's Air-tight Cook Stove, complete; barrel Churn and Dairy Fixtures; Tubs, Buckets, Pots and Kettles:

China and Queensware; And a general assortment of Kitchen Furniture, besides a large quantity of articles too tedious to enu-TERMS OF SALE .- A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums above \$10, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—under that amount the tash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with—the bonds to bear interest from date.

JESSE TAVENNER.
J. W. McGinnis, Auctioneer. March 13, 1855. (1) A credit upon all the property except the Corn, and for that the cash will be required. FOR SALE

HAVE for sale a fine young STALION, five years old this spring, full 161 hands high. Young Defiance is a Red Roan, and well broken to Harness. Any person wishing to purchase such a horse, would do well to call and see him. He is now in fine plight for standing the season.

GEO. W. COCKRILL,

Near Leetown, Jefferson Co., Va. March 13, 1855-8t.

PUBLIC SALE. THE subscriber will sell at his residence, in Charlestown, on FRIDAY, 30th day of this month his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, Sofa, Burcaus, Wardrobes, Feather Beds, Hair and Shuck Mat-Wardrobes, Feather Beds, Hair and Shuck Matrass, Lounges, Carpets, Bedsteads, &c. Also, one Refrigerator, a Cooking Stove, and a variety of Cooking Utensils; a fresh milch Cow and some Hay and Fodder.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards—sums under \$5 the cash will be required. The purchaser to give Note with approved security.

March 20, 1855. March 20, 1855.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Patrick McEntyer and Harriet, his wife, for the indemnity of John F. Smith, dated 4th day of January 1851, and duly recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the County Court for Jefferson County, Virginia, I will offer for Sale on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst. TRUSTEE'S SALE. THE HOUSE AND LOT. which is now in the occupancy of the above named Patrick McEntyre, together with all his personal property.

The LOT upon which the house stands contains about 1 acre of land. The property lies 11 miles north Sm ithfield, on the Turopiks leading from that town to Shepherdstown and is a fine situation for a young mechanic of any kind of business. The house is a comfortable one, and is in good repair.

Terms made known on day of Sale. They will be liberal to suit the purchaser.

March 20th.

GEORGE MURPHY.

FOR SALE. CARTER'S HOTFL,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

THIS Valuable and Commodious HOTEL PROPERTY is now offered at Private Sale, together
with the FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND SUP-PLIES. It is one amongst the largest in the Valley, and has been favorably known for the past ten years. To one wishing to engage in this business a most favorable opportunity is here offered, and on accommodating terms. The Servants can be retained until the end of the year. Possession given immediately.

March 13, 1885.

1. N. CARTER.

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Public School of District No. 8., will need a good, competent TEACHER on the 1st of April next None but those who are fully qualified need apply. I shall myself examine each applicant, and must be entirely satisfied of their capacity.

L. P. W. BALCH,

School Commissioner of District No. 8.

March 13, 1855—tf. F. P.

THE undersinged having rented the Wagon-Maker's Shop at Sunmit Point, wish to employ a competent workman to take charge of the concern. To a good workman, liberal wages will be given; or should the applicant prefer it, we will rent him the sirp.

Address us by letter or in person, at Summit Point, Jefferson county, Virginia.

VOROUS & WAGELEY. March 13, 1855. - 4t.

FIRST-RATE LIMESTONE LAND

I OFFER for sale a tract of LAND tying in Jefferson County; Va., containing 256 ACRES, 156 cleared and uniter good fencing, and the belance 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 unore particular description is decined unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises before purchasing. The Farin will be shown and as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises before purchasing. The Farin will be shown and terms made known by F. A. Lewis, living near Kabletown; it Jefferson to or on application, postage paid, to the undersigned at Mobile, Alabama. If the above property is not sold privately before the 16th day of July, 1855, it will then be offere at Public Sale on that day, before the Court House it Charlestown.

ARTHUR F. HOPEINS.

MILL PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE FLOURING MILL, known as the Bloomery A Property, is for sale. It is a very desirable and very convenient propertly. The Mill has two sets of wheat burns, and one set 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 Shenandoah river, but is not subject to any of the freshets. The Mill is situated in one of the finest agricultural portions of Jeffersoh County. It is capable of grinding thirty thousand 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, MILL PROPERTY AND A HALF of first quality of Lime Stone Land, being almost entirely bottom, on which is crected 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 Valley of Virginia.

There made to suit the nuclessor. Any communi-Terms made to suit the puchaser. Any communication addressed to me at Charlestown, Jefferson

county, Va., will receive prompt attention. Persone desirous of viewing the premises will please call on the undersigned.

Feb. 6, 1855—tf.

JACOB B. RITTER. HE subscriber, determined to establish a reputation foe the HALLTOWN MILLS.

HE subscriber, determined to establish a reputation foe the HALLTOWN MILLS for making good Flour for family use, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he will hereafter 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.

35-For sale also at the store of Messrs Keyes & Kearsley, Charlestown.

Feb. 6, 1855—3im

G. W. FOX.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND A FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale, the FARM on which I re I will sell at private sale, the FARM on which I reside, containing 140 ACRES, of which about 25 acres are in Timber. This land lies immediately on the Turnpike Road, leading from Shepherdstown to Smithfield, and within half a mile of Kerneysville and the Depot on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and is equal in fertility to any land in the neighbor, hood, and is now in good heart. There is a good substantial LOG DWELLING, and also a good stantial LOG DWELLING, and also a good failing Well, and other conveniences on the farm. Also, A YOUNG ORCHARD of choice fruit. The terms will be made known upon application to

The terms will be made known upon application to the subscriber in person, or by letter addressed to him at Kerneysville, Jefferson county, Virginia. MICHAEL BLUE. September 5, 1854-If

CEDAR LAWN FOR SALE. WILL be sold at private sale, the Farm known b of John T. A. Washington, dec'd., lying in Jefferson county, Va., about three miles S. W. of Charlestown, on the road leading from Berryville to Leetown, and about one mile South of the Harpers-Ferry and Smith field turnpike, adjoining the farms of John R. Flagg, George Isler, Mrs. H. L. Alexander, Thos. B. Wash planted. The Lawn and premises generally are highly improved by Shrubbery and a large variety of hand 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 Balto. and Ohio Rail-road. The place is well known, and altogether is one of the most desirable tracts of its size in the Val ley. Persons who contemplate purchasing, can be in formed as to the terms of sale by consulting me in person, or by letter addressed to me at Charlestown, leffcorsu county, Va.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. For himself and in behalf of the other deviser Dec'r 13, 1853-tf JEFFERSON FARM FOR SA E. THE undersigned offers for sale his FARM on which he resides, in Jefferson county, Va., situated on he cast side of the Shenandoah river, 3 miles south

cast of Charlestown. The tract contains 350 ACRES, hiefly of lime-stone and red or ironore 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 Timo thy and Clover, to which it is admirably adapted.-The remaining part of the tract is clothed with a valuable growth of TIMBER,

Locus and Chesnut predominating, intersperced with other varieties, such as Oaks, Hickory, Red Pine, Ash, &c. This Farm pro duces 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 2½ miles off from four Merchant Mills, two of which are river mills and a water communication, enabling the proprietor to de-liver from 500 to 1000 bushels a day; italso as a GRAZ ING FARM has the advantage of an almost unlimit-Blue Ridge Mountain, distantabout a mile, &c. The improvements consist of a BRICK DWEL

LING and all necessary OUT BUILDINGS, such as STABLING, ICE HOUSE, &c., situated on eminence, remarkable for its healthfulness, with three unfailing springs of soft WATER within a few yards of the building—Shanondale Springs and Furnace within 3 miles and South Bend Forge 1 mile, also two Saw Mills from a half to 1} 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 ly enhance its value. As the undersigned has a favorable opportunity invest, he will sell a great bargain in the above property. Application to the subscriber on the premises or by letter through the Charlestown or Harpers-Ferry Post Office will be promptly attended to.

NATHANIEL W. MANNING.

Dec. 19, 1853. 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. Terms, Cash, or a Credit of nine months with bond and approved security. BENJAMIN COOK.

January 13, 1855. 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." Noevmber 1 4,1854-tf

FOR SALE.

HAVE for sale about 20 EWES—a part with Lambs by them. Also a Yoke of OX-EN. I have also for hire a young WOMAN, who is cook, washer and ironer. FKANCIS YATES. January 16, 2955.

NOTICE. REIGHT accounts must be paid promptly, or all articles will be held until the freights are paid without respect to persons.

E. M. AISQUITH. out respect to persons. E. M. Charlestown Depot, April 25, 1854. IMPORTANT.

O NDER the Act of Congress approved the 3d day of March, 1855, those persons who have received 40 acres of Bounty Land are entitled to an additional amount of 120 acres.

Those persons who have received 50 acres are entitled to 80 acres additional.

Those persons who have not heretofore been entitled to Land, and whose service has been 14 days or less than 30 days, are entitled to 160 acres.

Those persons who have been in actual battle, or any engagement any time less than 30 days, are entitled to 160 acres.

Those Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers who have never received Bounty Land from the United amount of 120 acres. Those Revolutionary Olinders and Soloters who have never received Bounty Land from the United States, are entitled to 160 acres. If dead, their Widge Seamen. Teamsters and Indians who have been in Service during the existence of War, are entitled 160 acres of Land. For all correct information and proof of service and bitalisment of claims, address, (postage paid,) or

call in person upon WM. W. B. GALLAHER, JOHN S. GALL HER,

March 13, 1855.

Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned have purchased the exclusive Right of E. S. Snyder for the Patent Premium Threshing, Separating, Cleaning, Bagging Grain Machine, for Jefferson County.

This celebrated Machine, was awarded the highest premium over all Separating and Cleaning Machines at the World's Pair, New York. These Machines can be had by applying to G. Glaze, Frederick City, Md., by giving a few day's notice, and paying us ten do lais on each Machine brought into the County for operation, in any part of the County; the money to be paid by the said owner of the above mentioned Machine in this county.

The largest size Machine for 6 and 8 horses \$310; for 6 horses, all complete and ready for operation \$300. Shop price. \$300. Shop price. a JOSEPH G. & L. W. PACKETT. rch 6, 1855. 6m. [F.P.] NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES & STRUP

just received and for sale by Boc. 5, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON. BEST CHEWING and Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco.

March 20.

H. L. EBY & SON. TOBACCO.—Virginia Smoking Tobacco.a very superior article, and also thewing ditto, for alle by JOHN L. HOOFF. CANDLES. -- Sperme, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, just received by Ech 13 ERY & SON. SALAD GIL, fresh, just received and for sale by Dec. 5, 1884. R. L. EBY & SON. COFFEE. 20 Bags Prime Coffee just received which will be said at a small advance by Feb. 13, 1855. H. I. EBY & SON. March 20. H. L. ERT & SON

prepared to serve up to STIRS in any y by the land or otherwise and everything that it are plant ford, 2000' to can are deink, serves in uncer plant in the style. Oyeters in the stell Slaw and Scar-Kro at the nopes his injential will stall show he it is night in their country and a."

Fig. 13 1-55. Letter. W GALLAHER.

JEFFER SON MACHINE SHO 'AND THON ID BRASS FOUNDRY.

The subser bers went return their sincere thanks
to the Farmer and the public generally, for their The subser bers will retain the half she can be farmer and the public generally, for their litteral encoura a... at durying the past save in and hope by strict aftention to busin, as to fasure a continuate in the future. From the tracedine of demand for our jo thy cell in the part of the part of the future. From the continuate of the future of the part of the farmer of the have prepared for the continuate of the State just cluding our improved Tombing State in the State just cluding our improved Tombing State in the farmer can with safety place in the hand so his servants of the surface of the servants of the surface in the hand so his servants of the surface warrant it to thresh me e grain and beach and waste less than any other Separator row in the with the same run i by of hands and horses, the stop make hem with the jame of hands and horses, the stop make hem with the country. Also, the very last imple Thresher and Shak i will Tabiling Shan or Steep.

Our Stocke usist of the land wing sizes, and their prices at the Stop vizit.

prices at the Stop vizi Evletider, Don ball at albusatil and bu Power for same, With Strop; and with Tombling Shaft and Gears off Thre her, xtra, Scrand alse 30 inch Turater, for 6 and 3 Horses, Power for same, With Strop and with Tembling Shaft, Third size for 4 and 6 horses, The esher, Power, with Strop, With Tombling Shaft, extra

We also make simple Threshers and follows: For 3 and 10 horses, 25 60 For 6 and 8 horses, 10 2 . 1 1 md Amit These Machines are all completed with wrenshes, &c., and ready for operation when sent a way is the the Shop, and we will further say to the fermer that we have calculated our Powers for this senson so that the horses if desired will walk slever then to at T 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 lew

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 pessession of every larmer who uses Gueno or any similar fertilizer, as it will save one-half the Gueno at a the common way, and better insure a crep. This the common way, and better insure a crep. the common way, and better insure a crip. 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 of the above machines to give us a call and examine at

All work sent out warranted to be made in the trongest and most durable manner. ceive immediate attention. Charlestown, F. b. 27, 1855.

THE undersigned having entered into a Co-Part nership with his father, Senauel C. Young, toconduct THE BUTCHERING BUSINESS in Charlestown, most respectfully solicits the stp-port of the community. Having been associated to several years in the business with his father in Charlestown, he hopes its citizens will bear in testi-mony to the fact that he has at least endeavoted to ington, Dr. Scollay and others, containing about 245;

ACRES, about 35 of which are in fine timber. The improvements consist of a handsome three story Baica Dwelling, forty feet square, with a two story Wing 40 feet by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn-house, Milk-house, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice Apples, and a young Perch Orchard recently counties can furnish, will be served up regularly and sold at the lowest price that will afford a LIVING profit, from a DEAD article of trade. Respectfully, &c.,

CEO. W. YOUNG. Jan. 23. 1855. NOTICE.

THE undersigned find it utterly impossible to carry on their vocation under the present mede of doing business. They are compelled to pay cash for all the stock they purchase, and they have here to re received but very little cash for the ments 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 or he be secured, and at the lowest terms. To do this they must have the money so that they may purhase for cash. All persons knowing themselves to be indelted to either firm, either by note or open account are earn-estly requested to call immediately, and settle. They return their sincere thanks for the liberal

patrouage they have received, and hope that they will be able to make suitable returns for it. Jan. 30, 1855-tf. S C. YOUNG & SON. 100 WANTED TO PURCHASE, By a resident of this county, a good plain Crok, Washer and Ironer. Also, one or two YOUNG SER-VANTS. For address apply to the EDITOR.

May 2, 1954-tf TAKE NOTICE. HAVING sold out the Office of the Spirit of Jefferson, solely for the purpose of closing up its old lusiness, it is hoped every one who is in any wise indebted of previous to the lat of July last, will now come of previous to the lat of July last, will now come forward and pay what they know to be due. Many can save to us the expense and trouble of visiting their houses in person, by sending the small pittanes by mail or other safe mode—but come it weer, by some inward.

J. W. EELL'ER Some means. September 19, 1854.

DR'S. CORDELL and BLACEBURN here entered into a Co-Partnership in the PRACTICE OF MEDI CINE and will be ready to attend all professional calls, night and day.

The undersigned takes this occasion to say that he intends in future to give his undivided attention to the practice of Medicine as above stated.

Jan. 2, 1855—tf. F.F. R. S. BLACKBURN. NEW STICK READY-MADE CLOTH THE subscriber opened to-day, on Main street in Charlestown, a well-selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, made in the lates fashions and by good workmen. Also a full assertment of Plainand Farcy CANDIES, NUTS, FRUITS, CIGARS and JEWEL. RY. Owing to the depressed markets, these guess are bought below manufacturers prices, and will be are bought below manuacturers prices, and will be sold for cash on very small profits.

The subscriber has constituted ISAAC ROSE has Agent, with full powers to conduct the business as such—and its chief design being to give employment to said Roseand enablehim, under his misis tunes to provide for his family. All those inclined a sid the

ter are requested to patronize the establishment.

13-Store on Main Street opposite Mr. Hartis's.

Dec. 19, 1854.

Free Press and Shepherdstown Register copy St. DR. E. L. WAGER, respectfully offers his serel-cies to the citizens of Charlestown and its vi-He may be found (when not professionally engreed,) at I. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his office imme-

January 16, 1853. FOR SALE. A LIGHT WAGON, soltable for eitler one or two horses. It is new and made of the test material, and finished in the most complete manner.

J.Jan 30, 1855—16: THOS. W. DAVIS. A YOUNG WOMAN with one Child, a LOY, 13months 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. FOR RENT. Henderson Bishop. Also another HOUSE AND JOHN J. LOCK, Agent-February 20, 1855.

HOUSE FOR RENT. HE House and Lot formerly the residence of Mrs. Offett, is for rent. Apply to Feb. 6—F.P. BENJ. TOMLINSON. THE undersigned has for 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, ensuing. Feb. 20, 1855. JAMES H. MOORE. DURHAMS.

HAVE for sale two DURHAM BULLS—one a five year old, thorough bred—the other a Yearling, 31-32, very high bred.

March 13.

BRAXTON DAVENPERT.

A SCHOOL TEACHER, in District No. 19.
Apply to DAVID HOWELL, Com.
Charlestown, Jan. 23, 1855. A BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

APPLICATION for Bounty Land Warrents, due the Soldiers and their Widows and minor Children of Soldiers of the War of 1812, will be properly prepared, and warrants obtained thereon without delay pared, and warrants obtained thereon without dellar JOHN THOMAS GIBSON Office opposite Carter's Hotel, Charleston, Valor March 13 1555—2in.

THE undersigned has for sale a STABLE, with a good SHED. It can be seen upon the lot on witch she resides. MARY WILSON. March 6, 1855. A Style parts and TurallA at WHITE CORN for sale, ar cash poir. by Feb. 20. KEYES & KEARSLEY. MACCARONI, Choose and Essekers of all

TEACHER WANTED in District No. 15 .-Salery \$3 00 per Ansum. March 20 GEO. W. LITTLE, Com. TIMOTHY EED.—Another supply of prime at the Depot. E. M. AISQUITH. at the Depot. SEGARS.—I have just received a lot of those prime Jenny Lind & Spanish Segars, March 20. THOS RAWLINS.

SHOVELS, Spades, Forks, Hoes &c., just re-H. L. EBY & SON. MERCER POTATOES.

BUSHELS Pure Mercer Potatoes, just received by H. L. ESF & SON. March 20, 1855.

WANTED -A competcat Teacher to take charge of the Free School in District No. 10. March 20. A. C. TIMBERLAKE, Com-J. GAF, C. ushed, Pulverized, Gravulated, Refined J and Brown Sugars, et a small advance, March 30. H. L. EEY & SON.

A young lawyer got his first note for col-lection. It is against a country customer; so he sits down and writes him a letter in due form, advising him that his note has been left for collection, and that it has run a long time, and that immediate attention to it will save cost, esca etc., etc. In about ten days he received

VALLEY FORES, Nov. 15, 18-"To F. N. B., Esq.—Dear sir: I received your polite note, of the fifteenth inst., this day. It was directed to the post office at Freetown. The mail comes from your village to Thompsonville every day, by the stage which runs from your place to Ovego, leaving your village at six o'clock in the forenoon. From Thompsonville there is a mail every other day to Freetown. From thence there is a cross mail around the hills, through the lower towns in this county, to our place once a week: but the post masters on the route can't read very well, and sometimes keep a letter over one mail to spell out the directions.

"By directing your letter to this office, where I get my papers, I should get them generally in about three days after you mail them and in about a week or ten days sooner than if directed to Freetown; which delay, in an extended correspondence might, in some cases, be of considerable importance, I hope, my dear Sir, you will not suffer any inconvenience from it this time, but I thought it best as you seemed a little ignorant of the geography of this part of the country, to give you this in-formation, that you might in future know how to direct to.

Dear Sir, yours very respectfully. JOHN CALKINS. "P. S. As to that note, you say it has run a long time.' I can only say, as the boy

said of the molasses, Let her run !" Reading this to a friend at our elbow, he remarked that he had heard or read of two cases of independent, impudent "coolness," that he thought were quite as freezing. He went on to say:

"A sharp-nosed, glib tongued woman was marketing with her basket on her arm in one of the markets of Cincinnatti, when she stopped before a 'station' where hominy, grist buckwheat, flour, etc., were sold by the quantity. Unlike the present time, everything was down then to the lowest figure. Going up to the seller, she said : What do you ask for a half bushel of Indian meal?

One shilling, ma'am.' 'One shilling, eh. Ain't that rather high ?' 'High! Shan't I give you a half bushel?
If you think a shilling is a high price for half a bushel of Indian meal, I'll give you a half bushel-come now.' " Is it sifted?" asked the woman-indicat-

ing that even as a gift, she was not going to take it unless it was 'first-rate.'

stance of 'coolness.' A merchant in New York, formerly a resi dent of a flourishing western city of the 'Empire State,' after residing in the metropolis for some ten years without once leaving it, took it into his head to visit his old town for a few days. He arrived there the day before the Fouth of July, and during the celebrating of the ensuing day, he encountered very many of his old friends and acquaintances. While he was conversing with one of them, a man with but one arm made his way into the circle where he was standing, and said : 'Ain't you-B-, that used to live here some time ago, down there to --- 's

"I am the-the same,' was the reply. 'Yes; well, I thought so. Dont you remem-

ber me ?' 'Can't say that I do-though your face is familiar to me, too, somewhat. 'Why it is my arm that does it. I had two when you knew me. This arm, (moving the stump of an arm that was not there) was blow'd off last July, four years, by the bursting of a cannon. Dont you remember old Ben -, that did a good many day's work

down to your store ?' The recognition being now completed, the man went on:

'Can't you give a poor cripple something on this glorious day ? Ef it had'nt a been for the fourth of July, I should'nt have lost my Mr. B -- took from his waistcoat pocket

two twenty-five cent pieces, and resumed his conversation with his friends. The man backed out after receiving the money, without a word of thanks, and he saw him no more until, while he was seated at dinner, and the one arm bore come to him at table. and bending ever said in a 'confidential' whisper.

'Your brother that lives here give me a dollar this morning, you did'nt give me but half a dollar. Could'nt you give a feller a little

Not wishing—being a New York merchant—to be outdone in liberality by a relative in the 'rural districts,' he again took from his pockets two quarter dollar pieces, and handed them to the cripple. Without deigning a re-ply, the man took the money and wakled off. Just as Mr. B ---, on the same evening, was lighting his candle at the bar, being about to retire for the night, the impudent 'solicitor'

came up with-'I say, B --- , do you know that one them quarters that you gave me last was an eighteen penny piece? Hav'nt you got a good quarter about you?'

"I gave him the 'good quarter,' said Mr. B- mentioning the circumstances to a friend, I could not help thinking that my maimed friend stood up for his rights in a way that was a caution to all givers. He repudiated the idea altogether that 'beggars should not be choosers,' that is, if they choose to be !'

THE OLD STORY .- The following dispatch went through by telegraph a month or two since: "Charlie and Julia met at S.'s yesterday-quarrelled, and parted forever-met again this morning and parted to meet no more-met again this evening, and were mar-

AN INCORRIGIBLE BORE .- A provincial judge, a great bore in his way, called upon Bautru, wishing to see him. A vallet an-Attorney General—WILLIS P. BOCOCK.
Adjutant General—WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON. nounced him: Assistant Clerk-P. F. HOWARD. 'Tell him I'm in bed.' Copying Clerk—WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, Jr. Auditor of Public Accounts—G. W. CLUTTER. Second Auditor—JAMES L. JACKSON.

Treasurer—J. B. STOVALL.
Register of the Land Office—S. H. PARKER.
Librarian—George W. Munford.
Superintendant of the Penitentiary—C. S. Morgan.
Gen'l Ag't or Storekeeper of Peni'ry—J. C. Spotts.

'Sir, he says he will wait until you are ris-

'Tell him I very ill." 'He says he will prescribe some remedy.' 'Tell him I am at the last extremity.'

'He says he wishes to bid adieu to you.' 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their 'Tell him I am dead.' 'He says he will sprinkle you with holy wa

'Confound him, let him in.' Freuch and Frenchmen

.... A fellow named Wills was hauled up in Albany the other day for striking a ma named Joke, and fined five dollars. He pleaded, in extenuation, that he thought it no offence to "crack a joke !"

who made him. With his little hands leveled a foot above the floor, he artlessly replied "God made me a little baby so high, and I grew COUNTERFEITS .- Girls with hollow

cheeks and full bosoms. Such things never come together naturally.

Obiesary notices not exceeding six lines will be inserted gratis. The excess above that number of lines will be charged according to the advertising rates. Tributes of respect will be charged at advertising rates.

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

All advertisements for warded by Newspaper agents will be charged at the usual advertising rates; and must be accompanied by the cash or the quiedent, deducting the commission.

Patent medicines shall be charged for at the usual rates of yearly advertisements, and "bishop notices" double the advertising rates. Extracts from other papers referring to such advertisements will be subside the the regular advartising rates. ...A poor Irishman who applied for a li-cense to sell ardent spirits, being questioned as to his moral fitness for the trust , replied: 'Ah, sure it isn't much characther a man needs to sell rum,"

... Of all the delicate sensations the mind is capable of none perhaps, will surpass

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11 12 13 14 5 4 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 5 4 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 5

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 25 29 30 31 . . .

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

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28 29 20 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 5 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

COURT DAYS.
CIRCUIT COURTS.
Seventh District—Thirteenth Circuit.

Frederick.....June 15, November 15: Clarke......May 12, October 12.

Hampshire ... April 10, September 10.
Berkeley ... April 27, September 27.
Morgan ... May 6, October 6.
Jefferson ... May 18, October 18.

Seventh District-Fourteenth Circuit.

Shenandoah April 4; September 4.
Page April 14; September 14:
Hardy April 21, September 21:
Rockingham May 15, October 15.

MONTHLY COURTS. Frederick-Monday before the 1st Tuesday. Hardy-Monday before the 1st Tuesday.

Berkeley—Second Monday.

Jefferson—Third Monday.

Clarke—2d Monday in June and 4th Monday

DISTRICT COURT.

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

QUARTERLY COURTS.

Frederick—Monday before 1st Tuesday in March, June, August and November. Berkeley—2d Monday in March, June, August and

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

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

Morgan-4th Monday in March, June, August and

Hampshire—4th Monday in March, June, August

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

Fauquier-4th Monday in March, May, Augus

and November.

Hardy-Monday before 1st Tuesday in March,

June, August and November. Warren-\$d Monday in March, May, August and

November. Shenandoah—Monday before 2d Tuesdayin March,

CLASSIFICATION OF MAGISTRATES.

The following is the classification of the Magistrates of Jefferson county, which was made in Au-

gust, 1852, and continues until the expiration of their terms, determines who shall compose the Coun-

ty Court each month. It will be found useful for

JANUARY. Braxton Davenport, Presiding justice; Thos. W. Keys, David Fry, John Keplinger, and William H. Turk.

Braxton Davenport, George B. Beall, J. F. Smith

Braxton Davenport, John Moler, Logan Osborn

B. Davenpert, J. Moler, L. Osbourn, H. N. Galla-

JUNE.

OCTOBER.

Samuel Ridenour, and S. W. Patterson.

of removals from the District.

Jacob W. Reynolds, and John J. Grantham.

Braxton Davenport, A. R. Boteler, R. W. Baylor,

NOVEMBER. Braxton Davenport, Geo. W. Little, John J. Lock,

Braxton Davenport, Geo. W. Little, John J. Lock,

Jacob W. Reynolds, and John J. Grantham.

March and August are the Jury Terms. When a

vacancy occurs, the new incumbent takes the place

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

President of the Senate, DAVID R. ATCHISON,

PRESIDENT'S CARINET,
Secretary of State—WM. L. MARCY, of New York.
Secretary of Treasury—JAMES GUTHRIE, of Ky.
Secretary of Navy—JAMES C. Dobbin, of N. C.
Secretary of War—JEPFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi
Secretary of Interior—Robt. McClelland, of Mich.
Postmaster General—JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pa.

STATE OFFICERS.

The Law of Newspapers.

subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their

periodicals the publisher may continue to send them

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

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

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Cours have decided that refusing to take periodicals tom the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facial sydence of intentional fraud.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

To take effect on and after the 1st of May, 1854.
For marriage announcements, no charge will be

Governor—JOSEPH JOHNSON.

June, August and November.

John Hess, and A. M. Ball.

her, and J. Welshans.

linger, and Wm. H. Turk.

Joseph Welshans, and H. N. Gallaher.

GREEN B. SAMUELS; Court of Appeals

RICHARD H. FIELD; LUCAS P. THOMPSON; Circuit Courts.

Shenandosh-Monday before 2d Tuesday.

RICHARD PARKER,

JOHN KINNEY,

Morgan-Fourth Monday.

November.

Rises. Sets.

47 6 13

In Cravellers Miss of Ally GILBERT'S HOTEL, At the Railroad Depot, Winshester, Va.
THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the cummunity and travelling public that he has taken the well-knewn HOTEL at the Railroad Depot formerly kept by Mr. John Con, dec'd. The House has undergone necessary repairs, and is now in every respect adapted to the wants of the traveller and so-journer.

respect anapted to the wants of the traveller and sojourner.

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

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

comfortable.

RE-Boarders taken by the week, month or year.

BARNET GILBERT.

RE-The undersigned takes pleasure in recommending Mr. Gilbert to the patrons of the House whils under the management of my Father, and respectfully solicits for him a continuance of their custom.

Line 28, 1832 June 28, 1853. JAMES W. COE.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL,
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
THIS large and very commodious THREE-STORY
BRICK HOTEL, situated in the centic and business part of the town, is now among the most attractive and desirable resting places in the great Valley of Virginia. Virginia.

The luxuries of the TABLE of this establishment, are surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior Wines and

Liquors.
Several large Parlors and airy Chambers have been added since last year.
A Splendid Yellow-Mounted Coach attends the A Splendid Yellow-Mounted Coach attends the Charlestown Depot, upon the arrival of the Gars, which will convey visitors to the Hotel, free of charge. Persons wishing to be conveyed to other parts of the town, will pay a reasonable compensation.

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

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON,
July 9, 1850.

Proprietor.

RAWLINS' HOTEL, RAWLINS' HOTEL,
Corner of Queen and Burk streets,
MARTINSBURG, VA.

The undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform
the community and travelling public that he has
taken the Hotel formerly known as the "Berkeley
House." The Hotsehas recently undergone a thorough
renovation; it is now believed to be in every respect
adapted to the wants of the traveller and sojourner.
A large and commodious STABLE is attached to
the premises. The luxuries of the TABLE will be
surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior wines and liquors.

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

March 2; 1852-1y BERRYVILLE HOTEL. THE subscriber having leased the above well known Hotel, in Berryville, Clarke county, begs have to inform the travelling public that he is now ready to receive guests. He is also prepared to accommodate Boarders, either by the day; week, monthor year. HIS TABLE will always be furnished with all the varieties which the season and market will afford; his Bar with the choicest liquors, and his Stable with the host have grain and oatler.

his Bar with the choicest liquors, and his Stable with the best hay, grain, and ostler.

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

Berryville: April 5. 1853. W.M. N. THOMPSON. Berryville; April 5, 1853. WM. N. THOMPSON. UNITED STATES HOTEL,
AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this Hotel is now renovated and improved for a better and enlarged accommodation for travellars during summar. With the late in-

tion for travellers during summer. With the late im-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 ac commodations, equal to any Hotel in the Valley. The TABLE shall be furnished with the best from this and Baltimore markets. DINNER always ready on the arrival of the Baltimore daily cars; and ample time given for passengers to dine here, before the cars leave for Winchester or Baltimore. Passengers stopping here to view our bold romantic mountain scener may rest assured they will be well cared for durin their stay, A call is most respectfully solicited, to enable the travelling public to judge for themselves. M. CARRELL. Harpers-Ferry; July 11, 1854.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

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

McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, 2 vols.; Ruth Hall; 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 Feb. 6. L. M. SMITH. AGENCY FOR CLAIMS

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. THE undersigned, who has been in the above busi ness for several years, beg leave to tender hisservices to all persons having claims against the General Government, particularly to the surviving Soldiers, or to their Widows or Children of the war o 1812, also the Florida War, the Revolutionary War, or to those who have lost Horses in the Florida or Mexican Wars. His long experience, having been employed as a clerk for several years in the Pension Office, enables him more fully to investigate all claims, not only against that Department, but in all the departments of the Government. He thinks that he can procure for all those who Served one monthor who have received 40 acres of land, 160 acres. Suspended claims of all kinds particularly attend d to. Revolulionary Soldiers who served any time, their Widows, or Children, are entitled to pensions or

His charges will be moderate. He respectfully refers to each delegation in Congress for his capacity and honesty. All communications post-paid.

Jan. 16, 1855—6m. THOMAS LUMPKIN.

Braxton Davenport, John T. Henkle, Jonas Wal-raven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell. GOODS AT COST. HE undersigned having made arrangements to sell his Store-House and Dwelling to the U.S. Government, will sell his—
STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT COST. B. Davenport, G. B. Beall, J. F. Smith, John Hess, Those wishing to get CHEAP GOODS, FOR CASH, will please give an early call, where they will find a large Stock and well asserted, suited to the present

Braxton Davenport, Charles H. Lewis, John Avis, Jr., John Quigley, and George W. Tacey. and approaching season. The public are requested to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, November 21, 1854—tf . AUGUST. Braxton Davenport, T. W. Keyes, D. Fry, J. Kep-SEPTEMBER. Braxton Davenport, John Moler, Israel Russell TO PRINTERS M. Helm, and J. F. Hamtramck.

The undersigned have opened a TYPE FOUNDRY in the Oity 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, Sticks, Brass Rule Cutters of an improved pattern, Lead Cutters, &c., &c.

We pledge ourselves to those who may patronize us, that every article furnished by us shall be of the best material and workmanship, as our long experience in the business (one of the Firm having superintended one of the largest Type Foundres in the country for several years) will enable us to give satisfaction in all cases assigned his predecessor. Since the classification in 1852, four vacancies have been filled, in consequence fection 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. more street. JNC Baltimore, Nov. 7, 1854—6m LOCATION OF LAND WARRANTS. Notice is hereby given, that the under signed will give prompt attention to the location or sale of all Land Warrants remitted to them; they should be assigned in blaffk. 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. Isseph Railroad, or the contemplated line from Weston to St. Louis. We have no doubt many of our locations will be worth \$5 per acre in a very short time. Our fees for location will be reasonable. The expenses to register and receive ought to accompany the warrant.

Address all letters and papers to FIELD & TROXELL, Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents, Lexington, Missouri.

Reference.—Vanoz Bell, Summit Point P. O., Jefferson county, Va. [May 16, 1854—19

TURNPIKE NOTICE,

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

are made. RATES OF TOLL To be charged persons who come on and leave the Turn-pike at the Kabletown and Summit Point Forks: For every—

For the round trip.

Horse to a Wagon 4 cents.) If wheels are more than Single Horse Cart 61 " four inches wide half Double " do 8 " these rates. Do Carriage 15 " Single horse do 10 "... Horse, Mare, Geld-Round trip.

ing or Mule.....3 "

20 Sheep or Horse. 61 " When the number is more or less the charge control of the Board:

By order of the Board: JOHN D. RICHARDSON, November 21, 1854 tf . [F.P.] Treasurer 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 Janu. 7, 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.

December 12, 1854. A VERY superior COW and CALF for sale by

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine. INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TOURSELIVES.

JULES HAUEL, Esc., the well known perfumer, of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost every toilet, says:

"I am happy to say of your Carmantic Piles, that I have found them a better family medicine for common use, than any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have realized marked benefits from them and coincide with me in believing that they peases extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the arch. They are not only effectual but safe and pleasant to be taken, qualities which must make them valued by the public, when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 1854:

"Dr. J. C. Ayra—Siy: I have taken your Pills wift, great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite and Billious headache, which has of late years avertaken me in the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me I have used your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and colds with unfailing success. You make medicines which there, and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. REATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., says:

"Pa. R. R. Office. Philadelishia. Dec. 13, 1853."

make medicines which ears, and I teet it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esc., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., says:

"Pn. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.

"Sir: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am never without them in my family, nor shall fever consent to be, while my means will procure them." The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your Cathartic Pills in my practice, I certify hom experience, that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy is required, I confidently recommend these Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe, qualities which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your Cherry Pectoral as the best Cough medicine in the world, and these Pills are in no wise inferior to that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

"Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.

"Dr. J. C. Ather—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial, and an unnol of amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write, tan only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly baid all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and

Childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,

Ovariant of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co.

E. H. STABLER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggist, 120 Pratt st., Balt.
Importers of English; French and German Drugs, Dealcrs in Paints, Oils, &c., &c.
SOLD BY
AGENT at Charlestown, L. M. SMITH.
AGENT at Harpers-Ferry, T. D. HAMMOND,
AGENT at Wincheste, DORSEY & BOWLEY,
AGENT at Shannandale Furnace, B. PURSELL,
And Loudoun Merchants generally, [Jan: 16, 1855.

DOCTOR YOURSELF! THE POCKET ASCULATION
OF Every one his own Physician.
THE Fortieth Edition, with one hundred engravings showing Diseases find Malformations of the denorative 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,

D-Letno father beashamed to present a copy of the Æsculapius to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life, without reading the Pocket Æsculapius; let no one suffering from hackmed cough; pain in the side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physicians, be another moment without consulting the Æsculapius. Have the married or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saying thousands of unfortuitie creatures from the of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death. G-Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE centsen. closed in a letter, will receive one copy of this book by mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address (post-paid,)

No. 152 Spruce st., Philadelphia.

August 15, 1854-1v. TO THE PUBLIC. I HE undersigned, having engaged in the Mercantile Business, are now opening, at Doran's old stand, tile Business, are now opening, at Doran's old stand, near the Armory Gate, a very extensive stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS; SHOES; HATS, CAPS; BONNETS, &c., to air examination of which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Their motto is not large profits, but large sales. They are getermined to conduct their business on the inost liberal principles, and to use every effort to frierit the public confidence and paironage. Whatever they sell shall be of the character represented, and invariably reduced to such prices that hone may hope to undersell. They have established such extensive arrangements They have established such extensive arrangements as will enable them to supply the market with every article they deal in at the very lowest prices. They feel confident an examination of the variety, quality,

and prices of their goods will convince the public that money may be saved by purchasing at their house. They will give particular attention to the GRO-CERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS, for which they have made ample room, by an enlargement of the premises, and families may rely with confidence upon being supplied by them with articles in this line, of fresh and superior quality. They purchased their Groceries, mostly in large quantities and al-They keep a very heavy stock on hand, and can, and will, sell them at prices unusual in this market. The following enumeration will give a general outline of their extensive stock:

Plain, Changeable and Figured Dress Silks; Plain and Figured Mouslin de Laines; Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Canton Challeys, Lawns, Ginghams, Arpaceas, Canon-Cloths;
Bombazines; French and English Calicoes;
Brown and Bleached Muslins;
Ticking, Bagging, Checks, Plaids, Linen Sheetings, Table Linens and Oil Cloths;
Towelings, White, Red and Yellow Flannels;
Irish Linens, Silk, Crape, Cashmere and Mousling Shavels. lin Shawls:

In Shawis;
Hoisery, Kid, Thread, Cotton, Silk and Silk
Nett Gloves;
Cambric, Jaconets, Laces and Edgings;
Plain, Barred and Figured Swiss Goods;
Needle-worked Goods, Trimmings, Bonnet Rib
bons, Parasols and Umbrellas; Cassimere, Cassinets, Linen Drills Cravats, Suspenders, Boots and Shoes of every description for Men, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children;

Silk, Fur, Straw, Chip, Kossuth and Slouch Hats of every vanety;
A large stock of Hardware, including Cutlery and House furnishing materials; Rifle and Blasting Powder; Queensware, and Woodware; Window Glass,

Putty, Oil and Paints;
A lot of fine Tobasco and Segars;
Bacon, Salt, Fish, Lard, Potatoes, Flour and
Corn Meal. They have a choice lot of fine Liquors, wherewith they will supply gentlemen as cheap as the same brands can be bought in the cities. WALSH & BRO. Harpers-Ferry, May 2, 1854-tf

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

how to prepare pure chemicals, analyze soils, minerals, marls, &c. rals, marls, &c.

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

handsome and costly apparatus, every part of which is familiarly explained.

Their attention is not confined to the class book, but they are taken into the laboratory, the workshop, the gardenand the field; and they are made acquamted with hundreds of operations which every body fises, but few can explain.

The design of the Institution is to prepare young men for business. To accomplish this desirable endincither pains nor expense is spared in obtaining every thing necessary for full and complete instruction. The buildings are new and commodious. The laboratory is conveniently arranged for all the manipulations in qualitative and quantitative analysis, and he location has all the advantages of purity of water, salubrity of atmosphere, and beauty of scenery.

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

The regular sessions commence on the first day of October and end on the first day of the following August. Young men wishing to enter as students should if possible make application before the closing of the previous session.

Terms per Session of Ten Months—Two hundred dolars, one-half payible in advance and the remainder on the first of March. This includes Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel and Lights. Students in the Classical Department are charged \$10 per session extra to be pald in advance.

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

Sons of preachers and the state of the state

AN ELDERLY WOMAN—white or black—to take charge of an infant. One who suits will get a combritable home and good wages.

Nov. 21, 1854—16

Office of Winchester & Potomae Bail-Road Company.

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

mediately after the arrival of the cars from Baltimore.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS,

From Winchester to Stephenson's 371

"Wades 62

"Wades 62

"Cameron's \$100

"Cameron's \$100

"Gharlestown 112

"Halltown 137

"Keys' Switch 162

"Harpers-Ferry 200

From Harpers-Farry Keys' Switch 371

"Halltown 50

"Charlestown 62

"Charlestown 62

"Keys' Switch 371

"Wades 172

"Wades 112

"Wades 122

"Winchester 200

Winchester 200

Winchester 320

Winchester 320

WHO TAKE TICKETS,
J. GEO. HEIST, P. Ageilt.

Winchester, Feb. 5, 1855.

MANASES GAP RAILROAD.

DAILY LINE TO WINCHESTER, AND

TRI-WEEKLY TO LURAY.

The Cars leave Alexandria dailyat 8 o'clock, A. M. (Sunday excepted,) connecting with J. H. Kemp's Line of Stages at Picdmont; via Millwood and Paris, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Winchester; and at Wapping Station; via Front Royal, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Winchester; and Tuesdays; Thursdays and Saturdays, for Luray.

Returning, leave Wapping at 101; and Picdmont 111; A. M., arriving at Alexandria at 21, P. M.

13-THROUGH TICKETS to Winchester, \$3.50, to be had at the ticket office of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, Alexandria; and at J. H. Kemp's Stage Office; Winchester.

M. M. WELSH,

August 8, 1854.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

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

EXCELSIOR.

EXCELSIOR.

HE association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations awards to ELISHA S. SNYDER, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., the highest premium Bronze Medal, with special approbation, for the combination he has effected, and the practical application he has given the same, in his Labor Saving Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain,—Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, President of the Association; Hon. Henry Wager, Western N. Y., Chairman; Watson Newbold, Esq., Columbus, N. J.; Col. John W. Proctor, Danvers, Mass.; Major Philip R. Freas, Germantown, Penn.; Hon. Henry Philip R. Freas, Germantown, Penn.; Hon. Henry B. Babbit, Brooklyn, L. I., acting Secretary in Class

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 several sales in the control of the c tion—thus proving conclusively that simplicity in construction, cheapness it 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 abor saving Machine in the world for experiment all labor saving Machine in the world for separating all pure and impurities. This machine throws the straw to itself, the chaff to itself, the wheat in the bag, the screenings to itself, and the smitt and cheat to itself. Everything has a place, and everything is in its place to suit the conveniences of the farmer. For sim-plicity, 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 Palice, New York, is false, and not true. It is also stated that Mr. Zimmerman received a number of premitums at and other fairs. That I know nothing about perhaps he did; but it is very easy to win the race, as the boy said when he ran by intified. But my onorable friends, this was not the case at the World's Fair, New York. Mr. Zimmerman had a number of other boys to run with, besides himself, which made the race more difficult for him—so much so, that he, the race more difficult for him—so much so, that he, Mr. Zimmerman, was neither the first nor second—so you may judge where he was:

These are facts that cannot be denied. The undersigned would inform the public that his Farmers' Labor Saving Machine for 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 few days notice. Those wishing to nurchase the Page of the contract of the second contract of the page of the contract of the contrac few days notice. Those wishing to purchase the Patent to manufacture the Machines, will address me at

Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.
June 27; 1851—1y* ELISHA S. SNYDER: AMERICAN ARTISTS UNION.

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS UNION, would respectfully amounce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fire arts, throughout the country, and with the view of enabling every family become possessed of a gallery of Engravings, BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE, They have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their Engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste or works of art, to present to the purchasers of their ngravings, when 250,000 of them are sold, 50,000 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

plendid Figravings can be selected from the Cata A copy of the Catalogue, together with a specime f one of the Engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an Engraying actually worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket, will immediately beforwarded.

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 informations.

on the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a Committee of the purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the United States and the Canadas. 100 Marble Bustsof Washington at \$100 ... \$10,000 do Clay..... 100.... do do Calhotin 100

50 elegant Oil Paintings, insplendid gilt frames, size 3x4 ft. each 106... 5,0008
100 elegant Oil Paintings, 2x3 ft... 50... 5,0001
500 steel plate Engravings, brilliantly colored in oil, rich gilt frames, 24x30 in. each 18... 5,000 10,000 elegant steel plate Engravings, col'd in oil, of the Wash-ington Monument, 20x26 in.ea

magnificent view of the Hudson

magnificent view of the Hudson
River and Long Island Sound, at 500... 50,000
20 perpetual loans of cash, without
interest; or security, of \$250 each... 5,000
50 do do do 100 each... 5,000
100 do do do 50 each... 5,000
2,000 do do do 5 each... 10,000
Reference in regard to the Real Estate, F. J. Visseurs & Co., Real Estate Brokers, New York. Orders, (post paid,): with money enclosed, to be addressed, J. W. HOLBROOKE,
Secretary, 505 Broadwry, New York.
03-The Engravings in the catalog... e are now ready for delivery. [October 3, 1854—6m \$20]

J. F. BLESSING,
CONFECTIONER,
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Charlestown, and all persons visiting the same, that he has now on hand and will continue to be supplied with the latest novelties of each successive season; comprising, in part—
CONFECTIONARIES, of the choicest varieties, such as CONFECTION ARIES, of the choicest varieties,

SUCH AS

FINE CANDY TOYS, JELLY CAKES,
BON BONS, GUM, CORDIAL, LEMON,
CHOCOLATE AND FRUIT DROPS,

ROSE, VANILLA AND BURNT ALMONDS,
FRENCH AND EXPLODING SECRETS.

Also, all the common varieties—all of which will be
sold at low rates, at his Confectionary Establishment,
adjoining H. L. Eby & Son's family Grocery, where
he has just received FRUITS AND NUTS, of the
latest importation, such as—
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS,
FIGS. PRUNES, CITRONS, CURRANTS,
SOFT AND PAPER SHELLED ALMONDS,
FILBERTS, COCOA, CREAM
AND GROUND NUTS, &c.

FILBERTS, COCOA, CREAM
AND GROUND NUTS, &c.
ALSO—TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
of every kind and from all parts of Europe, manusfactured of wood, glass, chips, india rubber, &c.

[63-Pound, Fruit, Spongs and all other kinds of
Cakes, Ice Creams, Jellies, &c., made to order, and
furnished to wedding, and other parties on shart notice in this or any of the following countries. Order
thankfully received and promptly attanded to
Charlestown, November 14, 1854.

SAUERBERG & NICOLASIEN, INES, LIQUORS, SARDINES

the respectfully solicit the custom of cuntry Mel-shanis. A well selected stock of HAVINA, GER-MAN and DOMESTIC CIGARS. French WINES and BRANDIES may be constantly found with us., which we offer to the public. SAUERBERG & NICOLISSEN,

Manufacturers and Wholetare Bealers in Tobacco, Segars; Snuff; & u; & c;

No. 14 North Howard Street; Mean's derestra the Howard House, formerly the Whatfield Indi, Next Door to Davis & Miller's Drugitore, October 24, 1854—19. HEIM, NICODEMUS & CO. Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, of every description. No. 383 Baltimore street, between Paca and Astron sts. Baltimore, April 12, 1853—tf PAPER WAREHOUSE, NO. & SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

JAMES S. ROBINSON has in store, for sale at Manufactory Prices, PRINTING, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, PRINTERS CARDS BOX, BONNET AND STRAW BOARDS, and will purchase for cash, RAGS, CANVAS, ROPES VASTE PAPER, &c., &c. [October 10, 1854-6m]

HOPKINS & FAIRCHILD, SUCCESSORS TO OREM & HOPLINS MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 250 Baltimore street, Northwest corner of Chries

Street, BALTIMORE.

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

October 10, 1854—1y

FALL STYLES
OF HATS AND CAPS.

1. L. McPHAIL & BROTHER, Fashionable latters, 132 Baltimore street, invite their friends and the public to examine their assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS AND CAPS, for gentlemen, youth ind children, before purchasing. We feel confident in being able to please the most fastidious.

Baltimore, October 10, 1852—19 T FALL STYLES

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

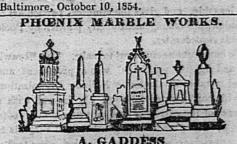
NABE, GAEHLE & CO.,
Nos. 4, 6; 8 and 9 EUTAW STREET,
(Opposite the Eutaw House,)
would respectfully invite public attaution (and paticularly those in want of a superior PIANO-FORTI at moderate price) to the extensive assortment constantly on hand at their Ware-Rooms. Our establishment is now the most extensive South; numbering over One Hundred Workmen, with a well-selected stock of seasoned materials, from which we are 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 rons, 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 sale, if not perfectly satisfactory.
CARHART & NEEDHAM'S PATENT MELC: DEONS constantly on hand, (an article we can re-commend.) TUNING attended to:

Baltimore, October 10, 1854-1y DAGUERRECTYPISTS, No. 159 BALTIMORE STREET, October 10, 1854-6m TAYLOR'S FALL HATS
FOR GENTLEMEN ARE NOW READY.
The matchless model of this superb HAT, its exquiste finish and air of high ton will distinguish it as

THE HAT OF THE SEASON.



A. GADDESS
Corrier Sharp and German Streets,
Baltimone, Md. eptel:/ber 20, 1853-1y MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA MARBLE WORKS.

McDERMOTT & SON,
FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND,
Would inform their Virginia customers and the
sublic generally that they continue to manufacture MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, MANTLES, TILES, and HOUSEWORK generally.

MANTIES, TILES, and HOUSEWORK generally.
Tombs enclosed in the most handsome style.
All work sold at city prices and delivered at our risk and expense. Work done in the best style, by workmen not surpassed in any city in the Union.
Drawings of Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones, Scrolls, &c., can be seen at the Shop of Mr. HENDERSON BISHOP, near the Academy, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, who is our authorized Agent. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. [November 14, 1854—ly

WM. S. ANDERSON, MARBLE STONE CUTTER, RETURNS his thanks to the citizens of Jefferson and adjoining counties for the liberal patronage extended to him in his line of business, respectfully gives motive that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line—such as MONUMENTS; TOMB-SLARS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, &c., at the

shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms; and his work shall sompare with any other in the country. All Stones delivered at my own risk and expense.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address WM. S. ANDERSON,
Frederick city, Md.;
J. W. McGINNIS, Agent,
Charlestown, Va.,
or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent,
January 11, 1853.
Harpers-Ferry, Ya.

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

M. A. DUKE would respectfully inform his old
customers and friends of Jefferson, and the adjoining counties, that he has resumed his former business
at No. 29 Light street, one door from Lombard street,
where he will be happy to see them all. His long
experience in the business enables him to judge correctly of the merits and utility of any new pattern of rectly of the merits and utility of any new patter any new Stove which may be brought before the lic. His Warehouse is now fitted up, and he is f prepared to furnish any description of COOKING PARLOR, and CHAMBER STOVES, of the most ap-PARLOR, and CHAMHER 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 est workmen employed, for the REPAIRING OF TOVES, RANGES, &c., which will be done prompty y and in the most substantial manner. He solicits a call from his old customers and friends, being confident that he will satisfy all who favor him with their patronage.

[August 15, 1854.

[August 15, 1854. natronage. JAS. A. ENGLISH, C. M. CASTLEMAN, CHAS. A. BALDWIN ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & Co., HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BAR IRON, STEEL NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.,

King Street, corner of Market Alley, July 25, 1854. ALEXANDRIA, VA. CHAS. W: SINCLAIR,
LATE OF VIRGINIA, WITH
RICHARDSON & OVERMAN,
UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY,
No. 106, Market street, Philadelphia.
May 9, 1854—if WM. W. QVERMAN EO. J. RICHARDSON.

Musical Depot.
South Side Penn. Avenue, between 10th and 11th Sts.,
Washington City, D. C.,
Publishers of Music and Dealers in all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSICAL MERCHANDIZE. The greatest variety of American and
Foreign Publications of Music constantly kept on
hand, to which we are daily making additions.
Our stock of Instruments embraces CHURCH and
PARLOR ORGANS; PIANOS, from the most celebrated European and American Manufactories, with
and without the admired Æolian attachment; ME
1.0DIANS CHITARS VIOLINS FLUTTES AC. and without the admired Æolian 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.

(G-Orders from the country punctually attended to.

(G-Pianos and all other kittle of instruments repaired and tuned.

(G-Music published to order.

(G-Liberal Discount made to the trade, Seminaries, Schools and the profession.

August 22, 1854—tf.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CAMDEN STREET,

Opposite Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot,

BALTIMORE.

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

(G-All Passengers and Baggage to and from the Saltimore and Ohio Depot, and the Eastern and Western Shere Boats, with he carried without charge

BALE Twilled Osnaburg Cotton, for Pants;
I BALE Twilled Osnaburg Cotton, for Pants;
I do Plain do do for Shirts;
I do do 4.4 Reavy do
IS Pieces Pennsylvania Plaid do
Is Pieces Pennsylvania P January 2 , 1855. PLASTER, PLASTER.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the farmers with any amount of PRESH GROUND PLASTER at \$7.75 per ton. The cash and the bags must ac company each order.

E. M. Alsquith.

Charlestown, October 24, 1854.

and I continued to grow worse. heart of HAM

TON'S TINGTURE and thought I would give it a tris
At this time I did not expect to live one day att
shother. I did not take it (the Tincture) for it
Rheumatism, but in a short time I was well of the
disease. From the effects of your Tincture and it
help of God I am now getting in good health.

I wish all the afflicted to try Hampton's Vegetab
Tincture, as I have done, with the same effect the
it has on

Your Obd't Servit.

ISAAC HENJAMIN.

RHEUMATISM, COUGH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE, &c.
Wonderful cure after six year's suffering of of the most highly respectable citizens of Marylar
Prejudice and skepticism can't stand before in any cures made by Hampton's Vegetable Tinetu
Kennang's George, Montgomers Co., Md.

many cures made by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

Kendalia's Gaova, Montgomery Co., Md., December 2, 1854.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:

Gents:—In 1844 I had what my doctors called a violent and combined attack of Chronic Rheumatiam and Gout, from which I was confined to my bed for three months. I had the very best physiciana, whe tried other various remedies, neme of which gave me any permanent relief. Not having care 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 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 had that I could not lay or it: My appetite entirely failed me. I gave up all hopes of being restored to health again. I continued thus to stiffer on from 1844 to 1850, a period of six years. At this time my daughter saw at her grandiather's a pariphlet, with aumerous certificative.

There were the sole of the same stiffed the restored to the continued the sole of six years. At this time my daughter saw at her grandiather's a pariphlet, with aumerous certificative.

it a trial. I informed my doctor of it. Brobjected; 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 in persever.—
After taking the second bottle I was before than for the past six years, my appetite returned—cough past in the side, shortness of breath act, hearly all constituted using this wonderful medicine until I had taken seven bottles, according to the directions; and taken seven bottles, according to the directions; and taken seven bottles, according to the directions; 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 years day 223 lbs., and I never felt better in my hig. One of my neighbors was also affected; like in self, with Rheumatism, &c. He has also been restored by his lineture. I heard of other cases; but I am actished his Tincture, if tried, will speak for itself. My only diject in describing to you my sufferings and the way fobtained rehef, is to induce the afflicted to try that I were as the blessings of God.

TINCTURE, which has, under the blessings of God done so much for me.
Yours, respectfully HENRY CRITHER.

CTRE OF COUGH, HOARSENESS, 20.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME. CENTIFICATE PROM HON, J. H. DURSONO.
We have a flood of testimony pouring in upon and for all Nervous Diseases and Female Comple Hampton's Tincture has no superior. RINGSOLD, Md., April 10, 1854. Ringsold, Md., April 17, 1834.

Meisrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:
Gents—It is with real pleasure that I near testimony to the healing and curative powers of Dr. Hampton'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 teniedy, when he advised me to try Hampton's Tincture, which I commenced using, and in four days my cough and hoarseness was entirely gone. I now keep it (the Tincture) as a family medicine and won't be vithout it if it can be head.

Yours respectfully, J. H. DURBORO.

Yours respectfully, J. H. DURBORO. GREAT CURE! DESPERATE LIVER COMPLAINT! Message Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: Having been afflicted with the Liver Complaint of ten years standing, I hereby, for the benefit of the afflicted, take pleasure in announcing that after using a few bottles of your tlampton's Tincture, I found it had accomplished a perfect cure. I have used different medicines from time to time, but have never been able to account for any apparent good, and it is a ble single. cines from time to time, but have never been able to account for any apparent good, and it is a blessing to stricken humanity that that medicine is found which possesses the wonderous power of prolonging human life. The many cures it has wrought is a sufficient gnaranter of the beneficial results which may be ex-

gnaranter of the beneficial results which may be experienced from its use.

Yours, respectfully.

J. CURTAINHAY.

More this, Gent to the Sick.—From one of the most respectable Druggists in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 21, 1882.

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

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

I am gentlemen, yours, W. G. THOFF Hundreds it this city will bear same testimony. Delicate fenales and children will find this a remedy. Also, see cures of Coughs, Dysper Scrofula, &c. MORTIMER & MOWBEAY. Scrofula, &c. MORTIMER & MOWBEAY.

240 Baltimore style.

CURE OF COIGHS, VERTIGO, RHEWARISM.—C. 250 the venerable Dr. Dunn's son, of the city of Baltimore a man well knewn, and whose testimony adds to the triumph of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1867.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mewbray Gentlement I with real pleasure that I am able to attest to the general healing and curative powers of Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. Some time during last November I was taken with a very bad and serious cough.

was advised to take Cod Lives Oil, and did so, but get ting no better, I was induced to my your Tincture got one bottle, and before I had fallen it all, my cough left me. Permitme also to state, that for the last fitteen years I havesuffered very much from acute Rheumatism and Vertigo, confining me at times to my hed I am fully convinced that I owe my present good health to the use of the Tincture, and a kind Providence.

You are, my friend, at liberty to use this as you may think proper, anothelieve me,
Yours very respectfully,
N. B.—I can be seen at any time at the Mayor's Office
Delicate females and children will find this a great blessing. It has restored thousands to health.

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

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TIXCTURE.

13-Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAL, 240 Ball imore st., Baltimore, and 304 Broadway, New York.

15-Call and get a pamphlet gratis.

L. M. SMITH, Charlestown.

T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry:

L. P. HARTMAN; Winchester:

Dr. MONT Leachurg. Dr. MOTT, Leesburg.
ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown.
And by Dealers every where.

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 Surgerins in London, and the recipient of diplomas from the LUNG INSTITUTION of Edinburgh and HOTEL DES INVALIDES of Paris, baying sets 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 successful experiments in England and Scotland, as well as other parts of Europe, with CONSUMPTION IN ALL ITS FORMS, enable him a warrant, not only reside but a complete cause to all those suffering with

ALL ITS FORMS, enable him a warrant, not only relief, but a complete cure to all those suffering with 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 are to the afflicted that he allone is entitled to its first introduction; and would earlied all against using the uscless and dangerons compounds advertised by incompetent 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 "PATENT INHALATING TUBES" through which he carnestly commends for the cheering results which have attended their use; and the fact, that they may be used by the most feeble invalid without are unpleasant symptoms.

be used by the most feeble invalid without any unpleasant symptoms.

To those residing out of the sity, Dr. Trist will forward one of the Inhaling Titles, together with a
package of the Vapor, suintient to last three months
accompanied with ample directions for use, on receipt of a letter containing (\$16) Ten Bollars, and
describing symptoms.

A cure is warranted in all stages of Consumption,
Baonghams, Asthma, and all other affections of the
Threat, Lings, and Air Passages. In case of failure,
the money will be returned.

Address (post paid):

BR. E. N. TRIST.

88 Grand street, New York Gity.

December 19, 1364—6m.

A CARD.

N consequence of the advance in Servante his breadstuffs and other produce, it becomes actument that we the undersigned should increase charges heretologo made at our Hotels it Carls

Therefore, from and after the lat day of Januariert, our terms for boarding without lodging will increased from \$10 to \$12 per month. Beards with rooms, lodging, &c., will be charged \$15 p month, instead of \$12.50 as herstofer.

G. W. SAPPINGTON, ISAAC N. CARTER.

A TEACHER in washed in District