S. K. DONAVIN, & JACKSON DOUGLAS, Editors and Proprietors. OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, " NEW SPIRIT BUILDING." The "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" is published every Tuesday Morning, at \$2 in advance—\$2.50 if paid within the year—or \$3 if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

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

Patent Medicine. BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, POSSESSES the most speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all

Secret Diseases:
Gonorrhow, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness,
Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Blad-

Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Loss of Organic Powers, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Threat, Nose or Skin; and all those Peculiar Disorders arising from a Certain Secret Habit of Youth, which if not cured, produces Constitutional Debility, renders Marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both body and mind.

Young Men.

Young Men.

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

Marriage. Marriage.

Marriage.

Marriage resons or those contemplating marriage; being aware of physical weakness, or any other impediment, should immediately consult Dr. Johnston.

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

Office resonant in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place. Be not enticed from this office. A Cure Warranted or no Charge, in front

A Cure Warranted or no Charge, in froit 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 only proper Physician to be consulted:

Dr. Johnston,

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

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

A Certain Disease.

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

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness or ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untinely grave, or makes the residue of his life miserable.

Take Particular Notice.

Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgences, that secret and salitary habit, which ruin both body and mind, unfiting

them for either business or society.

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

Mentally.—The fearful effects on the mind are

much to be dreaded; loss of memory, confusion of ideas, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, aversion to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c. Dr. Johnston: 's Invigorating Remedy for General Debility.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who

Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved.—
All impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Trembling and Weakness, or Exhaustion of the most fearful kind, are speedily cured.

Young Men
Who have injured themselves by a Certain Practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destroys both min What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit.— Marriage,

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

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

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST-PAID—REME OFFICE—No. 7, South Frederick St., East side e
Diserve name on door.5 .bl—8 27, 1.—F.5

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE. YNCHBURG HOSE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company makes Insurance against loss or da-

mages by Fire, on Dwelling Houses, Stores, Tobacco Factories and other Buildings, on Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, generally in town and country, on the most favorable terms Also makes Insurance on the lives of all persons enduration of life, or for a limited period. Slaves employed in ordinary occupations, will I The Company will also take marine risks from and any of the Northern or Southern Ports, at favora-

JOHN ROBIN McDANIEL, President DON T. C. PETERS, Vice Presidents SAMPSON DIUGUID, Chief Engineer AMIS M. COBBS, D. Collet Engineer.

BEORGE W. YANCEY, D. SAMUEL GARLAND,
WILLIAM T. ANDERSON, D. NATHAN B. THURMAN,
JOHN O. TAYLOR.
MARTIN HOLLINS, Treasurer.

CREED T. WILLS, Secretary. Dr. P. H. GILMER,
Dr. WH. OTWAY OWEN,
Agent for Jefferson county, B. W. HERBERT.
Medical Examiner, Dr. G. F. MASON.
Charlestown, April 25, 1854—19 [FP] THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FIRE

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Will issue Policies on all kinds of Property Merchandise, &c., at fair and equitable rates. Capital \$150,000, with power to increase the same to \$200,000.

THE attention of the citizens of Virginia is especially invited to this Company as a Home Institution, based upon ample capital, and guaranteed by the best

of references; and conducted on the strictest princi-ples of equity, justice, and economy.

WOME OFFICE—WINCHESTER, VA. JOS. S. CARSON, President. C. S. FUNK, Secretary. O. F. BRESEE, Actuary. Jes. S. Carson

James H. Burgesa, Lloyd Logan, John Kerr, James P. Riely, H. H. M'Guyre B. W. HERBERT. Agent for Jefferson county.

August 2, 1853-1y [F. P.] Testimonials.

Testimonials.

Winchester, May 27, 1853.

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

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

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

Jacob Senseny, Esq., Merchant, Winchester.

T. A. Tioball. Prest. of Bank of Valley of Va.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

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

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

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

[J. T. Lary 2] 1855—19 [Juruary 2. 1855-1y

VOL. XI.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1855.

NO. 40.

Misrellaurens. TENTH GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF THE Art-Union Society.

500,000 GIFTS VALUED AT \$300,000.

CERTIFICATES FOR THIS YEAR ONE DOLLAR.

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

casion 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 Washington, they will add the REAL ESTATE and other Landed Property belonging to the Society, to the DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR.

At the last meeting of the Society, it was determined to reduce the CERTIFICATE OF SHARE FOR THIS GRAND ENTERPRISE TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking thereby that it will be the means of a more general diffusion of the works of Artistes throughout the country, and will enable the Society

throughout the country, and will enable the Society to extend their labors for the advancement of the ARTS AND SCIENCES
In this country. The Circuitates 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.

Ou minated Works, &c,, to the number of Five Hun dred 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 hereto-fore guided the lociety's distributions will be adher-ed to in this, and on no account will there be any ed to in this, and on no account will there be any postponement from the day named. All letters and communications; (post paid) for cirtificate, or on business, are to be addressed to the SOUTHERN OFFICE IN BALTIMORE, Directed to the Secretary, who will answer by return mail. Single subscribers remitting Ten Dollars will receive one years subscription to any of the MAGAZINES that they may name in their letter, to be forwarded free of charge for the time of subscription; one year.

The following list constitutes a part of the GIFTS FOR 1855.

The splendid House and Lot of the Art Union shawls are the most beautiful work of art 

10 sets Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all different styles, and of Persian curious works of art; one the size of a half dies, some finished in Pearl patterns-

tiful Pearl Jewel Box.....

a style of beauty and art unsurpassed.....
1,000 Gold Thimbles, all different patterns, very heavy..... 200 copies of the lives of great painters super bly bound, with an ingraving of each artist 50,000 Illumintedas Albums, different styles 100 copies of Boydell's Illustrations of Shake-

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 2.00 Fight Viow-Claudio -Madonna-Corregio A Head-Titian

Battle Piece-Wouverman -Landscape—Claude- 500
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, Johanob, Schmidt Rembrandt, Schaub, Perkins, Lewis, Ellis, Hamilton and others fully described in the catalogue, which, will be forwarded on application by letter, post paid, ot the Secretary, who will answer by return mail.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Clubs of 10, - - 1 Extra Certificate.
Clubs of 20, - - 3 " "
Clubs of 50, - - 8 " "
The money in all cases to accompany the application for Certificates. LADIES FORMING CLURS 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 G-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 Pollars. The money must accompany the application (by letter, post paid, in all cases' and the Certificate, with the Bagraving, will be forwarded free of the company by religious mail 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

return mail. Catalogues of all the Gifts, with value and explanation, can be obtained on application to the Secretary to whom all letters for Certificates, &e., must be ad-ALFRED JOURDAN, Secretary. A. U. S. ROOMS, 238, Montgomery st., Balt., Mid. MAYNARD LEWIS,

Directors. FERNANDO LIVINGSTON, STEERNANDO LIVINGSTON, T. W. BAUER, Treasurer, January 9, 1855—5m. TO THE FARMERS. 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 ton the cars here but can weigh them before leaving. September 12, 1854.

E. M. AISQUITH.

REAPERS, REAPERS.

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

OMESTIC GOODS .-- We have just received D a very large supply of Domestic Goods; consist-ing in part of 4-1 Cotton Osnaburgs;

7-8 do do; 4-4 Brown Cotton; Heavy Twill Osnaburgs; Nankeen
Peni.ensiary Plaid;
Cherokee do; for sale by
CRAMER & HAWKS.

I CASHMERES AND MOUSLINES. WILL offer for sale my remaining stock of CASHMERES & MOUSLINES at Cost. I have some new desirable styles. Also a few long SHAWLS on same terms. same terms.

NEW CROP N. O. SUGAR,
Do do Molasses;
Sweet Havanna Oranges;
Fresh Lemons, For sale by
Jan. 20. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

ADIES' DRESS GOODS.--We still have a beautiful assortment of DRESS GOODS, such as, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Mouslins, Raw Silks, &c. which we are determined to sell off very cheap. CRAMER & HAWKS. A ULTS GARDEN SEEDS.--1 have received and my spring supply of Ault's celebrated ENG-LISH GARDEN SEED, warranted fresh and genuine, which can be had at the Market House; for cash. THOS. RAWLINS HORSE COLLARS, Blind Bridles, Trace Chains, Mould Boards, Plough Lines, for sale by

CRAMER & HAWKS. FRESH BURNT LIME just received.
March 13. H. L. EHY & SON. 20 BARRELS prime N. O. Molasses for sale low by the barrel. H L. EHY & SON. HORSE COLLARS.

HAVE a large supply of best make. TAR .-- A lot of Tar just received.
March 13. H. L EBY & SON. TOBACCO.—Virginia Smoking Tobacco, a very superior article, and also Chewing ditto, for sale by JOHN L. HOOFF.

CANDLES. -- S. crm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, just received Eeb 13. EBY & SON; SALAD OIL, fresh, just received and for sale by Dec. 5, 1864. H. L. EBY & SON. COFFEE.—20 Bags Prime Coffee just received, which will be sold at a small advance by Feb. 13, 1855.

H. L. EBY & SON. CHEESE AND MACCARONI, for sale by Feb. 20. H. L. EBY & SON.

Aliscellaneuns.

OLD '76.

J. P. BRADY,

No. 13 LIGHT STREET.

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

Baltimore, June 27, 1854.—tf

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

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

[Alexandria, October 10, 1854.

CHARLES B. HARDING; WILL Practice in the Inferior and Superior Courts
of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudoun: Office, No.
1, Shenandoah street, Härpers-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 office of Wm. C. Worthington, Esq. Entrance from same street.

[July 18, 1854.—tf]

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

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

SAMUEL STONE,
Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit
and County Court of Jefferson County.
OFFICE in the Court-House, (up stairs) in the
room for many years occupied as an office by
the late Robr. Worthington, Esq.
Entrance (except on Court days) at the east door.
July 11, 1854—tf

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

Those desiring teeth extracted—artificial teeth inserted—either on pivots or gold plates, can have it

serted—either on pivots or gold plates, can have it done in the most modern and scientific manner.

3. S. AULABAUGH. Sept. 20, 1853. MARTINSBURG ACADEMY; Vivit et Viget: C. E. VON FAHNESTOCK, Paincipal. THE friends of this Institution are most politely formed that its duties will be resumed on Mon-day the 4th of September. Terms will be made known upon application to the Principal, or to Col.

P. C. PENDLETON, President of Board of Trustees.

July 4, 1854-tf FALL ARRIVAL OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
The subscriber has just returned from New York, where he selected with great care his STOCK 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. subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage, and assures them that he will use eyery 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-

tured as usual. J. R. A. REDMAN. Charlestown, October 17, 1854-tf [F. P.] JAMES E. JOHNSON, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, Has just received his Fall and Winter BOOTS AND SHOES; embracing every style and size, selected with great care expressly for this market. The pub lic are invited to examine his stock, as he is fully satisfied it will compare favorably with that of any other establishment; Custom work made to ofder, on short notice, in the

most fashionable style and durable manner. October 10, 1854-tf THE undersigned have leased the well known IRON FOUNDRY.

AT HARPERS FERRY,
in the County of Jefferson; Virginia; lately occupied and worked by Hugh Gilleece. The facilities of the Lessecs of procuring the best stock, and at all times; afford a guarantee to their customers of prompt and workmanlike CASTINGS. They have engaged the very best workmen and solicit the patronage of the very best workmen and solicit the patronage of the

They are prepared to furnish all kinds of Castings; either from their own, or patterns supplied by their customers—and the prices as low as can be afforded any where in the neighborhood. F. BECKHAM & SON. Harpers-Ferry, October 3, 1854. WE have just received a large lot of Table and Pocket CUTLERY, and FILES of our own importa-

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

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

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 SALGON, in handsome style, where he will be pleased to see all those who may wish any thing in

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

FRESH OYSTERS received daily, which will be urnished families by the Can or otherwise: November 14, 1864. BELL HANGING.

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

Charlestown, September 13, 1933.

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

GEORGE MAUZY. BLACKSMITH SHOP

HE subscriber having permanently located him-self at the BLACKSMITH SHOP at Duffield's his line, at prices as moderate as any other shop in the county. He will at all times be prepared with Iron of all kinds for repairing or making Plough and other Irons used by the Farmers:

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

GEORGE PENSE.

Duffield's Depot, April 12, 1853.

THE diddersign d 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 point of public patronage. EDWARD HUNT. September 5, 1854.

CANDLES! CANDLES! The undersigned would take this method to inform their friends, and the purchasing community generally, that they have established a CANDLE MAN-UFACTORY, AT HARPERS FERRY, and have UFACTORY, AT HARPERS FERRY, and have now a large quantity of the best qualify of MOULD CANDLES (6s and 8s) ready for sale, and would so licit orders from those in want of the same.

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

13-Orders are solicited, and will be filled at the shortest notice and lowest rates. hy-Orders are sollented, and lowest rates.
D. SEIGLE & CO. Harpers-Ferry, October 31, 1854.

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

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

STAMILIES and others will be served by the Can
smaller quantity. [Nov. 14, 1854—tf HOLLAND GIN. -- Very sup, for Medidal pur-poses. Also some of that same kind of good old Burbourn Whiskey and Brandy. Jan. 16. JERE HARRIS Hoetrn.

Miscellaneous.

A Novel Wooing:

nology, to the city of B., that one morning Harry G. entered his study, and after some desultory conversation, commenced looking after some phretiological charts, that were arranged before him. While thus engaged, he noticed one of the head of Miss Emily B., of C., copiously marked. He examined it, and became much interested, as it described a person of an original mind, and superior character As he laid it aside Mr. F. said:

"The person there described I met during my absence, and she possessed a mind so well balanced that I took a chart of her head. I consider her quite a model of female worth. - She possesses all the qualities for a good wife and mother."

Now, Harry was a young man of fine intellectual powers, which had been improved by culture; but he was decidedly odd. He had a spice of romance in his disposition, and was a firm believer in Phrenology. He depended on that science mainly to give an insight into the character of her who he should choose as a partner for life.

The lady in question seemed to possess all those

qualifications which he had been so long seeking for; and a most novel idea entered his mind, He determined to write to her, and state his ideas upon the subject of matrimony; acquaint her with the circumstances of seeing the chart of her head, and request a correspondence with the view, that if it resulted in the mutual satisfaction of both parties, they should meet; and if they could love, should marry He acted accordingly, and requested of Mr. F., a note to the lady, stating the sincerity of his motives and the respectability of his character; which he enclosed in his tetter, and forwarded. He waited for a week in a state of feverish anxiety; but at length an answer came, and the lady granted his request: The letter breathed a spirit or modesty and good sense. 'The lady stipulated for six months' correspondence, after which they were to meet.

From this trine, they were regularly posted upon various topics; but the personal appearance of each was never once the subject of allusion. Harry's high opinion of his fair correspondent was enhanced upon the reception of every letter, until he became thoroughly in love with his incognita; and he began most earnestly to long for the expiration of his probation. It was with a beating heart, that he took his seat in one of the cars of the railroad which was to convey him to the city of G. where his fair ina-

Now the question was to be solved: Could she love him? He was not handsome; in the common acceptation of the word, yet he had an intelligent countenance, a dark expressive eye, and a good figure; but he forgot all his advantages of person or station, in his anxiety to create a good impression He never once asked if she was beautiful, for he felt if she was not positively ugly, he could love. After alighting at a station, and a walk of a few minutes he found himself before a small but beautiful cottage which bore marks of taste and refinement in its occupants. He knocked, and it seemed to him that his heart knocked full as loudly against his breast as door was opened, our love-hero was greeted with an unexpected sight of a diminutive crooked form, a pair of spectacles and red hair, which were the principle feature in the tout ensemble of his fair re-ceiver. Now, red hair was Harry's aversion. The lady, for such she evidently appeared, conducted him into a pretty parlor, where music and books showed the taste of the fair owner. After a short scrutiny, Harry turned to the odd little figure beside

him, and requested to see Miss B. "She is before you," said his commanion. He was thunderstruck, and stood gazing at he without motion, but at length collected his scattered wits, and tried to commence conversation "under difficulties," He introduced himself as her unknown correspondent, and explained that he had come to make a personal acquaintance. She answered with modesty and good sense, telling him that their intercourse must be on the terms of friendship until they became more intimately known to each other. They conversed long and pleasantly, and he soon found himself admiring her voice, which was soft and sweet; and before he left, her winning manner had so charmed him, that he had quite forgotten her red hair and spectacles. Thus their intercourse continued for a week, at the expiration of which time he made her an offer of his heart and hand. She hesitated ere she replied, but simply asked have you so far overcome your aversion to red hair and crooked form as to wish to make me your wite." He replied that he loved her, and cared not what sent to be his. An answer was promised to be

was the color of her bair, so long as she would congiven on the following morning.

As early as propriety would admit, on the next morning, our friend Harry sought his beloved, but was greatly surprised to be received by one so like, and yet so unlike her to whom he had been paying his court. There she stood with a sweet smile on her lips, and a laughing light in her bazel eye, with-out those distinguished marks of person which had at first attracted his notice. He altrost doubted his senses, antil she spoke in her sweet tones, when he sprang forward, and seizing her hand, begged her to explain the mystery.

She smiled as she said, "you must forgive my ruse, Harry; you said personal beauty had no weight with you, and I wished to prove you. You see me now in my proper shape and person. Can you love me as well as wifen I wore specs, and a wig."

He could answer only, by graing admiringly u on her graceful little figure so delicate, yet so spirited, and those soft between guels chading her face elegant.

and those soft brown curls shading her face eloquent with sweetness. Harry was of course enchanted.— The sequel may be guessed. Harry is a firm believ-A Laggard Brrand boy-Twenty Years

Absent.

During the year 1835, a young man, who had not attained the years of majority, left his home in Oldham county, to make a business visit to this city. Among other errards he was requested to execute was the purchase of a box of cheese for a lady friend, who resided, in the neighborhood of his father. Arriving at Louisville, the young man became possessed with a notion for wandering; so pushed on to the far West. In that remote section of the country he grew up to manhood, and in all the long years never revisited his Kentucky home. On Saturday last, however, the errand boy, now a middle aged gentleman arrived here, after an absence of twenty years: He instantly remembered the commission for the purchase of the cheese, that had been entrusted to him. Accordingly he purchased the article, and on for the purchase of the cheese, that had been entrusted to him. Accordingly he purchased the article, and on the afternoon train of cars returned to the residence of his father, near Jericho station. This return of the wanderer will be a suggestive theme for the gossip of country circles; but nothing will give rise to pleasanter thoughts than the recollection of the lady's errand and its faithful execution, although after a lapse of twenty years.—Louisville Courier. [Extract from Madame Junot's Napoleon.].
Napoleon and the Swiss Girl.

It is well known that he was fond of going about Paris early in the morning, accompanied only by the Duke de Frioul, and was siways gently pleased when he escaped being recognized. About six o'clock one morning, in the month of March or April, he left the Elyses early, in company with Duroc. They bent their course toward the Boulevards, and on arriving there, the Emperor observed that they had got out very early, as all the shops were yet closed. "I must not play the Haroun al Raschid so early," said he: "besides, I believe it was always at night that he wandered forth with his faithful Giaffar." When they arrived at the Passage du Panorama, some of the shops were already opened. One of them particularly attracted the Emperor's attention. It was the clebrated magazine of Florence alabaster, which was kept then, as it is now, by M. L——and his sister, natives of Switzerland. There was at that moment no body in the shop but a servant girl, who was sweeping it, and whose movements were much con-strained by the fear of breaking any of the brittle but valuable articles around her. The Emperor was amused at the cautious way in which she performed her task, and after he had stood looking at her for some time, he said, "Ah, ca! who keeps this shop? Is there neither master nor mistress here?"

"Do you want to buy anything?" said the girl, suspending her labor. Then leaning on her broom, she rested her chin on her two hands, and stared the Emperor full in the face, apparently half inthe Emperor full in the face, apparently half in-clined to laugh at his eccentric appearence. Cer-tainly it would be difficult to imagine a more comi-cal figure than Napoleon presented in his Harouz al-Raschit costume, as he used to call it. He wore the famous gray frock coat, but it was not the coat itself, it was the make of it which rendered it so singular. The Emperor would never allow his clothes to be in the least degree tight, and conse-quently his tailors made his coats as if they had measured them prop a sentry-box. When he marmeasured them upon a sentry-box. When he mar-ried Maria Louisa, the King of Naples prevailed on him to have his clothes made by his tailor. The him to have his clothes made by his tailor. The Emperor wore them most courageously for a short time; but he could bear the torture no long-ter, and his begged for mercy. He submitted the question to the decision of the Empress, who as long as she could ride out horseback, and take four or five meals a day, was alwayd good-humored and willing to agree to anything. She therefore granted Napoleon full power to drees according to his own fancy; saying that she liked the Emperor as well one way as another. Perhaps she would have spoken more correctly had she said she did not like him any better one way than another:

With the loose frock coat above described, the Emperor wore a round hat, slouched over his forehead, to prevent his being recognized. His unfashionable appearance, joined to his abrupt and unceremonious manner, led the servant girl to conclude at the first glance, that he wished only to purchase some triffe worth about ten or fifteen francs, and

some trifle worth about ten or fifteen francs, and that it was certainly not worth while to call her young and pretty mistress for so paltry a customer. But the Emperor thought differently, and after look-ing about him for a few moments, he asked in an authoritative tone whether there was any one to whom he could speak. Mademoiselle L—, who had just risen, at that froment came down stairs.— On seeling her, the imperor was struck with her beauty into her elegant appearance; and in truth site might have well vied with the finest woman of the Imperial Court: "Partieu, madame," said the Emperor, touching the brim of his hat, (for the could not venture to take it off least he should be kridwin "it would appear that you are not very early folks here. A good shopkeeper should look after her

"That would be very true, sir," replied Made-moiselle L—, "if business were going on well. But as it is, it matters very little whether we are in our shop or not." "Is trade so very bad?" said Napoleon, examining various things on the counter. Ruined, sir, totally ruined; I know not what

will become of us." "Indeed! - had no idea that France was in so pitiable condition! I am a foreigner. I wish to make a few purchases, and at the same time I should like to learn from so agreeable a person as yourself some particulars respecting the state of business in Paris. What sort of vases do you call "Those are the Medicis form," replied Made-

moiselle L---"Those are very beautiful. What is the price of Mademoiselle L-at once opened her ears and eyes. The vases were marked at three thousand francs. She told Napoleon the price of them, but he merely nodded his head, and then said: "Pray, what is the reason that trade is so bad?" "Oh, sir, as long as that little man, our Emperor.

is so madly intent on war, how can we hope to en-Joy either prosperity of happiness?"

As she spoke these words, Mademoiselle Lthrew herself into a chair, and the Emperor stood looking at her with the admiration and respectful interest which her beauty was calculated to " Is your husband, with the grmy ?" enquired the

"I am not married, sir : I live here with my brother, whom I assist in carrying on his business. We are not French, we are Swiss." "Abl ab !" said the Emperor; and he uttered these exclamations with as much indifference as if he had been yawning. "Well, I will purchase the two Medicis tases. I will send for them at eleven o'clock-take care and have them ready." With these words, which were delivered in a truly imperial tone of authority; he touched the brim of ais hat and darted out of the shop; beckoning the Duke de Friout to accompany him.

"That girl is very interesting," said he to Duroc, as they left the Passage du Panorama. "When she told me she was a Swiss, I fancied I belield before me one of the wives or sisters of the heroes of the Reutly. Do you think she knew me?"

"I am confident she did not, sire. Her manner

was too calm and self-possessed. She has no suspicion in whose presence she was." At eleven o'clock, two porters, accompanied by s footman in imperial livery, arrived at the shop of Mademoiselle L-... The footman was the bearer of a little billet, requesting that the lady would herself accompany the vases and receive the payment

"And where am I to go?" said Mademoiselle L-\_\_, trembling; for on seeing the imperial livery, she began to regret the freedom with which she had "To the Elysee Napoleon, Mademoiselle," said the The vases were carefully packed up and delivered to the porters, and Mademoiselle L——accompanied by her brother, followed them, treubling like an aspen leaf; yet she was far from suspecting the whole truth. On arriving at the Elysee Napo-

leon they were immediately ushered into the Em-peror's cabinet. He took three bills of a thousand france from his desk, and presenting them to Mademoiselle I:—, said with a smile:

"Another time, Mademoiselle, do not be so ready
to murmur at the stagnation of trade." Then, wishing her good morning, he retired into his interior

Habit and long life together are more necessary to happiness, and even to love, than is generally imagined. No one is happy with the object of his attachment, until he has passed many days of misfortune with her. The married pair must know each other to the centre of their souls—the mysterious veil which covered the two spouses in the primitive church, must be raised in its inniest folds. primitive church, must be raised in its inmost folds, how closely soever it may be kept drawn to the rest of the world. What I on account of a fit of caprice, or burst of pa loosing my wife and my children, and to renounce the hope of passing my declining days with them? Let no one imagine that fear will make me become a better husband. No; we do not attach our-selves to a possession of which we are not secure; we do not love property which we are in danger of loos-ing. The soul of a man as well as his body, is incomplete without his wife; he has strength, she has beauty; be combats the enemy and labors in the field, but he understands nothing of domestic life; his companion is waiting to prepare his repast and sweeten his existence. He has crosses, and the partner of his life is there to soften them; his days may e sad and troubled, but in the chaste arms of his wife he finds comfort and repose. Without woman, man would be rude, gross, solitary. Woman spreads around him the flowers of existence, as the creepers of the forest, which decorate the trunks of sturdy oaks with their perfumed garlands. Findly, the Christian pair live and die united; together they rear the fruits of their union; in the dust they lie aide by side; and they are reunited beyond the tomb.

It cannot be that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that earth is man's abiding place.

It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of elernity to float upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over with a it that the rainbow and clouds come over with a beauty that is not of earth and pass off to leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their mapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back in Alpine torrents?—We are born for higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where rainbows never fade, where the stars will be out before us like eyelets that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that lass before us like shadows, will, ay in our possess on forever.—Prentice.

The Runaway's Return. Well, Here am I, after my night's walk, once more in the village where I was born. The sun is up now, and shining brightly. Things appear the same, and yet different. How is it? There was a big tree used to stand at that corner; and where is Carver's cottage?

Three days ago I landed at Portsmouth, It was on my birth-day. For ten long years have I been sailing about on the sea, and wandering about on the land. How things come over mel I am a man now; but for all that, I could sit down and cry like a child.

a child.

It seems but as yesterday since I ran away from home. It was the worst day's work that I ever did. I got up in the mording, at sunrise, while father and mother were asleep. Many and many a time had I been unkind to my dear mother, and undutiful to my father, and the day before he had told me how wrong I was. He spoke kindly and in sorrow; but my pride would not bear it. I thought I would leave home. What is it that makes we tremble so leave home. What is it that makes me tremble so

My father coughed as I crept along by his door; and I thought I heard my mother speaking to him; so I stood a moment, with my buildle in my hand, holding my breath. He coughed again: I have seemed to hear that cough in every quarter of the

world;
When I had unlocked the door, my heart failed me; for my sister had kissed me the night before, and told me she bad something to tell me in the morning. I turned back, opened the door of her little room, and looked at her; but my tears fell on the bed-clothes, and I was afraid it would wake her. Half blinded, I groped down stairs.

As I harried away I felt. I suppose, as Cain felt

Half blinded, I groped down stairs.

As I hurried away, I felt, I suppose, as Cain felt when he had murdered his brother. My father, my mother, and my sister had been kind to me; but I had been unkind to them, and, in leaving them thus, I felt as if I was murdering them all.

Had I been a robber, I could not have felt more guilty. But what do I say that for? I was robbing them of their peace. I was stealing that from them which the whole world could not make up to them, but on I went. O that I could before been them; but on I went. O, that I could bring back

The hills look as purple as they did when I used to climb up them. The rooks are cawing among the high elm trees by the church. I wonder whether they are the same rooks! There is a shivering comes over me as I get nearer home. Home! I feel there is no home for me. Here is the corner of the hedge, and the old seat; but father is not sitting there. There is the

patch of ground that my sister called her garden; but she is not walking in it. And yonder is the bedroom window; my mother is not looking out of I see how it is: They are none of them here, or things would not look as they do. Father would not let the weeds grow in this fashion, nor the thatch fall in; and my mother and my sister never stuffed that straw through the broken panes. But I will rap at the door. How hollow it sounds! Nobody

stirs. All is as silent as the grave. I will peep in at the window. It's an empty house, that is clear. Ten long years! How could I expect it to be otherwise? I can bear hard work, and hunger, but I cannot bear this:

The elderberry is in blossom as it was when I ran way: and the woodbine is as fresh as ever, running up to the window that my flether opened to call afer me. I could call after her now, loud enough to be heard a mile, if I thought she would hear me. It's of no use stopping here! I will cross the sturch-yard, and see if the clerk lives where he did; but he will not know me. My cheek was like the rose when I went away; but the sun has made it

atiother color. How narrow the path is between the grass! it used to be wider, at least I thought so; no matter. The old sun-dial, I see, is standing there with me; and the text was: "My son, hear the law of thy mother."-Pro. i. 8. O, what a curse do we bring upon us when we despise God's holy word!

My uncle lies under the yew tree there, and he had a grave-stone. Here it is. It is written all over now, quite to the bottom:

"In memory of Henry Haycroft." But what is the name under? "Walter Haycroft."

O, my mother! and are you both gone? God's hand is heavy on me. I do feel it in my heart and And there is another name yet, and freshly cut. Esther Haycroft, their daughter, aged twenty-

My father ! my mother ! and my sister ! Why did not the sea swallow me up when I was wrecked! I deserved it. What is the world to me now? I feel, bitterly feel, the sin of disobedience; the words comes home to me now: "The eye that mocketh at his father, and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the virley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it."—Prov. xxx, 17. But yet I recollect how my dear father and mother used to point us to the Lamb of God, which tak-

eth away the sins of the world. "There is no refuge beside," said my mother : " Christ is able and willing to save." I paid but little attention to these words once: O, may I never forget them now !

Nothing to Do. We formatimes hear flue ladies complaining bitterly that they have "nothing to do." They are tired of German wool, and crotchet needles, and cambric embroidery—" tired to death" of lounging over the rich fabrics which lead the counters of our fashionable merchants. Even the last new novel has no charms for them, and the wondrous melody of Grisi and Mario can awake only a passing interest. Day after day they sit in their sumptious drawing-rooms, or roll through the streets in their carriages, yearning for happiness and repose. Their spirits are depressed by some influence that to them seems unaccountable, and they do not enjoy anything: A physician is called, and he prescribe thing. A physician is called, and he prescribes cheerful company and change of scene. His advice is implicitly followed, but wherever the invalid goes, the same languor weighs down the soul and makes the life-blood creep sluggishly through the veins.

We wonder if there any such among our readers! If so, we have a panacea, a thousand fold more potent than medical aid. What do you think it is?—Why, you need southing to do. You want an aim in existence—a purpose long enough to raise you on eagle's wings. Look around your home—is there no office of kindness you can perform for the loved ones there? Can you not by some act of yours, render it more attractive! Do your duty at home first, and then constitute yourself a missionary. Come out into the thoroughfares of our city, and you will meet objects of charity enough. Thread your way through that dark alley, and you will meet objects of through that dark alley, and you will meet objects of charity enough. Thread your way through the dark alley, and do not draw back when your costly cloak sweeps against the rags of the poor. Go up the creaking stairs, and glance at the scenes reveal-

ed by the half open doors on either hand.

Here you see a pale, thin woman with silver hair, bending over a piece of work, for which after toiling all day, she may receive a shilling. Her frame shivers with the cold, and when the blue eyed-boy at her feet cries for bread, tears steal over her care-worn cheeks.

There, on a straw bed, with a tattered blanket wrapped about her, lies a little girl, tossing to and fro in the delirium of fever, while her elder sister thrusts aside her work to bathe her parcied lips with water from a broken cup, and soothe her, as she may, with words of endearment.

Youder is an aged dame, bowed down with infirmity, trying to fan the few embers on the hearth into a flame, that she and her dying son, whose holes to the state of the stat low cough rings frightfully through the room, may be kept from freezing.

Can you gaze on such sights and feel that you have "nothing to do?" Oh, there are scores to-day to whom you may become an angel of mercy. Rouse yourself from your lethargy, and resolve to be active in behalf of humanity. Then, life will put on a new aspect, and you will rejoice that you have no longer "nothing to do."

The Prospects in Virginia. The Prospects in Virginia.

There has been a marked change in the political complexion of the Old Dominion within the last few weeks. Down to the time of the nomination of the opposition ticket, there were so few indications of activity and zeal amongst the democrats, that it was impossible not to entertain apprehensions as to the result. Since that time, how ver, and since the memresult: Since that time, how ver, and since the members of Congress have entered the canvass with earnestness and energy, aided by eloquent and industrious electors and talented and vigilant democratic editors in the various districts, all co-operating efficiently and harmoniously with the gallant leader in the contest, the change in the prospects is palpable and gratifying. It would seem now that an open and known enemy was what the democracy needed to arouse them to action. When that enemy was brought forward and announced, we predicted the effect which it would exert mon the minds was brought forward and announced, we predicted
the effect which it would exert upon the minds
and energies of the democratic champions and masses. The danger of a defeat became apparent, and
the necessity for efficient and universal organization
was strongly felt. It was brought to light that the
secret for had seduced into his midnight organization some of our own men, and that treason in our
camp was the reliance of a most unnatural coalition
for success. camp was the reliance of a most unhatural countrol for success.

If such a development as this, boldly proclaimed in the formation of a ticket on which two former democrats figured, would not infuse into the ever-victorious democracy of Virginia new ardor and animate them with new determination, we should have acknowledged that we have heretofore estimated their devotion to principles too highly. The effect has been such as we anticipated. The first of democratic zeal ar I energy are kindled throughout the State, and we stel every confidence that they will light the party on to another brilliant triumph.

In Harper's Monthly Magazine for the current month, is a very interesting article (says the Petersburg Express) on "the Rattlesnake and its Conjurers." A number of anecdotes bearing on the subject are given, the authenticity of which must be of the strongest kind to entitle them to credibility. Among them are the following, which we subjoin, with the double purpose of interesting our readers in general and of inducing such an examination of the stories as may lead to their substan-

nation of the stories as may lead to their substantiation or invalidation:

The Southern negroes will never kill a snake, giving as a reason that it will canse them "bad luck." This idea is evidently traditionary with them, brought by their ancestors from Africa.—Many of them also appear to have the power, if cultivated, of charming snakes; for, if so disposed, they will handle any snake they may come across with impunity. A physician of Louisians, who had a desire to study the habits of the rattlesnake, kept a number in a cage, and for fear of accidents, had it placed in a distant corner of a large room in which he slept. It was the doctor's custom, on his return home at hight, to take a glance at the reptiles, to assure himself that they had been properly cared for through the day, and also to see if the door of the cage was securely fastened. One night, having come home very late and much fatigued, he neglected his usual precautions, and at once retured. The weather was exceedingly hot, and notwiths' anding his exhaustion, several hours glided away without his obtaining any sleep. Suddenly he heard a light, sliding noise along the floor, and cautiously looked out to learn the cause. The moonlight was shining full into his room, and to his horror he discovered the largest of his analest roaming free about the room. What was to be done? A loaded gun was at the farthest end of the room, but was this the only serpent out of the cage? Were all the rest at liberty? The whole household being asleep, the doctor concluded it was better to wait until morning, taking the precaution to tuck his musquito bar with extra care around his head, and thus imprisoned impatiently watched the issue. The snake continued his travels, and finally approached the bed, and all became silent.

At daylight the doctor heard the steps of his body-servant, who was coming, according to custom, to perform his morning duty. The doctor cried out to him not to open the door, but to go for an old African negro tramed Isaac, who was known to appro

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATOR AT T OFFICE OF SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON

were in the cage, although the door was open. The doctor insisted upon the negro's shooting the snake, but he flatly refused, and declared himself able to seize the animal without the least fear of being bitten by him. Advancing towards the bed, he commenced whistling, and pronouncing soothing words in the same manner as the snake-charmers of India. After some minutes he snake-charmers of India. After some minutes he ventured to pass his haid over the back of the snake, all the time using soothing sounds. Finally he lifted up the snake's head, and induced it to repose upon his bended arm and body, the snake suffering all this without betraying the least fright or

The doctor, agitated for the safety of his servant, and wishing the matter to end, desired the negro to put the snake in the cage. This Isaac said was imput the snake in the cage. This Isaac said was impossible for him to do, and upon the negro approaching the prison-house, the snake, as if conscious of his purpose, immediately erected its head in anger, and sprung its rattle. Whereupon Isaac walked in another direction, began his incantatious, and the reptile was soon calm. He then asked for a sheet, and by degrees accustomed the snake to its sight, and then passed one edge of it between his arm and the animal's body, continuing his wheed-ling and walking about all the time. As soon as arm and the animal's body, continuing his wheed-ling, and walking about all the time. As soon as he was certain that he could envelop the reptile in the sheet; he rapidly threw it around him, and the snake was mastered. By a series of skillful move-ments, he got the snake back into his old quarters without having received the slightest injury, and thus the adventure terminated, the negro, however, declaring that he could never again charm that

snake, because he had used his power to deceive it A Judge's Mustard Bath. Two or three days ago a young friend who has recently been spending some time in Georgia, related to us an anecdote which shows how thoroughly

scared the people of Georgia were during the preva-lence of the yellow lever in Savannah.

It seemed that Judge B——g, of the Supreme Court of the State, was in the up-country at the time, but within twenty-four hours run by railroad of the ter-rible disease. Quite suddenly, late one afternoon, he was seized with headache, pains in his back and limbs, &c. Paving heard that these were the salutations Yellow Jack extended to his victims on approaching then; the Judge, in great consternation, applied to a friend "who was posted," for advice.—

A hot mustard bath was urgently advised, and being prepared, the Judge was soon laving himself with the irritating fluid. Presently he felt better, finding a cake of shap in the vessel of water, he began to apply it freely upon his person. After quite a pleas-ant exercise in this way, he looked down upon his body and limbs, and discovered that he was turning black! Oh, horror! His friend was hurriedly sent for, came, and declared that the symptom was intensely expressive of yellow fever:
"But," said the Judge, shivering the while, "I feel no pain; I feel well!"

"So much the worse; the absence of pain is a marked symptom."
"Good Heavens!" the Judge ejaculated, "what "The only hope is the mustard, rub away !" was all the consolation his friend could give: And rub he did with a will. He used the soap to open every possible pore, and after some minutes sent for a candle (for the twilight was fading,) to ascertain the exact cuticular condition. On examination, he was as black as a crow, and the soap, which a careless servant had dropped into the tub, was discovered to be somebody's "Patent Pasta

We only add that the Judge survived. Montgomery Mail.

An Interesting Position. A perfectly authenticated story is told of an officer residing in British Guiana, who amused himself in residing in British Guiana, who amused himself in fishing and hunting in a neighboring river. One sultry day, tired with unsuccessful, sport, he threw his lines, and drew his cance to the river's edge, for the purpose of refreshing himself in the water.— Having done so, he stretched himself half dressed, on the beaches of his cance, with his gun at his head loaded with shot, and in this position he fell asleep. Presently he was roused from his slumber, by a curious sensation as it some animal were licking his foot. In a state of half stupor, natural to waking from a sound sleep, he cast his eyes downward, and to his horror perceived the neck and head of a monstrona serpent, covering his foot with saliva, preparatory to commencing the process of swallowing him whole. The officer had faced death in many forms—on the ocean—in the battle field, but never orms-on the ocean-in the battle field, but never had he conceived of it in such terrible guise.

moment the officer was fascinated, and then a moment the officer was fascinated, and then withdrawing his foot, he seized the gun lying beside him.
The reptile apparently disturbed for it had evidently
mistaken the officer for a dead carcass, drew its head
below the cance. It rose again, moving backward
and forward, as if in search of the object it had lost.
The officer, with the mozele of his gun within a yard
or two of the serpent, fired, lodging the contents into
its head. The terrible boa with a bisa, raised its
heretofore unseen body in the air, and seemed determined to throw itself upon the officer and ambrace
him in its powerful coils. A fortunate strake of the
paddle sent the cance into the stream, and to a place
of safety. Having procured assistance, the officer returned to the place of attack; and having killed the
reptile, found it upwards of 40 ft. in length and of reptile, found it upwards of 40 ft in length and of

Cod is Tore There never was a man yet reclaimed from evil by hate. There never was a man saved yet but by love: Criminals, long hardened by vice, have been known to exhibit feeling for the first time, when thoroughly convinced that they were regarded, with kindness by others, and from the rough and rugged cravices of their granite nature, flowers of purity and joy have peeped forth to greet the sunshine of affection. "God is love," is the secret of all human, and celestial happiness. That great and beautiful truth is proclaimed in every breeze that fans the cheer; in every star that twinkles in the blue-sky; in every rose that perfumes the air with its fragrance; in There never was a man yet reclaimed from evil by every star that twinkles in the blue-sky; in every rose that perfumes the air with its fragrance; in the joyous laugh of the cradled child as the morning crimsons the drapery of the couch; and in the swelling chant of mighty archangels that bathes his professions in a flood of golden radiance from the sun of Righteousness. And it will become those who "hate" men out of society to reflect where all mankind would be, if eternal hate instead of eternal fove ruled the councils of the skies. Not one man fives who would be willing to open the secret chambers of his heart during his whole life to the eye of man as it is seen by the eye of God, and abide by the decision which society, on the hating principle would decision which society, on the hating principle wou d be bound to apply. Should they not recollect that the Almighty, who knows them, has not "hated" them of the earth, and should they not extend to others that mercy which they receive?

To which the following feply was next day received:
"Mister Editor:—I thank you for your kind it
tentions;" ut I have no idea of being catched by th
police.
Yours, burriedly,
JAMES JOHESON."

""." "Mother," said a child who had been for so me contemplating with no little interest a recen out cobweb, "don't the spiders have to smaller cool of cotton?" "Why," asked the mother, "with akes you think so?" "'Gause, if they don't, I do es where they got the thread to make their web at

pirit of Jefferson. TJESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1855.

[POR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.] TO THE PARTIES OF VIRGINIA. Mesers. Edilors: - At a Democratic meeting held cently in Charlestown, and for its two precincts for the purpose of appointing Delegates to Conventions to nominate candidates for Congress, and the sespective branches of our Legislature, I see that

respective branches of our Legislature, I see that among the thirty persons present, there was a drawing to decide among them—the thirty—who should be delegated to their nominating bodies. Having more than once recommended this plan, and on a larger and more romprehensive scale, I am glad to have the opportunity of calling public attention to it again; indeed, the question should be agitated, until the plan is brought into universal use.

This meeting of thirty persons adopted the plan of drawing, manifestly, to secure to the thirty persons equal chances of being members of the nominating bodies; and, no doubt, the drawing did place these thirty persons on a footing of perfect equality. This then, so far, and among the thirty, was all right and fair; and if so, why not extend, or have extended, the same plan to all the voters in the town of Charlestown? All those voters had equal rights, and should, in that Convention, have equal rights, and should, in that Convention, have had equal chances of being members of the nominating bodies to select and designate their candidates for Congress and the State Legislature. Nothing can be plainer than this: I refer, of course, to the

Why then, did not the thurty refer to the poll-book to the Clerk's office, and draw the nominating bodtown, instead of from thirty of them?

I do not mean, in any answer that may be given to this question, to reflect upon the thirty voters, in any personal way, for the course they pursued. To contrary, I admit that in drawing among themselves even, they have introduced into the corrupt Convention system a new feature that improves it, and renders it more fair than whom packed appointments were made by a packed Chairman-the uspal course in all Conventions. But, in asking the question "why they did not draw the nominating bodies from all the voters, instead of from thirty voters," I seek to make the stand-point conspicuous from which I desire to make it plain to the entire body of the voters of all parties, that, in their Cou-ventions, it is right and proper to draw the nomina-ting bodies from the whole number of voters, and not from "thirty," or from any other elite, select, or exclusive number. For my proposition is, that if drely who meet in Convention, then the nominating bodies will consist of those persons "who love gifts and follow after rewards," and are not, therefore, impartial judges for the community in select-ing candidates for them. On the other hand, if the nating bodies are taken by drawing from the whole number of voters, that in that case, as the sajority of all the voters are not office-seekers, then ninating bodies will contain a majority of persons who do not seek office, and who will, for at reason, be more disinterested and impartial fudges for the community in selecting their candi-

I say then, generally, and in no special reference to the thirty and their proceedings, that almost all the advocates and lovers of these Conventions advocate them and love them-because, in and through them, they secure exclusive privileges above the community. Take the community at large, and its only object will be to nominate the best candidates, and to secure the best agents. It is Its interest to do so. But, not so the men who get up these Conventions, and are most active in them
They have personal objects to carry out, and they
will carry them out even if the community suffers.
Indeed, this is conceded on all hands; for all admit the Convention system to be rotten to the core, and the been made so by the personal and selfish in-

torests and objects of its managers.

Is it not true and notorious, that these Conven-Hens are made up, almost entirely, of aspirants for different offices, and of their personal friends and otherents, who are carried along with them to support them in their aims—and thus even forming factions in the Convention itself? Here you will fled aspirants, immediate or prospective, for Congress, for the two branches of the State Legislature, or judgeships, magistracies, sheriffalty, constable, coard of public works, (and what not.) In a word, all the principals and their respective followers for erumbs—those, to wit, who wish to get a son sent to West Point, or to the University, or to Lexington at the public charge-who would be door-keepers to Congress, or the Legislature, or who want something for themselves or families! All these people, now, notoriously, fill these Conventions, and are present in them to magnify their patriotism and love of party and influence, and thus to make bargains and coalitions to secure their personal aims, and by "bargain and corruption," and at the loss and to the injury of the community at large Each man bere is for himself; not the public interest. He does not ask, or even think, what the pubhe interest may demand: but, by voting with this or that man, or this or that faction, in the Convention, and by giving all my influence to him and his faction, "shall I receive most safely what I want myself?" Every one knows this to be the nature of these Conventions. And, thus it happens, that the aspirant for Congress and all his cliques, will lend their influences-or rather bat gain it a way-with the man who would represent you in the State Senate or House of Delegates; or who would be judge, or magistrate, or sheriff, or constable, or member of board of public works, or what not-and even though he should be a nincompoop-provided this sub-aspirant will only go for him! If elected, all the spoils within his grasp, all his patronage, is de-voted to his friends, to his tools: and without the least regard for the public interest! No one doubts

euch to be the working, and such the evils of this most infamous, corrupt, and oligarchic caucus system. Nor are these the only evils: but there are thers, naturally and necessarily engendered by it, leeper, broader, and more deplorable still. Abolition and Free-soilism, Nullification and Secession, are all generated in, and spring up from this hot-bed of To go into a detailed exposition of the manner in which each of these last mentioned evils is brought about, is unnecessary—and would be tedions. It is enough to point to the materials that make up Conventions, and the passions and selfishness inevitably engendered in them, and I at once

disclose fountains of iniquity from which every thing vile would naturally be cast forth. Thave already taken it as admitted, that almost Il the members of these Conventions go into them with personal and selfish objects to be carried out, and that these objects far out-weigh with them all the considerations of patriotism and public interest. If they can succeed, all the offices, and honors, and patronage of two Governments-National and State are in their power, and to be divided and parcelled out among a few persons; aye, and to be perpetuated by the same machinery as an estate, to heir posterity! This being the case-such being the stake—such the pile heaped up on the table— who can fail to see, who knows anything of human nature, that the temptation is too great for it; and that such men, like a parcel of blacklegs, will secure the spoils, through fair and foul, and cheating each other and all the rest of mankind? What do they care about country? If the spoils are in danger, and a few men can be added to their party to secure the spoils at the North, they raise the cry of Abolition and Free-Soilism at the South, Nullication, Seoession and Disunion! In both parties, and with

the ins or outs, this train-band and embodied force

of political traders, this standing army of greedy

The great mass of the American people North and South, and from the wild Atlantic to the will. tread maiere of the l'acine, tore physical prosperity and liberty better than land, negroes, secession, fanaticism, and higher law! But for these Convenforce, and to accomplish their selfish objects—the voice of the people, North and South, would sweep rom the face of the earth every sentiment and pracfice destructive of their physical prosperity and liberty. The American people are a common sense and practical people. They are not fanatics, and will not secrifice the food, raiment, lodging, comforts, and the education, well-being, and liberty of them-selves and their children, for all the land and negroes upon the face of the carth. Under monarchic spotic Governments, where the masses can be rich, never distinguished, or free—there, the human mind will fly to creeds, fanaticisms, and ntimentalisms, and sacrifice everything they have the wretched little they possess-to fanciful deluons and brain-sick vagaries; but not so here.-Here there is an outlet for talent, and energy, and ise, and here is untramelled liberty. Here, ent and virtue will carry the poorest man to the ghest places of the State; and industry and enerwill not only make him comfortable but rich; hile for liberty, he may do anything he pleases, so does no injury to another! States may regulate ir own affairs as they list; individuals are lords their own household, let others do or think as II. This is no land for Fanaticism or Higher or Nullification, Secession, or Disunion, let nagogues, spoils-hunters and alarmists, rant as the as they may. This is a land of common

these spectres to frighten ignorance will vanish into the "vasty deep" of political intrigue and knavery, the "vasty deep" of political intrigue and knavery, from whence they come. No doubt, these "wolf-criers,"—these prophets of evil—if nothing else would do—if the spoils could be get is no other way—would lend a hand to realize their visions. They would rend this Union into fragments, as promptly as minor spoils-hunters would divide a county, and for tre same purpose—forsooth, to multiply places and offices, tho' the burthens and taxes: of the people would be multiplied at the same time. Now they only clamor—bye and bye they will plot. There is a way to stop their clamors, and to prevent their plots. Disband the Janizaries—dissolve the "holy brotherhood," now cemented by the cohesive principle of public plunder, and scatter the political Mamelukes, by reducing them to the ranks of other citizens in their control of nominations. I am willing they shall have equal chances to nominate willing they shall have equal chances to nominate willing they shall have equal chances to nominate all candidates, with other voters; and I would concede no more. The voters, all the voters! should have a vital and practical connection with the nomination of their candidates, and not be confined to the servile office of delivering their votes "according to order," and as directed by a firm, or joint-stock company of political traders.

There are two modes in which the people may be connected with the nominating of candidates, as well as the notion for them.

well as the voting for them. 1st. If they insist upon independent candidateshe best plan-they then make, each voter according to his own private judgment, his own selection of his candidate. He does his own nominating and his own voting, He then exercises the entire func-tion of suffrage; he becomes a man, and ceases to

be an instrument.

2nd. If organization, as it is called, is indispensa-2nd. If organization, as it is called, is indispensable, and there must be nominations, then, let the nominations be so made as to give to each voter his fair and equal chance to be one of the nominating body. To effect this, take from the poll-books the name of every voter of his party, write it on a slip of paper, and then draw out fairly from all the voters, the nominating body. This would connect each voter with the nominating body, in this, that he would have an equal chance with every other voter to nominate his candidates.

A nominating body, thus formed, would be fair and equal; it would contain a majority who were not office-hunters, and therefore interested only for the public good. It would be free from bargains, coalitions, and packing; it would be a fair average of the intelligence and honesty of the people; it would not stand to the nominee, in the relation of would not stand to the nominee, in the relation of ulent voting. The democrats democrated benefactors: nor would be to them, stand in the relation of beneficiary. They would then be inde-pendent men—selecting a public agent and not look-ing to him for favors as his clients and pensioners, he, too, would be independent and untramelled, to act for the public interest, for he would be under bargain and sale" to no part of his constituents. They would not be his tools, nor would he be theirs; relations that inevitably and notoriously exist under the caucus system, and involving all the corruptions and political degeneracy flagrant in the

Having developed the principle, I will now suggest, briefly, the details to put it into practice.

In all county elections, draw out a nominating body from all the voters of a party, of one hundred Within ten days, (or a shorter time if advisable,) let them meet at the Court-house and proceed to make the nominations, counting not only the votes of those present, but of those of the body who may signify their vote by writing. If a majority is not thus obtained, then those present in the meeting to select the candidates from the three highest on the

list, if there be more than two voted for. In all nominations in which counties must co-operate-whether for State Senate or Congress-draw out from the voters of a party in each county, a nominating body, to meet at the place agreed on, of fifty. Within ten days, (or the time deemed best,) let them proceed to make the nomination, counting not only the votes of those present, but also, the votes of those who may signify it by writing. If no nomination is effected, then those present in the meeting to select the candidate from the three highest on the list, if there be more than two-or to de-

In nominations for the President, draw out from the whole number of the voters of a party, the nominating delegation to the National Convention. In voting in the Convention, the members of the Connty Delegation who may be present to give full weight to the votes of those not present who may signify their vote by writing, under the County

In relation to these details, however, time would suggest alterations that would tend to perfect them. I now throw them out to excite reflection. In conclusion, I will only add that, in a Republican Government, men ought not to desire more than equal political rights and privileges with their tellow citizens: and I think the plan suggested will secure equality.

Yours, verr respectfully, OBSERVER. LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Baitic—One Week Later from Europe—The Peace Negotiations— Increased Strength of Sebastopol—Reinforcements Rapidly Arriving.
NEW-YORN, April 6.—The Collins steamer Baltic, which sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 24th ult., arrived at New-York about noon to-day. The political news is quite interesting. The first of the war points-the guarantee placing the Danubian provinces under the protectorate of the four powers-had been unanimously agreed to by the

Tenna Conference. The new steamer City of Baltimore, of the Liverpool and Philadelphia line, has been taken up by the Frenci. Government for six months, and has left Liverpool for Marscilles, having in tow the American ship Ticonderoga, which has also been taken up by the French Government, The steamer St, Louis arrived out on Saturday,

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE. The first of the four points has been unanimor agreed to by the Vienna Conference. It reads as follows:-The abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the privileges accorded to those provinces by the Sultan, they being placed under the guarantee of the five

powers. The second point was under discussion. SPEECHES OF THE NEW CZAR.

The Czar had made several speeches, which were mild in their tenor, to the Diplomatic body, but strong and warlike to the army. On the whole, however, the speeches are construed as pacific. FROM THE CRIMEA. The siege of Sebastopol was unchanged. Lord Raglan admits that the Russians are making the

place stronger. The official reports of the storming of the Mala koff redoubt on the night of the 23d of February, have been published. An Anglo-French squadron of 25 steamers wa on the way to Genoa to embark Sardinian troops for the Crimea.

The Russians have sunk three or four more ships of war off Sebastopol.

The Porte has determined to maintain undiminished his sovereignty over the Dardanelles, and protests against any of the Christians in the Empire being placed under any foreign protection. The Porte also desires the participation of Prussia in the pending Conferences. Ali Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign- Af

fairs, has been summoned to Vienna. The French hospital at Constantinople had been burned to the ground, and ninety-six persons per-The palace Beglerleg, in Constantinople, has been

This is doubtful.

A nocturnal levy of recruits was made through -Poland on the night of the 13th The ice is breaking up generally in the Baltic.

New-York, April 6, P. M.—News from Sebastopol to the 10th, states that the principal Russian battercentrate, and amalgamate, all creeds, and opinions, and motley people, to increase their numbers and force, and to accomplish their selfish objects—the been doubled by an inner line, and the redoubts in many places tripled. The place was stronger than ever. The effect of the French rockets is exaggerated. Little damage had been done to the town. On the 3d of March, the effective strength of Omes Pasha's army amounted to 35,000 men, with 1,000 horse and four complete batteries. Troops of all arms were rapidly arriving. Supplies very abund-

On the 6th, an English battery, which commands the bottom of Sebastopol harbor, compelled a Rus-sian steamer to quit her position in great haste.

Varna, Wednesday.- The palace of Beglerleg has been ordered to be repaired and put in order for the Emperor of the French. The mission of Ali cosha to Vienna, is now im-

The representative of the Porte will protest against he Christian the Turkish empire being placed ander any forces protection. under any fo The Ports desires the participation of Prussia in rence at Vienna. Lord de Redcliffe is still unwell,

Shocks of earthquakes continued to be felt, and the sulphurous springs at Broussa were dried up in consequence, while Mount Olympus vomits smoke

The advices from Vienna, report that the Conferences there are in danger of assuming a dilatory character—the real work of the Conference, the limitation of Russian power in the Black Sea—being postponed to two points, which chiefly affects Austrian interests, namely: The future foreign relations of the Principalities, and the flavigation of the Danube. No taugible concessions are reported as having been made by the Russian Plenipotentiaries, but the spirit evinced by these gentlemen is said to be admirable. The touchstone for Russia, and Austria also, will be the deliberations on the third point.

for office, and these storms will be stilled at once | by an entire cavalry division sent by way of Perekop. A park of artillery followed, and heavy con-voys of provisions were daily moving along the same route. General Read, lately acting commander-in-chief in Georgia, is to take command of this special army. THE URIMEA.

The French had not renewed the attack on the Russian orks near Malakoff Tower. There were 8,000 Russians at Tchorgoum. The Russians were advancing towards Inkermann, and constructing new batteries. The English position is well forti-At a council of war held on the 4th, it was re-

solved to recommence active operations. A continual fire was kept up between the French and Rus-

Shameful Doings in Cincinnati - Marder

ous Assault upon Germans—The Repeat Election Still Undecided. CINCINNATI, April 6.—A large party of rowder armed with clubs, guns and pistols, went to the Lafayette House, corner of Mill and cront atreets last night, kept by a German, named Jecob Knight and demanded liquor.

After being furnished with beer they commenced breaking the glasses, knocked the proprie or seaseless, insulted his wife, assaulted his children and then left the premises. On the sidewalk, the garknocked down three Germans and stabled another who is not expected to recover. Finally the family of Knight from the house. Five arrests were made, being the

he authorities during these disgracef After this assault upon the premises of Kui-Germans living in that section of he city themselves and guarded the streets series the Car the whole night, permitting no one to pass I police and mayor have almost done authors matter of preserving the peace.

The city clerk has refused to grant a certificate election to the candidates of either party in the cent election.

The Commercial (an independent journal,) at giving a brief account of the various cubios small fights early in the day, thus reports the subquent events of the day:
In the fight that occurred about noon a Mr. Brow
was wounded, and the foreman of Frank! ery stabbed in the lungs. The wounds of these dividuals were thought to be dangerous. other persons were severely hurt.

Rumors of all descriptions were figure in
The Know Nothings said that there back everything had been done on the square, white st dry excited Know Nothings asserted that the but boys had been allowed to go up and thrust had ful of tickets into the ballot-box.

The Germans had a large cannon on Jacks. Hill, and were amusing themselves by firing or the town occasionally. The K. N. a have ped the Germans at the polls dispatched a d to capture the artillery, which wis done we much loss of blood, and the trophy of v drawn to the eleventh ward polls. The sword the Commander of the German gun squaders taken, and one of the most flaming of the flourished it continually, and shouted up il ou hoarse gasp answered the most resoute affect

crowd, cheering vocilerously for Taylor the candidate for Mayor, Many of them had a little spangled banner with "Pap Taylo printed fixed about their hats, nearly all had the k pinned to their breasts. The multitude rally round a large banner inscribed Jaylor and the whole Ticket!" From four to five o'clock but few Germans be seen except apon the outskirts of the crowd a they were very quiet. All of them who had made fested excitement had left the ground, being earnest advised to do so by American files, I was bother solely to hand, an idistant correspondents stay evident that the polls were in possession of K. Na. - | leef sure that their orders will be attended to the The judges were urged to close the door and seems the ballot box, but they refused to do so considering that there was no danger. The Mayor was upon the ground, but he did not seem to unlerstand that he ground, but he did not seem to understand

About the polls, when we arrived, see

his lungs.

he danger was imminent. At intervals of five minutes, stones and brick bats flew briskly, causing uncomfortable rensation in the spectators Fights were occurring continually. A cry would be raised, a rush made, and presently some poor German who had impredently ventured into the crowd, or some friend of a German, who had not been sufficently discreet to hold his tongue, would stagger from the thong covered with dust and bleed-

[From the New York Herald.]

Legislative Esplonage in Massachusetts-Unlawful Descent Upon a Catholic We publish to-day all the material facts and testinony on both sides of the question, touching the late inquisitorial visit of a special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to a little female school in one of the suburbs of Boston, kept by several ladies of the Roman Catholic "Sisters of Charity."-These facts and this testimony, in our judgment constitute the proofs of a despotic anti-American unconstitutional outrage upon private rights by the Solons of the Massachusetts Legislature. In the first place, a special legislative committee o seven was appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the "theological seminaries, boarding schools, academies, nunneries and convents" of the Commonwealth. Secondly, it appears from the testimony of the committee themselves, that they proceeded to this examination, in the case of Roxbury school, as if fully satisfied that their appointment by the Legislature gave them undisputed power of an unlimited search warrant there, or at any other place within the scope of their inquiries. Now this was either the result of a degree of ignorance among the members of the committee, discreditable to the mon schools of Massachusetts, or it was an act of inquisitarial puritanical espionage, which we had supposed had ceared to exist in the old Bay State since the last witch burning frolic at Salem, We had supposed that every member of the Massa chusetts Legislature was aware of the fact that the constitution of the United States is the supreme law of Massachusetts, as of every other State and Territory of the Union; that all acts of any party or any Legislature inconsistent with the federal constitution are unlawful, null and void. Our ideas, however, o the wisdom of the legislators of Massachusetts appear to have been somewhat extravagant. The "wise men of the East" seem to have very little knowledge of, or very little respect for the supreme law of the land. We are, therefore, constrained to repeat for their information, that provision of this supreme law which proclaims that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizares, shall not be violated; and warrants shall issue but upon pro bable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." In the face of this organic law of the Union and o Massachusetts, a committee of that Legislature pro ceed to the little school of the Sisters of Charit

Roxbury, and exhibit their authority from the Legislature to examine the premises, as if it were an edict from the emperor of all the Russias. They certainly so considered it, or they would not have made their first official notification to the establishment in that overbearing air of authority which characterized their visit. The committee not only went in a body, but they invited a number of their friends to accom pany them and see the sport. Fine sport, truly this breaking into the sanctuary of the citizen, this disregard of that saving principle of civilized so-ciety that "a man's house is his castle." Where was their warrant, their complaint, their "probable cause," their oaths or affirmations? They had none They were guilty of an outrage upon private rights. This Catholic school was a rivate institutionier a complaint on affidavit, and a warrant according to law. Sur they say that they were freely ad-

mitted, and conducted in their examination, by the Lady Superor, throughout the house. That does in y or color and folly of the Le late ture in authorizing There are not Russian preparation language this inquisitorial visit; and if the committee, in actions of the committee of the The Grand Passetton souther Legis to Tell and | measir anti-Catholic, if not entirely soil It was elected, to a very great extent, at in the anti-Catholic the provise in remains of Art shop Hughes on the parch property and public school questions, and hite mission of Bedoni, so prevalent throughou

Catholic Sisters of Charity, in their little establish ment at Roxbury, opened their doors to the Legislative committee as to a deputation of friends, personthis committee was a cruel, lawless act, and the visit of the committe under it was an outrage. With the antipathies existing between the Legislature and the committee, on the one part, and this Catholic-female schoool on the other, had there been no of fence, or nothing like persecution intended in this official visit, it might have been managed at least more courteously. In order to avoid all appearances of intimidation, suppose a single member of the com-mittee had first called at this school, and stated his case thus :- "I am one of a legislative committee appointed to examine into the condition of the convents and nunneries of this State. Your establishment is private. We have no authority over your religion or system of education, except where they may conflict with the laws. We have no complaint may conflict with the laws. We have no complaint against you, no affidavit, no warrant. You may, therefore, exclude us if you please. But if you think proper to admit us, we shall call here upon some appointed day, to look into your institution and ask you some questions. We are not Catholics; but we are not barbarians." Had some such application as this been made at the Roxbury school by this exemptities, it would have been in heter that this committee, it would have been in better taste; but acting as they did without law, they had no authority to act at all. In confounding private houses with public schools, the act of the Legislature appointing the committee was a nullity, of no more binding torce than a similar edict from Billy Bowlegs. The advices from Vienna, report that the Conference, the limitation of Russian power in the Black Sea—being postponed to two points, which chiefly affects Austrian interests, namely: The future foreign relations of the Principalities, and the wild howlings of political acchanges, purenzied by the thirst of spulls, and containing up black clouds and portentous storms which they would persuade the dear people, they—and only they—can dissipate and scatter, if they are ready to do, will pand for it. The storms are of their own felid breath! Adopt ome plan by which the unbrised of spoils-hunting concepts, and of their own felid breath! Adopt ome plan by which the nominations of candidates

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

M. ANSEL & CO.

EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BROKERS.

PRESENT to their friends and the Virginia Public a Programme of their splendid Lotteries which will be drawn in APRIL, and feel cofident in saying that through their unbounded success during a

ing that through their unbounded success during a lapse of 15 years, which cannot be surpaised by any other office in the Union, feel certain that Dame Fortune hovers still around their office, and no doubt those who will venture a 5 or a \$10, Dame Fortune will allow the control. will allay the cry of
HARD TIMES.
NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING WON.
The following Splendid Lotteries will be drawn Capitale. Tickers. 20.000 3.000

ters of enquiry. In ordering Tickets, look over the list, select the Lottery, enclose the money, and direct the letter to our address. TRY US! TRY US! Man All those who want a good Prize, will please and their orders to the old Prize Sellers, Box 368, Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

WANTS.

April 3, 1855

WANTED .- A Teacher in District No. 12. April 3. WM. H. GRIGGS By a resident of this county, a good plain Cook, Washer and Ironer. Also, one or two YOUNG SER-WANTED TO PURCHASE, VANTS. For address apply to the EDITOR. May 2, 1854-tf

THE undersinged having rented the Wagon-Mak r's Shop at Summit 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 shop.
Address us by letter or in person, at Summit Point,

Address us by sever of the Jefferson county, Virginia.
VOROUS & WAGELEY. March 13, 1855.—4t. A TEACHER WANTED. HE Public School of District No. 8., will need a good, competent TEACHERon 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.

ASCHOOL TEACHER, in District No. 19.
Apply to DAVID HOWELL, Com.
Charlestown, Jan. 23, 1855. WANTED -- A competent Teacher to take charge of the Free School in District No. 10.

March 20. A. C. TIMBERLAKE, Com. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES & SYRUP just received and for sale by Dec. 5, 1854. H. L. E.Y & SON.

TO FARMERS. HE LITTLE GIANT, the wonder of the world, will be exhibited at the sale of Mr. G. W. Ranson on Thursday next.

6000 FEET 1 inch Plank;
5000 do ½ do do.;
500 Gondolo Ribs, on hand at the Depot.
March 27. E. M. AISQUITH. TAR for sele by the barrel at the Depot.

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-lers, Hosse Shoe Bars, Nail Rods, Band and Scol-lop Bar, Remad, Square, and Nail Rods, with a large stock of other Iron for sale. March 27. H. L. EBY & SON.

PRIME White Mercer Potatoes, for sale by March 27. KEYES & KEARSLEY. Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Gravulated, Refined and Brown Sugars, at a small advance, March 20. H. L. EBY & SON. TIMOTHY EED.—Another supply of prime E. M. AISQUITH. S eptem ber 19, 1854.

SEGARS.—I have just received a lot of those prime Jenny Lind & Spanish Segars,
March 20. THOS RAWLINS. CHOVELS, Spades, Forks, Hoes &c., just re-H. L. EBY & SON. MERCER POTATOES, just receiv H. L. EBY & SON.

WHITE CORN for sale, or cash only, by Feb. 20. KEYES & KEARSLEY KEYES & KEARSLEY. TABLE SALT in Boxes and Bags. MACCARONI, Cheese and Crackers of all kinds. H. L. EBY & SON 10 PURE CIDER VINEGAR.
BBLS. three year old, warranted the

bes' in the county.

JERE HARRIS. GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received and for sale a lot of Allen a

Celebrated Winchester GARDEN SEEDS warranted fresh and geuuinc.

GARDEN SEEDS. WE have just received a large assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Feb. 20. H. L. EBY & SON. H. L. EBY & SON. Feb. 20. GARDEN HOES, Rakes, Spades, Long-handled Shovels and Forks, for sale by
March 6. CRAMER & HAWKS. TRAVELLING TRUNKS, Hand Trunks, T and Carpet Bags, for sale by CRAMER & HAWKS. 75 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES, for sale KEYES & KEARSLEY.

January 30.

IN 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 TIMOTHY SEED.—Timothy Seed of prime quality, for sale by March 20. KEYES & KEARSLEY. IME.—Fresh burnt Lime, of superior quality, for sale by March 20. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

L'XTRA FLOUR for sale by March 20. H L. EBY & SON. ORANGES, Lemons, Figs and Rasins for sale. March 13. H. L. EBY & SON. ACON HAMS and Lard for sale by March 13, H. L. EBY & SON. BEEF TONGUES and Dried Beet just received March 13. H. L. EBY-& SON. WHITE BEANS, Black Eyed Peas, and Hom-iny for sale by H. L. EBY & SON. MACKEREL, in barrels and kits, for sale by Doc. 5, 1854 H. L. EBY & gON.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office Department, Jenuary 12, 1855. PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of VIRGINIA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 3 r. M. of 10th April, 1855, (to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,) on the route and in the times herein specified. VIRGINIA.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instruc-tions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this adver-4906 From leesburg, by Grovesville and Potomac ace, to Point of Rocks, Md., 12 miles and ack, daily, except Sunday.

Lave leesburg daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m; at Point of Rocks same days by 11 a. m.; Lave Point of Rocks daily, except Sunday,

12 a. m.;

12 a. m.;

13 arive at Leesburg same days by 3 p. m.;

14 Leesburg, by Waterford, Wheatland,

15 Leesburg, by Waterford, Wheatland,

16 Leesburg, by Waterford, Wheatland,

17 miles and back, three times a week; Leesburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Sathy at 4½ a. m.;

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

Harpers-Ferry Tuesday, Thursday, and

rday, (after arrival of cars from Balti-

at Leesburg same days by 7 p. m.;

From Leesburg, by Hughesville, Circleville,
Philemont, Bloomfield, and Unison, to Middeburg; and from Middleburg, by Mountille, Mount Gilead, and Oaklands, to Leesf, equal to 22 miles and back, twice a Leesburg Wednesday and Saturday at 5 at Middleburg same days by 12 m.; Middleburg Wednesday and Saturday p. m.; at Leesbiff sattle days by 8 p. m.;

Lovettsville to Barry; 2½ miles and back, e times a week; and from Lovettsville, loeysville, Holington, Morrisville, Wheatl, to Lovettsville, equal to 10 miles and k, three times a week.

Lovettsville Tuesday, Thursday, and produced to 10. urday at 10; a. m.; e at Barry Tuesday, Thursday, and Saday at 2 p. m.; eat Lovettsville same days by 3 p. m.; Lovettsville Tuesday, Thursday, and Lovettaville Tuesday, Thursday, and urday at 3½ p. m.;

A we at Morrisville same days by 5½ p. m.;

R urn to Lovettsville same days by 6½ p. m.

Aldie, by Mountville and Philomont, to ckersville, 16 miles and back, once a week.

A ve Aldie Mondays at 1 p. m.;

The eat Snickersville same days by 6 p. m.

Lave Snickersville Mondays at 7 a. m.;

The eat Aldie same days by 12 m.

osals for tri-weekly service by the follow-schedule are invited:

Aldie Monday, Wednesday, and Friday

By m., after arrival of mail from Alexandria; reatSnickersville same days by 7 p m.; e Snickersville Tuesday, Thursday, and

turday at 51. m.;

ve at Aldie same days by 9 a. m.; or in
ne to connect with mail for Alexandria.

From Winchester, by Stephenson's Depot,
Wadesville, Brucetown, Summit Point,
marlestown, and Halltown, to Harpers-Fer, 32 miles and back, daily, except Sunday. re Winchester daily, except Sunday, 9 a. m; ve at Harpers-Ferry same days in time for rs for Haltimore, say by 12 m; ve Harpers-Ferry daily, except Sunday, 11 p. m.; ire ive at Winchester same days by 4 p. m.; From Winchester, by Newtown, Stephensburg, Middletown, Strasburg, Tom's Brook, Woodslock, Edenburg, Mount Jackson, New Maret, Tenth Legion, Lacey Springs, Mellrose, Harrisonburg, Mount Crawford, Burke's fill, Mount Sidney, and Cline's Mill, to hauuton, 93 miles and back, daily, except

Sunday.

Sunday.

Le ve Winchester daily, except Sunday, 4½ pm; ivent Woodstock same days by 2½ p. m.; ye Woodstock daily, except Sunday, at4am; Staunton same days by 2 p. m.; Leave Staunton daily, except Sunday, at 4 a.m.; Arrive at Winchester same days by 8 p. m. From Staunton to Mint Spring, Greenville, Steel's Tavern, Uanicello, Fairfield, Timber Ridge, Lexington, Summers, Waskey's Mills, and Pattonsburg, to Fincastle, 60 miles and back, six times a week to Lexington, and three times a week the residue of the

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

ton, and back.

From Greenville, by Middlebrook, Brownsburg, and Cedar Grove Mills, to Tunber 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 6a m.;

Arrive at Greenville some days by 1 m. m. 5005 From Fincastle, by Tinker Knob, Catawha, and McDonald's, to Blacksburg, 40 miles and back, once a week. Leave Fincastle Saturdayat 4 a. m.; Arrive at Blacksburg same day by 9 p. m. Leave Blacksburg Friday at 4 a. m.; Arrrive at Fincastle same day by 9 p. m.
5006 From Fincastle, by Junction Store and Rich

Patch, to Covington, 23 miles and back, once 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, Tazewell C. H., Knobb, Maiden Spring, Belfast Mills, Elk Garden, Rosedale, Lebanon, Gibsonville, Dickinsonville, Crassy Creek, Oscardon sonville, Dickinsonville, Grassy Creek, Os-born's Ford, Stony Creek, and Rye Cove, to Pattonsville, 220 miles, twice a week. Leave Fincastle Wednesday and Saturday at Arrive at Pattonsvillenext Monday and Thurs-

day by 7 p. m. Leave Pattonsville Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a. in; Arrive at Fincastle next Monday and Thursday by 7 p. m.

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

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

Leave Berryville daily, except Sunday, at5, 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 Arrive at Kabletown same days by 4 p. m.;

Arrive at Kabletown same days by 4 p. m.;
Leave Kabletown daily, except Sunday, at4p m;
Arrive at Charlestown same days by 6 p. m
From Kerneysville to Shepherdstown, 5 miles
and back, daily, except Sunday, and from
Kerneysville, by Leetown, to Middleway, 9
miles and back, three times a week. LenveKerneysville daily, exceptSunday, at3p 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 Saturday at 3 p. m.; Arrive at Middleway same days by 6 p. m.; Leave Middleway Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Sa. m .: Arrive at Kerneysville same days by 11 a. m.; Proposals for three additional weekly trips between Kerneysville and Middleway are in-

From Shepherdstown, by Sharpsburg (Md.,) and Keedysville, to Boonsboro, 10 miles and back, three times a week, with three additional 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 4; p. m.;
Arrive at Sharpsburg same days by 6 p. m.;
Leave Sharpsburg Tuesday, Thursday, and

Saturday at Sa. 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 6a. 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 sam dayby 12 m.

From Gerardstown, by Mill Creek, Dr rkesville, and Arden, to Martinsburg, 17 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Gerardstown Wednesday and Saturday Leave Gerardstown Wednesday and Saturday

at7 a. m.;

Arrive at Martinsburg same days by 12 m.;

Leave Martinsburg Wednesday and Saturday
at 3 p. m.;

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

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

Leave Jones Spring Monday at 7 a. m.;

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

ILave Unger's Store Monday at 12 m.;

Arriveat Jones Spring same day by 4 p. m.;

From Winchester to White Hall, 8 miles and oack, twice a week. 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,
Cedar Creek, and Mountain Falls, Wardensville, Baker's Run, and Fabius, to
Moorefield, 65 miles and back, twice a week
Leve Winchester Tuesday and Friday at 1 pm
Andread Moorefield next days by 8 p. m.;
Leave Moorefield Monday and Thursday at 5 Arrive at Winchester next days by 12 m; Proposals to emit Mount Vernon Tannery are invited; also to embrace Capon Springs.

From Winchester to Capon Spring, 23 miles and back, daily.

Leave Winchester daily at 4 a. m.; rrive at Capon Springs same days by 12 m.;

Leave Winchester Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 a, m.;
Arrive at Romney same days by 2 p. m.;
Leave Romney, Tuesday Thursday; and Saturday at 10 a.m.;
Arrive at Winchester same days by 91 p. m.;
From Romney, by Burlington, Ridgeville, and New Creek, to New Creek D. pot; 30 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Romney Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7a m;
Arrive at New Creek Depot same days by 3p m;
Leave New Creek Depot Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m.;
Arrive at Romney same days by 3 p. m.
From Romney, by Purgitsville and Moorefield, to Luney's Creek, 38 miles and back, 3 times a week.

Leave Romney Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a. m.; Arrive at Luney's Creek same days by 4 p. m.; Leave Luney's Creek Monday, Wednesday, and

Friday at 8 a. m.; Arrive at Romney same days by 8 p. m.; Proposals for three additional trips to Moorefield are invited.

5035 From Romney, by Springfield and Frankfort,
to Patterson Creek Depot, 191 miles and back

six times a week.

Leave Romney daily, except Sunday, at 4 a. m.;

Arrive at Patterson Creek Depot by 9 a. m.;

Leave Patterson Creek Depot at 5 p. m. or after arrival of mail from Baltimore.; Arrive at Romney stime days by 10 p. m.
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 8½ a. m;
Arrive at White Post same days by 10 a. m;
and at Milldale Monday and Friday by 12m;
Leave Milldale Monday and Friday at 1 p. m.
and White Post Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6; 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.; 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. B 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.;

Arrive at Orleans same days by 4½ p.m.; Leave Orlean Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 m.; Arrive at Waterloo same days by 2 p. m.4 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. 5040 From Luray to Valleysburg, 6 miles and back, once a week. Leave Luray Thursday at 12 m.;

Arrive at Valleysburg same day by 2 p. m.;. Leave Valleysburg Thursday at 9 a. m.; Leave Valleysburg Thursday at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at Luray by 11 a. m.
Leave Capon Springs daily at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Winchester same days by 9 p. m.;
5041 From Luray, by Hope Mills, Cedar Point, Overalls, Bentonvi le, and Hambaughs, to Front Royal, 30 milés and back, once a week. Leave Luray Tuesday at 8 a. m.;

Arrive at Front Royal same day by 5 p. m.; Leave Front Royal Monday at 8 a.m.; lie, and Conrads Store, to McGabeysville, 33

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

Leave Moorefield Tuesday at 7 a. m.; Arrive at Mount Jackson next day by 12 m.; Leave Mount Jackson Wednesday at 1 p. m.; Arrive at Moorefield next day by 6 p. m. Erom Moorefield, by Dashersville, Sweedlin, Hill, Oak Flat, Sugar Grove, and Palo Alto, to McDowell, 731 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Moorefield Tuesday at 1 p m; Arrive at McDowell next Thursday by 12 m; Leave McDowell Thursday at 1 p m; Arrive at Moorefield next Saturday by 8 p m. 5045 From Luney's Creek, by Upper Tract, to Franklin, 32 miles and back, twice a week. Lenve Luney's Creek Tuesday and Saturday at 5 pm; Arrive at Franklin next day by 11 a m;

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

Arrive at Upper Tract next day by 12 m. 5047 From Capon Bridge to Hook's Mals, 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 22p in.
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. Re turn to Cold Stream by 4 pm; to North River Mills by 6 p m; and Capon Bridge by

10 p m same days.
5049 From Capon Bridge, by Dillon's Rau, Smith's
Gap, and North River Meeting House, to Fabius, 30 miles and back, once a week. Leave Capon Bridge Monday at 8 a m, Arrive at Fabius same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fabius Tuesday at 8 a m; Arrive at Capon Bridge same day by 6 p m. 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 12 m. From Hedgesville, by Tomahawk Spring, to Jones's Spring, 81 miles and back, twice a week to Tomahawk Springs, and once a week

Leave Hedgesville Wednesday and Saturday at 3 p m; Arrive at Tomahawk Springs same days by 4½ 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 101 a m;

Arrive at Hedgesville same days by 12 m.
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.

organ county, - miles and back, once a Bidders will give distance and schedule of departures and arrivals. 5056 From Berkeley Springs to Wallings Mills on

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

Leave Oakland Monday at 8 a m; Arrive at Berkeley Springs same day by 12 m.
5058 From New Creek Depot, by Lawrelton and
Greenland, to Luney's Creek, 40 miles and back, once a week. Leave New Creek Depot Thursday at 6 a m; Arrive at Luney's Creek same day by 7 p m; Leave Luney's Creek Wednesday at 6 a m; Arrive at New Creek Depot same day by 7

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

for the annual sum of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

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

Form of a Guarantee.

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

5032 From Winchester, by back Creek Valley, Capon Bridge, Hanging Reck, and Pleasan Dale, to Romney, 43 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Winchester Monday, Wednesday, and Pleasan Dale, to Romney, 43 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Winchester Monday, Wednesday, and Pleasan Dale, to Romney, 43 miles and back, three times and liabilities assumed by guaranters the 27th section of the act of Congress of J. 1836 This we do with a full knowledge of the chiga-tions and liabilities assumed by guaranters unde-the 27th section of the act of Congress of July of

> (Signed by two, guarantora.) Form of Certificate. The undersigned, postmaster of \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_, certifies; under his oath of office, if at he is equainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good

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

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

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

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the ex-

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

tent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not other wise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blattks, 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 agent 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 at acapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department:

4. No pay will be triade for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract: For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties; proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

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

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the definquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certifi-

ducted.

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

7. The P. stmaster General may annul the con-Arrive at Luray same day by 5 p. m.

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

5042 From Luray by Long Meadow, Honeyville,
Grove Hill, Shenandoah Iron Works, Waverlie and Courads Store to McCobes will a casent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

mail.

8. The Fostmaster General may order in increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a prorata 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, re linquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carry the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in c se he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

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

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

11. The Po-tmaster 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

portation 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 of persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promise to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to-do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other persons or persons not to Bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1825, prohibiting cambinations to prevent the act of 1826, prohibiting cambinations to preven! bidding.

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 acceral routes in

one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with gregular proposal reasonable in 13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, separately for different service; and if the regular bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be conside

the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bill feria a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with die celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "story hid."

onserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "star bid."

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids; and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids 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 Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by mail, not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

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

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

From 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 daily at 7a m;
Leave Williamsport daily at 7a m;
Arrive at Martinsburg same days by 10 a m.
5054 From Back Creek Valley, by Gainesboro and
Ashton's Mills, to Lauk's Roads, — miles
and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

5055 From Berkeley Springs to Valley Mills, in
Morgan county, — miles and back, once a
week.

Morgan county, — miles and back, once a
week.

Morgan county, — miles and back, once a
week.

Morgan county, — miles and back, once a
week.

Solders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

Morgan county, — miles and back, once a
week.

Morgan county, — miles and back, once a
week.

Morgan county will be construed as providing for

designated on the books of the department, "starbids," and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever man be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."

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

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

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

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

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the petition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

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

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

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judg a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which the think the present mode of convoyance innequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six succession weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th of April 1855.

Jan. 30—1a x 12w.

Pestmaster Gereral

OF BERKELEY.

FOR STATE SENATE,

COL. FRANCIS YATES, OF JEFFERSON. FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES. WELLS J. HAWKS, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Jefferson

Appointments. Bra- Ry reference to a card of WM. Lucas, Jr., in the last issue of this paper, it will be perceived that be has disposed of his right, title, and interest in the "Spirit or JEFFERSON." to the undersigned. In assuming in part the management of this organ of the party, it is proper that I should state that it will be devoted to the support and extension of Democratic principles, and strenuous opposition to every political sentiment inconsistent therewith. Its course, beretofore, in the discussion of National affairs, is Beartify approved, and will be continued. In State policy, it will advocate a judicious system of Internal Improvements, and the establishment of Public Schools, so that by the development of her resources and the education of her people, Virginia may be enabled to occupy a more exalted position in the community of States. In short, its aim shall be our country's good, and the general appreciation of that great and National sentiment, " the Union of the States, and the Rights of the States." JACKSON DOUGLAS.

The United States and Spain. The New York Herald says: "The most interes ing problem of the day, is the settlement of our complicated and embarrassing relations with Spain. Instead of any approaches having been made by the Spanish government to this end, in the liquidation of a long schedule of outrages against our citizens, and on our commerce, new provocations have been added to the list of the most flagrant character.

There can be no dispute in the American mind, as to our having been grossly insulted by Spain. None of the offences committed by England, in 1812, towards the American flag, were as outrageous as are these insu ts of Spain. The former resulted in war : a conflict which redounded to the honor and credit of our own country. If we conceived we had just cause of offence then, now, that the insults to our Sam have been given by the hirlings and men as and outlaws of Spain, how can we brook them? The Spanish outrage against the mail Steamer El Dorsshould be done by our government to abtain redress

We have been so conciliating to Spain, that conciliation has become distasteful to her. A bold and emphatic policy, more decided than the reciprocity expediency, should be resorted to, and carried out. The decizive policy of Gen. Jackson, in regard to the French indemnities of twenty-four millions of francs, should be our policy now-nothing more nor less. Let "old Hickory's" recommendation of reprisale, upon Spanish commerce, be followed up by Gen. Pierce, and our word for it, we will have but little farther trouble. This is the policy which will bring Spain to satisfactory terms, and we would hear no more of outrages, such as have aroused the Black Warrior and El Dorado cases, again,

Painful Affair. Mrs. Webster, the widow of Daniel Webster, was very seriously if not fatally injured in Boston on the afternoon of Friday week. The horses having fun away with her carriage, she became alarmed and leaped out, falling with great violence, on the pavement. She was taken up inschaible, and so remained at 42 o'clock on Saturday;

Property Sales. Alfred Parkins, of Frederick county, Va., has purchased the well known mill of Jno. Louthan, in Millwood, Clarke county, for the sum of \$9,500; equivalent to cash. In December fast, two hundred and thirty-five

scres of the laler tract, in Clarke, sold by the executors, were purchased at public sale by John Louthan, for \$49.75 per acre.

The saw mill of Jonas Berkheimer, in Clarke has passed into the hands of A. J. Grubb; of Fred brick county. The sum paid for it was \$1.500 .

Fine Cattle. Our citizens have, for the last two weeks, been feasting on the finest beef which has ever been in our market. Mr. Wm. Johnson and Samuel C. Young & Son, certainly deserve to be liberally patronized and promptly paid. They use their best efforts to supply the community with the best meat, and they Have succeeded in doing it-for ho country town has a finer quality of beef, mutton, &c., than Charles-

The Valley Aroused. In no fart of the State does Democracy seem to be more fully aroused than in its strong hold, the Valley counties: The Democrats there are organ izing at all points; and promise to thunder on the 4th Thursday in May in their most approved style of voting. Numerous meetings are being held; and much enthusiasm manifested.

Mail Robber Arrested. Mr. J. W. Finks, special agent for the Post Oface Department, arrested on Thursday last, Josiah -Marsteller, the mail carrier between Kingwood and Bruceton mills, Preston county Va., for robbing the mail: Marsteller has been duly examined and committed for trial before the Federal Court. The proceedings of the DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION of Harpers-Ferry, came to hand too late for publica-

tion in this week's paper. They shall appear in our

Kill W Nothing Victory :- "Over the Left" --The Rock Higham Register says of the municipal election there on Saturday, the Know Nothings brought out a ticket which was defeated by 34 majority-nearly double the usual Democratic majority there. The vote stood, Sterling, (Democrat,) 74,

Houck, (K. Nothing;) 40. 63-The Richmond Enquirer has been examining the records during Mr. Beal's service in Congress,

tion of the slave trade iff the District of Columbia we find the name of J. M. H. Besl; in association with Preston King, Harlan; Gott, Thaddeus Slevens Wentworth, Horace Mann, and other rabid aboli tionists of the House of Representatives."

[The American Organ explains that the mea sur es of 1850, and that Messrs. Clay, Underwood, Douglas, Cass and others, voted in the same way, and that Thomas Ritchie defended the whole series

A Card. MISSERS. EDITORS: Having understood with some surprise, that certain expressions in my letter of acceptance of the nomination for the State Senate, have been misunderstood and supposed to reflect unjustly on the Know Nothing party of this State and District, I take this method to correct any misapprehension that may have arisen in the mind of any one on that subject. The whole tenor of my letter was to point out the dangerous tendency of Northern Know Nothingism as being in connection with Abolitionism and the other political creeds in those restless and inventive communities, co-working to disturb the peace of the South and the Union. It was far from my wish to implicate Southern men; and particularest feelings with such a set of designing men as would send Wilson of Massachusetts and other rabid Abo-litionists to the Senate of the United States. My allusion was entirely to men in a different quarter, and not to those here who honestly differ in opinion with me and those with whom I act. Nor do I wish to be understood as reflecting unjustly on any man of any party, who is a friend of the Unionand the Constitution, which can reflect the Unionand the Constitution which were the Unionand the Constitution which was a second to the Unionand the Constitution which were the Unionand the Unionand the Unionand the Unionand the Unionand the which guaranties the Rights of each and

I have no such party or sectional prejudice, that could prevent me from doing full justice to political property, or from discerning patriotism in other ctions of our country. FRANCIS YATES.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.—The following table lows the receipts from Customs at New York, Phildelphia and Boston, during the last quarter, compared with the same period last year : 1854. 1855. Decr. New York...\$10,873.699 \$7,588,288 \$2,285,411 Roston . . . . 2,343,504 Philadelphia . . . 1,380,724

Total decrease .....

1.998.638

344.866

A National Party If the Union of the States is to be preserved, it must be done by a National party. We are opposed to parties whose divisions are geographical lines. We will deplote the existence of what is styled a Southern party, and we equally regret the formstion of a Northern one. We do not wish to be misunderstood. We do not consider a States' Right party as a sectional one, nor do we consider that the causes which produce a States' Right party are sectional in their character. States' Right men lived and advocated the principles of their party prior to the existence of any sectional issues in this country. It exists now not in contradistinction to a National party, but as the foundation upon which all National parties must build up their strength: A party founded upon any other basis than this, is not National in its character, and cannot be National in its tendencies or i's influences. It is forced to become sectional, and will ultimately be used by designing men to carry out sectional views, and to gratify lo-

cal prejudices. We conceive that the Democratic party is a Na tional one-whose foundation is strict construction and State's Rights. We also conceive that the past history of the Democratic party will defionstrate clearly the truth that, as a party, its professions and its action have been National. We do not pretend to say that there is not some particular portions of the Democratic party who have sacrificed the very basis of the organization to gratify local prejudice. or to successfully court the strength of miserable fanatical factions: This is as true as it is deplorable. But still, this action of a few does not sectionalize the entire party. By referring to the record we find that the men who have been elevated to place by sectional considerations, have been refused communion by the mass of the Democratic party; they

and their sentiments have been repudiated by the major portion of the Demberaty: Although those men might be the advocates of principles which received the confidence of the Democracy-yet, ow ing to the fact that they are also the peculiar exponents of local prejudices, they have been denied all connection and communion with it: A new party has arisen in the country: It has gained strength with rapidity, and is how really

formidable. The question naturally arises, is this new party a National one, and is it worthy of the support and confidence of National men. Its advocates in Virginia claim for it Nationality. In fact, they say that it is the only National party in the country. Long obituaries are written on the demise of the old Whig party; and we are told that there already one in type that will appear after the 25th of May, which will pay due respect to the corpse of the once unconquerable Democracy.

The Know Nothing party is not the first party which has laid claim to Nationality. Similar profeesions have been made by similar parties; but the history of those parties proves that they did not practice what they professed. Let us, then, throw aside all professions, and examine the practice of this new applicant for public favor, and new petitioner for public confidence. Men are more inclined to listen to promises than to review action, and therefore they are often deluded. It is strange that the people of Virginia, who have ever been noted for their fixedness of political sentiment, should be willing to take promises, when they have acts to do, is an extreme offence, and we are admonished which they can refer. Let us examine and see that the country so understands it, and something | whether the action of this party will second its representatives in Virginia in the assertion that it is a

We may commence with the State of Maine.-The Know Nothing party elected an advocate for the repeal of the fugitive slave bill to the office of Governor, and sent anti-Nebraska, and anti-Fugitive slave law then to Congress. In the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, they have done the same. In Massachusetts they elected an abolitionist as Governor, and sent an entire delegation of abolitionists to Congress. In the State of New York they nominated a National man for Governor and be was defeated, and in every instance in that State in which they succeeded in electing a member of Congress, they put forward an abolitionist -feelings, and ulcerated the public pulse, like to the | They elected a large portion of the Legislature and of those sent to the Senate and Assembly, pledged to American principles, TWENTY-SIX voted for WM. H. SEWARD, for the United States Senate. In

the State of Michigan they passed a law prohibiting the use of the jails to place fugitive slaves in, when taken in that State, and also passed a law giving them the right of trial by jury. In Illinois, they struck down a National man, and in his stead they placed a slimy, festerous fanatic. They did the same in Wisconsin. In Pennsylvania, Governor BIGLER, the true, tried friend of the Constitution. was made a sacrifice to appease the fanatical propensities of this new party, and the most zealous and ardent friends of the rights of the States, were crushed in the excited moment which elevated sectional men to power.

The only instance when this new party has acted in anything like a National position, was in their nomination for Governor of the State of New York. They were defeated in that contest; which proves conclusively that if they make National profession they cannot succeed. Now, the representatives of this party in Virginia tell us that abolition is not an element in Northern Know Nothingism .-This is very strange. If it is not, why are those who receive its support and favor abolitionists? If it is a National party, why does it select sectional men to represent it? We suppose that HENRY Wilson is a Know Nothing. Could a man holding similar sentiments gain entrance into a Know Nothing Council in Virginia? We think not, We have too much confidence in the honesty of intention of the Know Nothings to suppose that they would allow men of such a cast, and entertaining such sentiments, to participate in their action.

We wish the people of Virginia to examine the acts of the Know Nothing party North, and see if they can come to the conclusion that it is a Nation: al party:

A Question Settled.

The following opinions settle conclusively a tines tion raised, for the first time in the history of the State, by the Know Nothing brigans. No honest man, of any sense, can lean to any other opinion than that given below:

OPINION OF W. P. BOCOCK, ESO: My opinion is asked, whether under the Constitut tion of Virginia a naturalized citizen must have re sided in Virginia two years after he hus been natural fized, before he can role.

I do not think there is any such requirement.

The language of the Constitution is as follows:
"Every white male citizen of the Commonwealt of the age of twenty-one years, who has been a res ident of the State for two years, and of the county, city or town, where he offers to vote, for twelve months next preceding an election-and no other person-shall be qualified to vote," &c. When a white man offers to vote, the inquiries

2: Is he now of the age of twenty-bne years?
3. Has he been a resident of the State for two years, and of the county, city of town where he of fers to vote for twelve months Heat preceding this

These ifiquiries settled in the affirmative, he has a right to vote, unless he comes under some of the special exceptions mentioned in the Constitution, as a But, in towns which have been laid off into wards, under the 2d section, 3d article of the Constitution there is another inquiry as to a voter, namely !

Does he now reside in the ward in which he offers

to vote? It may not be improper to mention that a free white person, who is regularly naturalized, according to the laws of the United States, becomes at once a citizen of this State, if at the time of being so naturalized, he is a resident of this State.-Code, W. P. BOCOCK. April 2, 1855.

OPINION OF JOHN M. PATTON, ESQ. The opinion of Mr. Bocock, on the question whether, under the Constitution of Virginia, a naturalized citizen must have resided in Virginia two years after his naturalization, before he can vote in our State elections, has been laid before me. The opinion of Mr. Bocock seems to be in conformity with the fair interpretation of the Consti-

All, I think, that is necessary is, that the voter should, at the time he offers to vote, be a citizen of the Commonwealth. Naturalization, under the laws of the United States, and actual residence here; contitutes him a citizen of Virginia ipso facto: Then, besides, he must be twenty-one years of age. Now, if the subsequent requirement should be construed to mean that we must, also, have been a resident of Virginia two years subsequent to his naturalization, it would equally follow that he must have been a resident of Virginia two years after he became twenty-one years of age. It is impossible, I think, such could have been the design of the Convention—and is not, I think, the fair interpretation of the language of the Constitution language of the Constitution.

OF By Divine permission, the Sacrament of the Lond's Suppen will be administered in the Presbyterian Church, in this town, on Sabbath next. The services of the occasion will begin on Saturday, at II o'clock.

JOHN M. PATTON.

[FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.] A Card to the Public.

Several newspaper articles, identical the their purport, having been published in the Chirlestown Free Press, American Organ and Baltimore Chipper, relative to my withdrawal from the Know Nothing Council, at Harpers-Ferry, and making certain statements connected with the name of the Hon, C. J. FAULKNER. I deem it due to him, as well as to myself and to the cause of truth, to make the following statement.

After my connection with that organization, being a warm personal political friend of Mr. Faulkner, desirous of seeing him returned to the House of Representatives, and believing that the strength of the organization, if it progressed, as it was then increasing, would frustrate my wishes in that respect, I suggested the idea to him of joining the Order, which he promptly refused to do, giving me very strong reasons for so refusing; among which was, that a membership in the order was incompatible with the position he occupied as a member of the House, and was inconsistent with the constitution of the United States.

me, that I myself might get Mr. Faulkner to join, and before I had spoke to him of joining, that I asked the then President of the Council, that if I succeeded in getting him to do so, he would call a maeting of the Council for that purpose. To this the President assented. But I deny that any such meeting was called, as the answer of Mr. Faulkner to my applica tion to him utterly discouraged the probability of his becoming a member. It was in this way, with-out the knowledge or authority of Mr. Faulkner, and without the slightest suspicion, on his part, that I had ever broached the idea to any other persons than himself, that the subject of a meeting to admit him was suggested.

The elections at the North more fully opened thy eyes to the truth of a declaration made by Mr. Fadik-ier, that no friend of the South could belong to the order; and seeing the utter prostitution of the North-ern Wing of the Know Nothings to Abolitionism, I began to regard the organization with distrust, and finally left it. My letter of resignation (being affected with the rheumatism so that I could not write my-self,) was written by a friend of mine, a member of the Order, and does not to my knowledge contain anything inconsistent with my leaving of it, as would seen from the articles alluded to.

A writer, sneeringly, suggests the handing down of my name to posterity, with that of John Hancock, as the synonym of everything that is manly, independ

the new party.

I cannot flatter myself that these affacks were made to effect so humble an individual as I am; they were aimed through me at Mr. Faulkner; but I am happy in the belief that they have fallen hardless at JOHN G. WILSON.

proud. It would be consistent with my past life, as

it is consistent with thy present course in relation to

Letter from Hon, C. J. Faulkner. Below we give a letter from the Hon. CHARLES. J. FAULENER, in which he denies the report that he had attempted to join the Know Nothing order. Mr. F. also took occasion on Friday night last, at Harpers-Ferry, to notice the report, and he there denied it, and denounced it in the most unmeasuerd terms as a slander. We call attention to the letter of John G. WILSON, Esq., which appears in to-day's paper, in reply to the communication of " Truth," which appeared in the Free Press, of last week. He states that he acted entirely without Mr. FAULKNER's consent or knowl-

MARTINSBURG, March 27, 1855. My Dear Sir :- Owing to my absence in my can vass in Morgan and Hamsphire, your esteemed favor of the 23d, did not reach me until to-day. I need not say to you that the rumor to which you allude, relative to my having applied for admission into the Know Nothing Council at Harpers-Ferry, or at any other place, as well as the rumer of the existence of a letter written by me, desiring mation, was no doubt incorrect in saying that Mr. Boteler had such a letter; Mr. Boteler would not be the bearer of a forged paper, as such a letter would be; but if he or any other man makes such a state-ment during the canvass, I will nail it and all such false coin to the counter, in a manner not to be mis-

Very truly, yours, CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER. To WILLIAM B. DANIELS, Esq., Duffield's Depot, efferson county. Va.

FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON. At a Meeting of the citizens of District No. 1, held at Kabletown, March 31st, 1855, DAVID HALL was called to the Chair, and DANIEL COALMAN appointed Secretary. ROGER CHEW was nominated as a candidate for the Magistracy, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jonas Walraven.

DAVID HALL, Chm'r. BANIEL COALMAN, See'y.

Democratic Meeting at Hillsborough. At a Democratic meeting held in Hillsborough, on Monday, 26th inst., for the purpose of forming a Democratic Association, after the election of the following gentlemen as permanent officers, Dr. SAM-UEL TURNER, President; Col. J. R. WHITE, Vice President; JNO. JONES, Secretary; J. B. TAYLOR, Corresponding Secretary; and Sinks MARMADURE Treasurer; Josian B. Taylon offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously

WHEREAS, The present crisis demands the most active exertions of the Democratic party, to successfully oppose that complete and systematized organitation against which it is arrayed; and the Democrats of this precinct wishing to do their full duty at the coming election,

Resolved Therefore, 1st.—That we form a Demo-

cratic Association, to be styled the "Hillsborough Democratic Association:" Resolved, 2d;—That the Constitution reported to this Association, be adopted and sighed by those wishing to become thembers:

Resolved, 3d.—That we feel it to be bur pride and dity of this occasion, to make an open and unqualified expression of our concurrence on the great and general doctrines of American Democracy; that we trace all rightful and legitimate power to the people, as the only proper source whence it can emanate, and for whose common and equal welfare it can buly be wisely created or justly employed. That we believe the Constitution of the United States created a limited and restricted government, whose action ought to be confined to the clearly chumerated functions it was intended to fulfil—and rigidly restricted from the assumption of ungratited powers, and the constructive Expansion (to itinocessary purposes,) of such powers as it is clearly admitted to possess. That we think that Government best administered when it least conflicts with the Influence and efficiency of the State authorities, and least interfere with the purshits of the people: leaving them, as far as consistent with public economy and order, free to act, free to think and speak, and free to worship God according to the dictates of

Resolved, 4th.—That we fetali undiminished opposition to Federal principles in every form and inder every name which they may assume; while we love and cherish that polity which promotes in-Resolved, 5th.-That we put the seal of our mos unqualified disapprobation against a new-fangled, and, as we think, dangerous organization, passing under the name of "Know-Nothing," and from their arowed principles, to say nothing of those concealed, believe them to conflict with the principles set forth in the two foregoing resolutions. That their end, if accomplished, will usurp the "Rights of the States" disturb the internal peace and tranquility, and interfere with the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; that if they do what they propose to do by National action, they must do it by a gross infringement of the Constitution, and usurpation of some of the most sacred re-served rights of the States. And if they propose to do it, by an alteration of the Constitution, they must have a contemptible opinion of the wisdon the States to think that they will so far yield to the detested doctrine of centralization of consolldation, as to give up to the National Government several of their grandest fundamental rights as States; and that, if they propose to accomplish their ends by either of the foregoing methods, their organization is futile and ineffectual as a National party, and proves, by internal evidence, that their purposes are not to crush evils supposed to exist, but to advance to office and power disappointed politicians, or designing and corrupt demagogues.

Resolved, 6th.—That we earnestly believe that this new organization, if not checked, will prove the greatest barrier to Protestantism which it has ever had to executive since the presentation of the fa-

mous profest from which it took its name, by closing the doors of toleration in those Catholic countries where it had a footbold, through the high respect enforced, and example set by, two of the greatest nations on earth. Resolved, 7th.-That the power to correct the supposed evils remains with the States, and that we have confidence enough in their wi-dom and capacity to govern within the powers reserved, &c., to believe, that whenever evils arise which they may correct, that they will apply the remedy in the pro-

er manner, and at the proper time.

Resolved, 8th.—That while we see nothing ob-Resolved, 8th.—That while we see nothing objectionable to the "Basis principles of the American party of Virginia," in the main, we yet believe them to be only a lure, by which the credulous and incautious are to be inveigled into the order; after which, they are bound by solemin oath not to develop principles which, as I said before, are dangerous in their tendencies and ruinous in their consequences.

duences.

Resolved, 9th.—That we extractly recommend to the precincts throughout the country, the propriety and importance of forming Associations similar to our own, as means best calculated to insure our suc-Resolved, 10th. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting and resolutions, be forwarded to the editor of the Loudoun Democrat, with the request that they be published as early as convenient. SAMUEL TURNER, President.

J. R. WHITE, Vice-President. JOHN JONES, Secretary. 63- At the dissenssion in Winchester last week, JOE TIDBALL, Esq., took grounds against the Nebras ka act. Does ALEX. R. BOTELER, Esc., also take euch ground. Will the Free Press answer.

Politics in Fluvaria-Richard L Cocks

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says the Democrats of Fluvanna were addressed on the 6th ult, by Mr. Ww. F. Gornon, Jr. of Albemarie, District elector, in an able and most eloquent manner. He was listened to with delight, and proved imself worthy of the important trust confided to

The Whigs and the Know-Nothings also held a nesting, and nominated as their candidate, Mr. Ww C. ADAMS. Mr. ADAMS, in accepting the nomination proclaimed himself a Know-Nothing Whig: Mr. B. H. MAGRUDER then spoke against Mr. Wife

and in support of Know-Nothingism.

The writer continues:-"And now, gentlemen, comes the beauty of their mongrel proceedings. Mr. Magruder having finished his speech, urged Mr. Richard I. Cocke the most able champion of the Whigs, to address the meeting. Being loudly called for from all, parts of the It was about the time that the idea first occurred to house, Mr. C. arose, and to the utter dismay of the bouse, Mr. C. arose, and to the utter dismay of the "Dark Lantern" party, denotinged them in terms not to be mistaken. He told them that their candidate for Lieut. Governor was an Abolitionist, and referred them to his acts in Congress to prove it. He then proclaimed himself a While, an Old Line Clay Whig, and not a Know-Nothing, and asked them if Henry Clay could arise from the dead did they believe he would be a Know-Nothing? "No," said he, "you might as well try to cram a giant in a quart measure, as get Henry Clay id a Rnow-Nothing Council." He spoke most eloquently, until many of his friends could stand it no longer. Even Mr. Magruder and Mr. Adams were forced to run. Such, gentlemen, is a true state of affairs in "Old Flu"

> The Campaign. The last Richmond Examiner speaks in very chivening terms of the progress of the campaign and of prospects ahead; and predicts a great triumph for the Democracy. It says of the Western part of the State as follows:

"Our advices from the counties of the Thirteenth longressional District are of the most flattering char-Congressional District are of the most nattering character. It is said the Democracy there were never more thoroughly aroused than in the present canvass. The Whigs about the villages early introduced the Know Nothing system of deception and ambuscade, and endeavored to beguile the Sterling Democrats of the country into their wiles. They succeeded to some the country into their wiles. extent; but it was only to arouse the long dormant en-ergies of the party, and to inspire them with an indignation they have been strangers to for many years. The Democracy of the Southwest are not merely active and zealous now, but they are angry, and they mean to "sin" against the Scriptural injunction, in the merciless slaughter they will visit upon the old foe

And the case is the same in the other portions of he Southwest. A very prominent citizen of Montromery, on a visit to this city says, that just before he left home, thirty Know Nothings, including several Whigs left the Order in Blacksburg, in that

We have not reom for half the communications we recieve from the West. They represent the en-thusiasm with which Mr. Wise is received as most extraordinary, and we are assured that Mr. Wise will receive in the Northwest a larger vote and maority even than that given to Gov. Johnson. The Central West, including Kanawha Mason. The Central West, incliding Kanawha, Mason, Cable, and so forth, are still more resolute in the Democratic faith than the other portions of Western Virginia. Beale's nomination quastied the prospects of the opposit on. His dame is so exceedingly stale and flat in that region, as to have acted like a wet blanket upon the Know Nothing flame.

A Parson, disposed to make himself useful and earn his salery, has been seized upon by the Bangor Know Nothings. We find the following in the Boston Times : The following is a list of subordinate mufficipal

officers appointed by the Know Nothing City Co cil of Bangor! City Marshal-Rev. Philip Weaver! Superintending School Committee-Rev. Philip Weaver!! Constable—Rev. Philip Weaver!!! Tythingman-Rev. Philip Weaver! !!!

The remaining city officers will be filled at the next session, and in order to keep everything in the "weaving way," the Rev. Mr. Weaver has kindly permitted his name to be used for the occasion. OF THOS. M. ISBELL and WM. LUCUS. Esos., will address the citizens of Smithfield, on Saturday, the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADEL-PHIA.

MPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT to all persons. afflicted with Sexual diseases, such as SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHEA. GLEET, SYPHILIS, &c., &c.
The HOWARD ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia in view of the awful destruction of human life and health, caused by Sexual diseases, and the decep-

tions which are practised upon the unfortunate vic tims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed thei consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRAris, to all persons thus afflicted, (Male or Female, who apply by letter, (post-paid,) with a description &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. The Howard Association is a benevolent Institu-on, established by special endowment, for the relief f the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic diseeses," and its funds can be used for mother purpose. It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to advertise the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age.
Address, (post-paid,) Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,
EERA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't. GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

JAMES E: JOHNSON,

BOOT AND SHOE (in the Store Room adjoining Dr. Raum's residence, opposite the Post Office,).

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; of short notice, in the most fashionable style siid durable manner.

April 10; 1885—tf

THERE will be a LECTURE delivered at the School-Room adjoining the Methodist Church, on the subject of PHONOGRAPHY and PHONOTYPY, on Thursday, the 12th inst.; at half-past 7 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

THE Subscriber offers For Rent the Establice of the year, or as much longer as may be desired, the HOUSE, LOT, AND BLACKSMITH, SHOP, in Clark County, near Wickliff Chilieth. It is in a thickly settled and wealthy neighborhood, and any one of indusdry and enterprise would do well there. The House and Shop may be rented separately or

FOR RENT. 愛 愛 愛 愛 愛

THE SHANNO DALE SPRINGS. ATTH ATTES FURNITURE AND FIXTURES o V for one or more Scasors. The Ice House is full first-rate ICE. Application to the undersigaed! April 3, 1555-3t. S. W. LACKLAND, Pres't. VALUABLE JEFFERSON LAND. PURSUANT to the provisions of Deed of Trust, Executed, by Otterbein Hoffman, on the 12th of
March, 1847, to the undersigned, Trustee for Thos.
Bli Buchanan, I will offer at Public Sale on TUESDAY, 24th day of April, the farm now belonging
to Michael Blue, containing 140 ACRES of first-rate
Land, of which about 25 acres are in good Tumbet.
This, laid lies upon the Turnpike leading from
Middleway to Shepherdstown, and within half a
mile of Kerneysville and the Depot on the Baltimore
& Ohio Railroad. There is a good DWEL
LING, HOUSE upon the Farm. Also, A
YOUNG ORCIAARD of choice fruit. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock on the premises.

TERMS.—Cash for so much of the purchase money as will pay \$2,037, and the interest due and unbaid from April 1, 1847, and the costs and commissions—The time on the deferred payments will be made known by Mr. Blue on day of sale.

The growing crop of Wheat is reserved. Possession given immediately. April 3, 1855—21. Trustee.

N. B. This sale is made at my request.

MICHAEL BLUE.

At the same time | will offer for sale all of my PERSONAL PROPERTY, 2 fine young Mares, both work well;
1 very fine Colt.;
3 first-rate Milch Cows; 4 head of Stock Cattle;

10 head very fine Sheep; 20 do. good Stock Hogs; Ploughs, Harrows, and Farming Utensils every description; 3 Stands of Bees;
About 100 bushels of Corn;
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

of every description, all new and in good order;
A lot of good Bacon and Lord.
TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums of \$5 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—under that sum the cash. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

April 3, 1855.

MICHAEL BLUE. April 3, 1855. MICHAEL BLUE, Martinsburg Republican, and Free Press copy and send bill to this office.

NEW GOODS.

New Goods among which are some auction bargains.

April 10, 1855. A FEMALE Servant, about 16 years old, and a boy between 9 and 10 years old.

April 10, 1865. KEYES & REARSLEY. 3000 LES. Brown Hains, Sides and Sho April 10 1855. H. L. EBY & SON.

April 10 1855.

NAILS.

NAILS.

NAILS.

H. L. EBY & SON. low by the keg. April 10 1855. ASERVENTWOMAN for the balance of the H, L. EBY & SON. April 10 1853.

Martiages. In the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on Tues ay morning last., by Rev. W. B. Dutton, L. M. MITH, Esq., and Miss FANNIE C BEELER aughter of the late Benjamin F. Beeler—all of this In Sacramento City, California, on the 22d of Feb-uary, by Rev. Mr. Wiltie, HAMILTON C. HARRI-ION, Esq., formerly of this place, and Miss ABBIE L., daughter of Coll. Warren, Editor of the California

Farmer.

On the 23th ult., by Rev. J. P. Smelizer, Mr. JOS.
PAINTER, of Serkeley county, and Miss COFFIN-BARGER, of Jefferson county. On the 25th inst., by Rev. Mr. Fink, MICHAEI CREAMER and Miss BARBARA BECE, both late of

Bayaria, now of Martinaburg.

At St. Leon, Mccklenburg county, Va., on the 27th ut., by Rvc. Mr. Evans, B. WATKINS LEIGH and HELEN L. daughter of the late James Y. Jones. Deaths.

Suddenly, on the 3d instant, at the residence of her son in law, in this place, Mrs. LYDIA GIBBS, aged about 72 years, widow of the late Charles Gibbs.

The deceased has parted from amongst a large circle of friends and acquaintances into another land, but leaving behind her a clear, full, heart-cheering assurance that she has gone to a land of rest and happiness,

At Middletown, Frederick county, in the 82d year of her age; Miss ANN B., daughter of Ceo. Wright:

In Frederick county, on the 28th ult.; JACOB ZACHARIAS, in his 7th year. On the 29th ult, in Rockville Md., Mrs MAR's On the 16th ult., in het 20th year, Miss ELIZA BETH EWERS, of Loudoun. On the 28th filt., at his reginance, Locust Hill, War ren co., Capt. BENJ. ELLIO TT; in his 79th year. ATTHE Pew Rents of Zion Church are

ow due. Payment is urgently requested.

April 3, 1855: LAWSON BOTTS, Col'f. BALTIMORE MARKET:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON. BALTIMORE, April 7, 1856.
FLOUR—Howard Street. 600 bbls. at \$357
City Mills Flour.—On Friday 200 bbls. at 875
CORN MEAL 412 per bbl.
RYE FLOUR 650 "" GRAIN-Wheat, red White wheat .
RYE -Pennsylvania . Virginia - Maryland - CORN—white - Yellow - -62a95 cts

WINCHESTER MARKET FORTHE WEEK ENDING APRIL 5. 1865. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SAME, HARTLEY, AT THE DEPOT

STARTLING, BUT TRUE! WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW. DEADER, are you a husband or a father? a wife or a mother? Have you the sincere welfare of hose you love at heart? Prove your sincerity, and those you love at heart? Prove your sincerity, and lose no time in learning what causes interfere with their health and happiness not less than your own. It will avoid to you and yours, as it has to thousands, many a day of pain and anxiety followed by sleepless nights; incapacitating the flind for its ordinary avocation and exhausting those means for medical attendance, medicides and fidvertised nostroms, which otherwise would provide for declining years, the infirmities of age and the proper education of your children.

the infirmities of age and the proper education of your childrent.

How often it happens, that the wife lingers from year to year in that pitiable condition as not even for one day to feel the happy and exhiliarating influence incident to the enjoyment of health, arising from ignorance of the simplest and plainest rules of health as connected with the marriage state, the violation of which entails disease, suffering and misery.

"And must this continue? Must this be? Is there no remedy? No relief? No hope?"

The remedy is by knowing the causes and avoiding them, and knowing the remedies and benefitting by them. These are pointed out in

PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU. PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN. One Hundredth Edition (500,000)

18 mo. pp. 250,
[On Fixe Paren, Extina simplifies, \$1.00].
A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great trade sales in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.—
It was first published in 1847, since which time 500,000. COPIES

have been sold, of which there were upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SENT BY MAIL attesting the high estimate in which it is held as reliable popular Medical BOOK FOR EVERY FEWALE the author having devoted his exclusive attention to the treatment of complaints peculiar to females, in respect to which he is yearly consulted by thousands, both in person and by letter. Here every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, causes of, and the proper remedies for her The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensi-tiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also ex-plain many symptoms which otherwise would occaion anxiety or alarm, as all the peculiaritles inci-

dent to her situation are described.

How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice! Many suffer from prolapsis uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus (weakness, debility, &c.) Many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement. Many have difficult if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries. Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention; amelioration and relief. It is of codrse impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married or those contemplating marriage.

strictly intended for the married or those contemplating marriage.

In consequence of the universal oddularity of the work, as evidenced by its extraordinary sale, various impositions have been attempted, as well on books sellers as on the public, by imitations of title mage, spurious editions, and surreptitious infringements of copyright; and surreptitious infringements of copyright; and bitler flevices and deceptions, it has been found necessary; therefore, to

CAUTION THE PUBLIC
to buy he book unless the words "Dr. A. M. Mavarceau, 129 Liberty Street, N. Y." is on (and "ne entry in the Clerk's Office on the back of) the title page; and buy only of respectable and honorable page; and buy only of respectable and honorable dealers, or send by mail, and address to Dr. A. M.

WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" sec.it (mailed free) to any part of the United States me Canadas and British Provinces. All letters mus Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty Street, New ork. [April 3, 1855.

FOR SALE.

HAVE for sale a fine young Work Horse, of G. W. Sappington.

April 3, 1855.

April 1, 1855.

LIST OF BETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Charlestown,

3d day of March. 1855.

Mrs. Blanche A. Brautner, James W. Brown, Hazier Brandsteter. Lavinia Crowe, Wm. Calder, Philip Grummel, Robert Coury. Miss Amanda Dillow. W. H. H. Frisbee. John Gunter, Albert Gullow. W. H. H. Frisbee. John Gunter, Albert Gullow. Mrs. Mrs. Mary Kellison. Beverly Eanglister. Frederick Marx. Armistead Orem, Jas. T. O'Rourita. Mrs. Catheria E. Rober, Charles Roe, Frederick W. Ricketson. Mrs. Magde in Rice. Benoul Stone, Robert V. Shieley, 2. Eliza Taylor, Win. Na Thompson. Miss Jane Wesdell, John Walraven, Miss Henrietta Williams; Miss Ann West, Busheby, Welcome.

April 3, 1855.

FARMERS L.GOV. TOVOLOGY. FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

SUGTS LITTLE GIANT 1854. The greatest known invention for utility and economy; manufactured of the following sizes and prices: No. 2 at \$44; No. 3 at 55; and No. 4 at \$66; being the cost prices, and furnished at the same by the subscriber, Agent for Robbins & Bibb, the sole Proprietors for Maryland and Virginia.

No. 2, One-horse Power Mill, will Crush and Grind No. 2, One horse Power Mill, will Crush and Grind ten bushels per hour.

No. 3, Two horse Power Mill will Crush and Grind fifteen bushels per hour.

No. 4, Two-horse Power Mill will Crush and Grind twenty bushels per hour, as coarse or fine as may be desired. Persons wishing the Little Giant will be furnished at the above rates, by addressing E. M. AISQUITH, Agent, Charlestown Depot.

THE subscriber can furnish the farmers and others in want of Corn at very low rates, and in quantities to suit. Terms cash.

April 3, 1855.

E. M. AISQUITH. THOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THE Sibscriber takes this method of interming the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity that he has taken up his, residence in this place, and will give his attention to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, &c. He flatters himself that he is capacitated to execute any character of work belonging to his business, and he intends to give his undivided attention to it. He hopes by strict industrious habits, and careful execution of all work entrusted to him, to merit a share of public patronage.

March 27th, 1855—tf CALEB MASON.

FOR RENT:

THE unexpired lease of the Property late in the occapancy of Isaac Rose, from the Ist of April, 1855, to the 1st of April, 1856, 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 rented at April Court to the highest bidder.

March 27, 1855—3t. fp F.W. DREW, Trustee. ALL ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of the late Thomas B. Washington are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate will present them properly proven REBECCA J. WASHINGTON, HICHARD B. WASHINGTON, March 27, 1866.

Administrators.

FOR SALE. CARTER'S HOTFL, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
THIS Valuable and Commodious HOTEL PRO
PERTY is now offered at Private Sale, togethe
tith the FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND SUP-LIES. It is one amongst the largest in the Valley, nd 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 he end of the year. Possession given immediately.

March 13, 1855.

1. N. CARTER.

FIRST-RATE LIMESTONE LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a tract of LAND lying in Jefferson County, Va., containing 25s ACRES, 156 cleared and under good fencing, and the balance in TIMBER. This Land is as productive as any in the county of Jefferson, and well watered. It is within two hilles of the Shenandoah river, any the A. L. H. Railroad will run within one mile of it the A. L. H. Railroad will run within one mile of it A more particular description is deeined unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises before purchasing: The Farm will be shown and terms made known by F. A. Lewis, living near Kabletown, in Jefferson co, 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 offered at Public Sale on that day; before the Court House in Charlestown.

ARTHUR F. HOPKINS.

harlestown. Feb. 6, 1855.—ts. THE FLOURING MILL, known as the Bloomery Property, is for sale. It is a very desirable and very convenient properity. The Mill has two sets of wheat burrs, 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 Jefferson County. It is capable of grinding thirty thousand bushels of wheat, which amount can be purchased within two miles of the site. MILL PROPERTY bushels of wheat, which amount can be purchased within two miles of the site.

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

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

Terms made to suit the puchaser. Any communication addressed to me at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., will receive prompt attention. Persons desirous of viewing the premises will please call on the undersigned.

he undersigned.
Feb. 6, 1855—if. JACOB B. RITTER. THE subscriber, determined to establish a reputation for the HALLTOWN MILLS for making good Flour for family use, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he will hereafter keep constantly on hand a very superior article, made of selected Wheat expressly for that purpose, and will be pleased to either exchange at for Wheat on the usual terms of five bushels of Wheat for one barrel of Flour, or for cash at a fair price. Wheat on the usual terms of five bushels of Wheat for one barrel of Flour, or for cash at a fair price.

Af-For sale also at the store of Messra Keyes & Kearsley; Charlestown.

Feb. 6, 1855—3in

G. W. FOX.

TO WAGONMAKERS. 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 Blacksmith 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 silver
ef the richest parts of the county. of the richest parts of the county. He will either Rent the House and Dwelling to an industrious me Rent the House and Dwelling to an industrious me chanic 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

CEDAR LAWN FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, the Farm known by
the name of Ccdar Lawn, formerly the residence
of John T. A. Washington, dec'd. lying in Jefferson 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 ington, Dr. Scolle? and others; containing about 245 ACRES, about 35 of which are in fine timber. The ACRES, about 35 of which are in fine timber. The improvements consist of a handsome three story Baick Dwelling, forty feet square, with a two story Wing 40 feet by 20 feet attacked; a Harn, Corn-house, Milkhouse, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice Apples, and a young Peach Orchard recently planted. The Lawn and premises renerally are highly improved by Shrubbery and a large variety of handsome Ornamental and Fruit Trees. There is a Cistern convenient; and a never failing well of pure. Limestone Water about 100 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 infarket, being in the immediate vicinity of the Winchester and Harpers-Ferry Railevery convenience to market, being in the immediate vicinity of the Winchester and Harpers-Ferry Rail-road, and within 7 or 8 miles of the Halle and Chio 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, Jeffeorsn county, Va. GEORGE WASHINGTON, For himself and in behalf of the other deviser

JEFFERSON FARM FOR SA E.
THE undersigned offers for sale his FARM on which
he resides, in Jefferson county, Va., situated on the east side of the Shenandoah river, 3 miles south east of Charlestown. The tract contains 250 ACRES, mineral large deposites are supposed to exist. About 110 afres 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 valuabla growth of
TIMBER;
Locus and Chesnut, predominating,
intersperced with other varieties, such as
Oaks, Hickory, Red Pine, Ash, &c. This Farm produces Wheat, the different Grasses and Indian Cornequal to the best land in the county, and possesses remarkable advantages for either cropping of grazing, being either from a half mile to 2½ miles off from four Merchant Mills, two of which are river mills and a ING FARM has the advantage of an almost unlimit-

ed range back of the place, and between it and the Blue Ridge Mountain, distant about a mile, &c. In 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 WAT'R within a few yards of the building—Shang adale Springs and Furnace within 3 miles and So. the Rend 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 son of the advantages.

The Alexandria, Loudour & Hamshire Railroad has he Alexandria, Loudou & Hamshire Land will great ly enhance its varies.

As the indersigned has a favorable opportunity to 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.

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH STALLION. THE FAMOUS ENGLISH STALLION, YOUNG DREAD.

THIS celebrated STALLION is said I to be the noblest specimen of Horse kind ever known. His sire was imported from England by Gen. Saltsman, of New York. Loung dread is eight years old weighs 1600 pounds, stands upwards of 17 hands high, with fine limbs; possessing sminent 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 seen at Charlestown on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Abraham Isler's Mill.

PEDIGREE.

turdays, and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays 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 Bread's grand dam was sired by Wellington, Vellington by Blucher, and Blucher by Darock. The English blood possesses great power of speed, strength of intuscle 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 feel desirons 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 Season, the money to be paid to inc. or to G. W. Sappington at Charlestown.

March 27, 1854. FIELDING CALMES.

THE Undersigner, will opena 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 \$16 to \$30, for session of five months.

March 27, 1855—3t. C. HOGAN.

March 27, 1855-3t. C. HOGAN. IMPORTANT.

ONDER 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 autount of 120 acres.

Those persons who have received 80 acres are ensitted to 90 acres additional

Those persons who have received 80 acres are entitled to 80 acres additional.
Those persons who have not heretofore beer entitled to Land, and whose service has been 12 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 Bevolutionary Officers and Soldiers who
have never received Bowley Land from the United
States, are entitled to 160 acres. If dead, their Wids
ows are entitled.
Seamen, Teamyters and Indians who have been in Seamen, Teamsters and Indians who have been in Service during the existence of War, are entitled to 160 acres of Land. For all correct information and proof of service and building in contract of claims, address, (postage paid,) or

call in person upon
WM. W. B. GALLAHER,
Free Press Office, or
JOHN S. GALLAHER,
Washington, D. C.

March 13, 1535.

Washington, D. C.

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE undersigned having given notice heretofore to those persons who have purchased goods of him as Trustee, and also to those indebted to Isaac Rose, prior to his being appointed Trustee, and they having failed to settle their respective accounts, and as the creditors of Isaac Rose, are demand intendity of the unsigned a settlement of his Trust, he would inform those indebted that all accounts which are not settled by the 1st day of April, he will be compelled to place in other hands for collection by one course of law. He hopes those who know themselves indebted will cast and make immediate payment and save all trouble and expense.

Trustee.

DEST CHEWING and Lynchburg Smeking BEST CHEWING and Lynchburg Smoking

and we warrant it to threely more grain and waste less than any other departion with the same number of hands the herse make hem with straps, equalled by no strain the country. Also, the very best simple er and Shaker with Tombling Shaft or Strager and Shaker with Tombling Shaft or Strager strains for 8 and 10 Horses, 36 inch Cylender.

Power for same,

Power for same, With Strop, and with Tombiling Shaff and Gears on Thresher, extra; Horses;
Power for same,
With Strop and with Tombing Shaft. extra, Third size for 4 and 6 horses, Threeher, Power, with Strap; With Tombling Shaft, extra; We also make simple Three

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

upon, which we will furnish to purchase at a lay price.

We are also making a very superior

WHEAT DRILL! WITH COMPOST ATTACH.

Mich we warrant not equalled by any other seeded now in use for the simplicity and durability of its construction. This Machine should be in the possession of every farmer who uses the sum or any similar fertilizer, as it will save one-half the Guaho sown, the common way, and better its sark a crop. This has been so thoroughly tested by thany 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 its a call and examine our stock.

stock. All work sent out warranted to be flidde in the trongest and most durable manner.

All orders addressed to the undersigned will receive immediate attention.

ZIMMERMAN & CO TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having entered into a Co-Partnership with his father, Samuel C. Young, to conduct THE BUTCHERING BUSINESS in Charlestown, most respectfully solicits the support of the community. Having been associated by several years in the business with his father in Charlestown, he hope; its citizens will bear in testimony to the fact that he has at least endeavored to render satisfaction, and accommodate them in all matters to the best of his ability. Having now embarked somewhat upon his own hook, and desirous barked somewhat upon his own hook, a of making a livelihood by his own labor

he may not appeal in wait to a getterous public.

The BEST MEATS the market of this or adjoining counties can furnish, will be served up regularly and sold at the lowest price that will afford a uvar profit, from a DEAD gricle of trade.

Respectfully, &c., Jan. 23, 1855.

GEO. W. YOUNG. THE undersigned find it utterly impossible to carry on their vication under the present mode of doing business. They are compiled to pay can for all the stock they purchase, and they have here tof re received but very little cash for the meats they have sold. It is impossible for them to continue their business under the present system, and they therefore inform their customers that they will require the cash in future. They desire to supply the community with the very best meats that can be secured, and at the lower terms. To do this they fitual have the money so that they may purchase for cash.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to either firm, either by note or open account are earnessly requested to call immediately, and settle.

They return their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have received, and hope that they will be able to make suitable returns for it.

WM. JOHNSON.

Jan. 30; 1855—tf. S. C. YOUNG & SON.

TAKE NOTICE.

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

September 19, 1864.

into a Co-Parinership in the PRACTICE OF MEDI . CINE and will be ready to attend all professional 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.P. R. S. BLACKBURN

Jan. 2, 1855—tf. F.P. R. S. BLACEBURN.

NEW STOCK READY-MADE CLOTH

ING AND CONFECTIONARY.

HE subscr"oer opened to-day, on Main street in Charlestow n, a well solected stock of READY MADE CLOTH'NG, made in the lates fashions and by good worker on. Also a full assortment of Rain and Fancy CAN DIES, NUTS, FRUITS, CIGARS and JEWEL-RY. Owing to the depressed markets, these goods of the country of the depressed markets, these goods of the subscriber has constituted ISAAC ROSE has a such—and its chief design being to give employment to said Rose and enable him, under his missigranes to provide for his family. All those inclined to aid the latter are requested to patronize the establishment.

Ty-Store on Main Street opposite Mr. Harris a. Dec. 19, 1854. SALOMON JORDAN.

Free Press and Shepherdatown Register copy 2t.

DR. E. L. WAGER, respectfully offerz hisserve January 16, 1855.

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

Jan. 30, 1855—tf.

THOS. W. DAVIS.

A NOUNCE WOMAN FOR SALE, A YOUNG WOMAN with one Child, a BOY II months old; a BOY 10 years of age, likely and active. They are not sold for any fault. Enquire at Feb. 6, 1855—tf.

THE STONE HOUSE now in the occurancy of Henderson Bishop. Also another HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

JOHN J. LOCK, Agent. February 20, 1855.

FOR RENT.

THE undersigned has for rent Two comfortable fenements on the road leading from Charlestown to Shepherdstown, near Zion Church, possession owhich will be given on 1st of April, ensuing Feb. 20, 1855.

JAMES H. MOORE. HAVE for sale two DURHAM BULLS—one a five year old, thorough bred—the other a Yearling, 31-32, very high bred and March 13.

BRAXTON DAVENPORT.

A BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

A PPLICATION, 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 by.

JOHN THOMAS GIBSON.

Office opposite Carter's Hotel, Chaslestown, Va. March 13 1855—Zim.

A HEALTHY stout young NEGRO WOMAN about 17 years of age, with an infant boy about six months of age. She is quite a harry golf and capable of doing most any kind of house work. For terms of sale inquire at the office of the "Setair."

Noevmber 1 4,1854—tf

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

January 16, 2355.

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

E. M. AISQUITH.

Charlestown Depot, April 25, 1854.

Charlestown Depot, April 25, 1854.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned have purchased the cicle live Right of E. S. Snyder for the Patent Fremium Threshing, Separating, Cleaning, Bazging Grain Machine for Jefferson County.

This celebrated Machine was awarded the highest premium over all Separating and Cleaning Machines at the World's Fair, New York. These Machines can be had by applying to G. Glate, Frederick City, Md., by giving a new day's notice, and paying us ten dollais 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 3110 for 6 horses, all complete and ready for operation \$300. Shop price.

JOSEPH G. & L. W. PACKET.

THIS is to give notice that on the 20th that wife, MARIA, without any provocation left was leaving me naver to return I have most diligent search for her and am analytic and determined to pay no dobts which all an whateabouts. I therefore warn the publication and determined to pay no dobts which all and the county of the law against the said and and the county of the law against the said and and the county of the law against the said and and the county of the law against the said and and the county of the law against the said and and the county of the law against the said and and the county of the law against the said and and the county of the law against the said and and the county of the law against the said and and the law against the law against the said and and the law against the said and and the law against the law against the said and and the law against the law against the said and law against the law against t

and I will carry out the law a sal Harpers-Ferry, Marchay

H L. EBY & SON.

their terms, determines who shall compose the County Court each month. It will be found useful for These are the persons, who made the trip before ma," was the reply of one of the gayest persons near JANUARY. Braxton Davenport, Presiding justice; Thos. W. Keys, David Fry, John Keplinger, and William H. "Why the trip we are now making-the trip on FEBRUARY. the glass railway," was the answer.

"Why do they lie along the road, each one in his coffin?" I was answered with a whisper and a Braxton Davenport, George B. Beall, J. F. Smith John Hess, and A. M. Ball.

"What trip?" I asked.

words inspired ma.

half laugh that froze my blood.

hich is without bottom or measure.

the coffins as a warning to other passengers;

but no one heeds it, we are so happy on the glass

I can never describe the horror with which these

"What is the name of the glass railroad?" ]

The person whom I addressed replied in the same

"It is very easy to get into the cars, but very

railroad, toward a fathomable abyss. In a few

and put them in coffins as a warning to others; but

by the memory of the dream."

There is a MORAL in that dream."

Reader, are you addicted to-any sinful habits? Break it off, ere you dash against the rocks.

"Come on boys! come on boys!" shouted Harvey

skate; I'll show you how to cut your names scientifically!"

"Yes, come on! let's go!"

"Where are you going, Millard?"

"I am going home."

"I dare not go without the consent of my mother.

oya, do you always obey your mother? spect her? If I were to say you did not you would be very much shocked, would

W. P. Mar. Con. Not and Con. P. Land. T. P. Con. St. Con. P. L. Con. St. Con. P. Con.

not? Well, you must prove your love by obey-

Coward 1 coward 1" cried the boys.

ents we'll be there, and they'll bring our bodies

MARCH. Braxton Davenport, John Moler, Logan Osborn "They are dashed to death at the end of the rail-Joseph Welshans, and H. N. Gallaher. road," said the person whom I addressed.
"You know the railroad terminates at an abyss APRIL. B. Davenport, J. Moler, L. Osbourn, H. N. Gallaher, and J. Welshans. It is lined with pointed rocks. As each car arelves at the end, it precipitates its passengers in the abyss. They are dashed to pieces against the rocks, and their bodies are then brought here and placed

Braxton Davenport, John T. Henkle, Jonas Walraven, Lewis Lucas, and Joseph L. Russell. JUNE. B. Davenport, G. B. Beall, J. F. Smith, John Hess,

Braxton Davenport, Charles H. Lewis, John Avis, Jr., John Quigley, and George W. Taccy. Braxton Davenport, T. W. Keyes, D. Fry, J. Kep-

linger, and Wm. H. Turk. SEPTEMBER. Braxton Davenport, John Moler, Israel Russell M. Helm, and J. F. Hamtramck. OCTOBER. -Braxton Davenport, A. R. Boteler, R. W. Baylor

hard to get out; for once in these cars everybody is delighted with the soft, gliding motion. The cars move so gently! Yes, this is a railroad of HABIT, and with glass wheels we are whirled over a glass Samuel Ridenour, and S. W. Patterson. NOVEMBER. Braxton Davenport, Geo. W. Little, John J. Lock, Jacob W. Reynolds, and John J. Grantham. DECEMBER. Braxton Davenport, Geo. W. Little, John J. Lock. Jacob W. Reynolds, and John J. Grantham. March and August are the Jury Terms. When a vacancy occurs, the new incumbent takes the place

obody will mind it, will they?"

I was choked with horror. I struggled to reathe made frantic efforts to leap from the cars, and in the struggle awoke. I knew it was only a dream, and yet, when I think of it, I can see the long train of cars far ahead us they are turning the bend of the road. I can see the dead in their coffins, clear and distinct, on either side of the road.—While the laughing and singing of the gay and assigned his predecessor. Since the classification in 1852, four vacancies have been filled, in consequence of removals from the District. ppy passengers resound in my ears, I only see ose cold faces of the dead, with their glassy eyes lifted, and their frozen hands upon their white U. S. OFFICERS. FRANKLIN PIERCE. President of the Senate, DAVID R. ATCHISON, And the Bard's changing features and brighten ng eye attested the emotion that had been aroused

PRESIDENT'S CABINET,

Secretary of State—WM. L. MARCY, of New York.

Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie, of Ky.

Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobbin, of N. C.

Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi Secretary of Interior—Robt. McClelland, of Mich.

Postmaster General—James Campbell, of Pa.

Attorney General—Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts. STATE OFFICERS. Governor—JOSEPH JOHNSON.
Lieutenant-Governor—SHELTON F. LEAKE.
Attorney General—WILLIS P. BOCOCK.
Adjutant General—WILLIAM H. RICHARDSOW.
Assistant Clerk—P. F. HOWARD. "Where?" where?"
"Let's go down to the river, and have a good Assistant Clerk—P. F. HOWARD.
Copping 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.

"I would not be such a child as to ask my mother "I would not be such a child as to ask my mother
to permit me to go any where I wanted to!"
"I'm not a coward," replied Millard, his eyes flashing and his manly form erect: "I'm not a coward!
I promised my mother I would not go where there was danger without obtaining permission from her."
"He is right!" said George; "I am going with him to ask my mother also."
"I then me ill oright!" Thanks the milk-The Law of Newspapers. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill "Let them go!" cried Harvey. "They're the milksops, we the bravos," and he ran towards the
river, followed by all the boys.

It was early in spring, and the sun was thawing
the ice very fast, which made it dangerous to go
upon it, and for that reason Millard would not go. and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without in thervey was a bad boy; he respected neither his

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

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud Millard respected his mother; ne prided himself on his man-iness, smoked segars, and was coming on very fast. Millard respected his mother; obeyed her in all hings, loved all his playmates, and feared God. How many Millards and Harveys I wonder there are who read the News every week? I think not RULES AND REGULATIONS,

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

tising 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 forwarded by Newspaper agents will be charged at the usual advertising rates; and must be accompanied by the cash or disequivalent, 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 subject to the regular advertising rates. soon as a boy thinks he is too old to obey his in, scorns her counsel, smokes segars, runs with impanies, stands at corners, making remarks who pass, then it is all up with him. I would ink much of him, but pity him and think of his mother, his wasted youth and unhappy old age, a runed man looks back to the time when he isobeyed his mother, when he was tempted to rong, as the stepping stone to all his r. If you have moral courage, you will never to be called a coward. The real coward is he lisobeys his mother from fear of ridicule,

Ca Cranellers.

GILBERT'S HOTEL At the Railroad Depot, Winchester, Va.

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

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

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

83-Boarders taken by the week, month or year. BARNET GILBERT.

Of The undersigned takes pleasure in recommen ing Mr. Gilbear to the patrons of the House whilst under the management of my Father, and respectfully solicits for him a continuance of their custom. 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 centre and business part of the town, is now among the most attra tive and desirable resting places in the great Valley of The luxuries of the TABLE of this establishme are surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplied with a choice selection of superior Winesand

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

A Splendid Yellow-Mounted Coach attends the Charlestown Depot, upon the arrival of the Cars, which will convey visitors to the Hotel, free of charge. Per-sons 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 2, 1850.

Proprietor. Proprietor.

Corner of Queen and Burk streets, MARTINSBURG, VA. THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the community and travelling public that he has taken the Hotel formerly known as the "Berkeley House." The House has recently undergone athorough renovation; it is now believed to be in every respectively. adapted to the wants of the traveller and sojourner.

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

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

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

As he intends tomake this his permanentresidence

· Proprietor.

March 2, 1852-1y

he will spare no pains in endeavoring to render those who give him their custom, both comfortable and hap-py. 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. WM. N. THOMPSON. INITED STATES HOTEL,

THED STATES HOTEL,
AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this Hotel is now renovated and improved for a better and enlarged accommodation for travellers during summer. With the late improved the summer with the late improved the summer with the late improved the summer with the late improved the summer. 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 ltimore markets. DINNER always ready on the arrival of the Baltimore daily cars, and ample time given for passengers to dine here, before the cars leave for Winchester or Baltimore. Passengers stopping here to view our bold romantic mountain scenery may rest assured they will be well cared for during their stay, A call is most respectfully solicited, to enable the travelling public to judge for themselves. M. CARRELL.

JUST received, Braddock's Expedi-tion, published by the Historical Soiety 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;

Harpers-Ferry, July 11, 1854.

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 Wealt of United States;

Parables by Krummacher; Jerusalem and its vicinities, by Odenheimer; Jerusalem and its vicinity.

Mother of the Bible; for sale by
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 hisser-vices to all persons having claims against the Gene ral Government, particularly to the surviving Sol diers, 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 month or who have received 40 acres of land, 160 acres. Suspended claims of all kinds particularly attend-

Revolutionary 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 Conress for his capacity and honesty. All communications post-paid.

Jan. 16, 1855—6m. THOMAS LUMPEIN. GOODS AT COST. THE undersigned having made arrangements to sell his Store-House and Dwelling to the U.S. Gov-

ernment, will sell his-STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT COST. Those wishing to get CHEAP GOODS, FOR CASH will please give an early call, where they will find a large Stock and well assorted, suited to the present and approaching season. The public are requested to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN G. WILSON. Harpers-Ferry, November 21, 1854—tf TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS. The undersigned have opened a TYPE FOUNDRY in the City of Baltimore, for the manufacture of JOB AND FANCY TYPES, and PRINTERS' MATE RIALS generally, Newspaper Heads, Cuts, Brass Rule, Plain and Fancy Dashes of various patterns, Leads, Slugs, Single and Double Brass Galleys, Job Sticks, Brass Rule Cutters of an improved pattern,

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 satis-

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 Balti Baltimore, Nov. 7, 1854—6m LOCATION OF LAND WARRANTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the under signed will give promptattention to the location or sale of all Land Warrants remitted to them; they should be assigned in blank. We can locate on fine rich prairie land, contiguous to the St. Louis and Kansas line of the Pacific Railroad, or the South-

western branch of the Pacific Road, the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, or the contemplated line from Weston to St. Louis. We have no doubt many of our locations will be worth \$5 per acre in a vershort time. Our fees for location will be reasonable The expenses to register and receive ought to accompany the warrant. Address all letters and papers to FIELD & TROXELL,

Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agents, Lexington, Missouri.
Reference.—VANCE BELL, Summit Point P. O., Jeferson county, Va. [May 16, 1854—ly 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 Tracesure at the Tracesure a be made by application to the Treasurer, or to Thos. A. Moore, at Charlestown. The Toll Gatherers are instructed to allow no one to pass the Gates without payment of tolls till contracts for the ensuing year

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

For every—

For the round trip.

Horse to a Wagon 4 cents. If wheels are more than four inches wide half Single Horse Cart 61 "Double " do 8 " these rates. Do Carriage 15 "
Single horse do 10 "
Horse, Mare, Gelding or Mule....3 "
20 Sheep or Horse.64 "20 Round trip. When the number

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partne ship in the Mercantile Business, in Charlestow ander the firm and name of CRAMER & HAWK the liabilities from and the assets due the establishment. The liabilities from and the assets due the establish ments date back to 1st of Janus y, 1854. The bus ness 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 supports the public, and hope to make it of mutual benefit.

A. W. CRAMER.

WELLS J. HAWKS.

December 12,1854. A VERY superior COW and CALF for sale by Jan. 1. C. KEYES & KEARSLEY. AYER'S at some

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

JULES HAUEL, Esq., 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 Catharic Pills, 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 possess extraordinary virtues for driving out diseases and curing the sick,
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

public, when they are known."

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

"Dr. J. C. Aven—Sir: I have taken your Pills with great benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite and Bilious headache, which has of late years overtaken ms 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 care, and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing."

16HN F. PEATTY Fee. Sec. of the Pany, Bailroad. JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad

"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 I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them." ever 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 from experience, that they are an invaluable purgative. In cases of disordered finctions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative 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 lest 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.

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

"Dr. J. C. Ayrr—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my birth with scrofula in its worst form, and now after twenty years' trial, and an untold of amount of suffering, have been completely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing I write, can 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, "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 bald 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 now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel already a new person:

already a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude, Yours, &c., MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above named Maria Ricker from her

childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,

Gwerseav of the Poytsmouth Manufacturing Co." E. H. STABLER & CO, Wholesale Druggist, 120 Pratt st., Balt. Importers of English, French and German Drugs, Deal ers 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 Kabletown, A. WILSON, AGENT at Shannandale Furnace, B. PURSELL, And Loudoun Merchants generally, [Jan. 16, 1855. DOCTOR YOURSELF!

THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS THE Fortieth Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Generative System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the diseases of females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, 15-Letno father be ashamed to present a copy of the

Æsculapius to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life, without reading the Pocket Æsculapius; let no one suffering from hack-ned 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, ead this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death. hany 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,) Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 152 Spruce st., Philadelphia. August 15, 1854-1y.

THE undersigned, having engaged in the Mercantile Business, are now opening, at Doran's old stand, near the Armory Gate, a very extensive stock of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c., to an examination of which they respect-fully invite the attention of the public. Their motto is not large profits, but large sales. They are determined to conduct their business on the most liberal principles, and to use every effort to merit the public confidence and patronage. Whatever they sell shall be of the character represented, and invariably reduced to such prices that none may hope to undersell They have established such extensive arrangements as will enable them to supply the market with every article they deal in at the very lowest prices. They feel confident an examination of the variety, quality and prices of their goods will convince the public tha

money may be saved by purchasing at their house.

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

Brown and Bleached Muslins;
Brown and Bleached Muslins;
Ticking, Bagging, Checks, Plaids, Linen Sheetings, Table Linens and Oil Cloths;
Towelings, White, Red and Yellow Flannels; Irish Linens, Silk, Crape, Cashmere and Mous lin Shawls; Hoisery, Kid, Thread, Cotton, Silk and Sill

Nett Gloves; Cambric, Jaconets, Laces and Edgings; Plain, Barred and Figured Swiss Goods; Needle-worked Goods, Trimmings, Bonnet Rib bons, Parasols and Umbrellas; Coating Linens, Jeans and Tweeds Cassimere, Cassinets, Linen Drills;

Cravats, Suspenders, Boots and Shoes of every description for Men, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children; Silk, Fur, Straw, Chip, Kossuth and Slouch Hats of every variety;
A large stock of Hardware, including Cutlery and House furnishing materials; Rifle and Blasting Powder;

Queensware, and Woodware; Window Glass Putty, Oil and Paints; A lot of fine 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 OUDOUN COUNTY

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

experiments in the lecture room, in the laboratory and on the farm. The advanced students are taught how to prepare pure chemicals, analyze soils, minerals, marls, &c. A workship is furnished with a Turning Lathe and A workship is mrnished with a 1 draining Lattle and a great variety of tools for working in wood and metal. Hence the students have an opportunity of witnessing all the branches of mechanism from the felling of the timber to the polishing and finishing of handsome and costly apparatus, every part of which is familiarly explained.

Their attention is not confined to the class book,

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

The design of the Institution is to prepare young men for business. To accomplish this desirable endineither pains nor expense is spared in obtaining every thing necessary for full and complete instruction. The buildings are new and commoditious. 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 dollars, one-half payable in advance and the remainder on the first of March. This includes Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing, Fuel and Lights. Students in the Classical Department are charged \$20 per session.

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

Books furnished at store prices, for which the students in the classical payable in advance. ted with hundreds of operations which every body

\$150 per session. Books furnished at store prices, for which the students are expected to pay cash.

Farmers can have their soils analyzed and teachers and students can obtain pure chemical tests at the establishment.
BENJ. HYDE BENTON, Principal.

Aldie P. O., Loudoun county, Va., May 2, 1854—ly AN ELDERLY WOMAN—white or black—to ake charge of an infant. One who suits will get a comfortable home and good wages.

Nov. 24, 1864—t E. M. ANQUITH,

Miscelloneous. JEFFERSON HALL."

THE undersigned has just completed, and fitted up in the best manner, A HALL designed for PUBLIC LECTURES, CONCERTS, which is now FOR RENT upon reasonable terms
The Hall is in the centre of the town, convenient of
access, 70 feet in length, and 19 in width. For further information, apply to the Proprietors of Sappington's or Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, or to
August 29, 1854.

J. W. BELLER.

(3-Our brethren of the press in the Valley, will
greatly oblige us, and the favor be reciprocated at
any time, by giving the above one or two insertions ny time, by giving the above one or two insertion

NEW ARRANGEMENTS. Office of Winchester & Potomac Rail-Road Company. N and after MONDAY the 22d inst., the 30'c ON and after MONDAY the 22d inst., the 3 o'clock A. M. Passenger Train will be discontinued and the Passenger Train will start from Winchester at 8 o'clock and 30 minutes A. M.—returning will leave Harpers-Ferry at 11 oclock and 30 minutes, or immediately after the arrival of the cars from Balti-

From Winchester to Stephenson's.....
" Wades.....
" Summit Point.... " Cameron's.....\$100 " Charlestown..... " Cameron's..... " "Summit Point.... 871
" "Wades..... 1 12
" " Stephenson's..... 1 62
" "Winchester..... 2 00

(G-To save troub'e and inconvenience, both to Pas-

sengers and the Conductors—a reduction of twenty-five cents on the through-fare and twelve and a WHO TAKE TICKETS J. GEO. HEIST, P. Agent.

Winchester, Feb. 6, 1855. MANASSES GAP RAILROAD.
DAILY LINE TO WINCHESTER, AND
TRI-WEEKLY TO LURAY. The Cars leave Alexandria daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. (Sunday excepted,) connecting with J. H. Kemp's Line of Stages at Piedmont, via Millwood and Paris, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Win-chester; and at Wapping Station, via Front Royal, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Win-

chester, and Tucsdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Luray.

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

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

M. M. WELSH,

Superintendent.

August 8, 1854. Superintendent. World's Fair, New York, United States of America— Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

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

9, Jury C.

My Patent Premium Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain Machine, is for sale, which received the first premium at the Crystal Palace, New York, over all Threshing, Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain Machines on exhibiting ion—thus proving conclusively that simplicity in construction, cheapness in price, and durability in my machine, is being fully appreciated, and the old and new costly, inferior, complicated separating Machines must yeild their places to a superior Labor Saving Machine. The celebrated Machine for Threshing, Separating, Cleaning twice, Screening and Baging Chair because with the constitution of the constitution o ging Grain by one simple operation. The greatest labor saving Machine in the world for separating all pure and impurities. This machine throws thestraw to itself, the chaff to itself, the wheat in the bag, the screenings to itself, and the smut and cheat to itself. Everything has a place, and everything is in its 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 Palace, New York, is false, and not true. It is also stated that Mr. Zimmerman received a number of premiums at .... and other fairs. That I know nothing about -perhaps he did; but it is very easy to win the race, as the boy said when he ran by himself. But my honorable friends, this was not the case at the World's Fair, New York. Mr. Zimmerman had a number of other boys to run with, besides himself, which made

the race more difficult for him-so much so, that he Mr. Zimmerman, was neither the first nor second—se you may judge where he was. 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 purchase the Patent to manufacture the Machines, will address meat Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

June 27, 1854—19\* ELISHA S. SNYDER.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION. THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION.

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION, would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with the view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of Engravings,

BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE, They have determined, in order to create an exten 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 Engravings can be selected from the Catalogue.
A copy of the Catalogue, together with a speciment of one of the Engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an Engraving actually worth
that sum, and a Gift Ticket, will immediately be forwarded. AGENTS.

The Committee believing that the success of this Great National Undertaking will be materially pro-

moted 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 Pros-pectus, a Catalogue and all other necessary informa-

on the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a Comm ttee of the purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the United States and the Canadas. LIST OF GIFTS: 100 Marble Bustsof Washington at \$100 .... \$10,000 100 do do Clay...... 100... 10,000 100 do do Webster.... 100... 10,000 100 do do Calboun.... 100... 10,000b 50 elegant Oil Paintings, in splen-did gilt frames, size 3x4 ft. each 100... 5,000S 100 elegant Oil Paintings, 2x3 ft... 50... 5,000l 500 steel plate Engravings, bril-liantly colored in oil, rich gilt ings, col'd in oil, of the Washington Monument, 20x26 in.ea 237,000 steel plate Engravings, from 100 different plates, now in pos-session of, and owned by the Artists' Union, of the market

value of, from 50 cts. to \$1 ea..... 41,000 I first-class Dwelling, in 31st st., in New York city, each 25x100 000 sq. ft. in the suburbs of New York city, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson Riverand Long Island Sound, at 500 .... 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 do do do 20 each.... 5,000 do do do 5 each.... 10,000

000 do do do 5 each..... 10,000 Reference in regard to the Real Estate, F. J. Viss-CHER & Co., Real Estate Brokers, New York. Orders, (post paid,) with money enclosed, to be addressed,

J. W. HOLBROOKE,

Secretary, 505 Broadway, New York.

(13-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, comparising in part. comprising, in part— CONFECTIONARIES, of the choicest varieties,

CONFECTIONARIES, of the choicest varieties,

SUCH AS

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

SOFT AND PAPER SHELLED ALMONDS,
FILBERTS, COCOA, CREAM
AND GROUND NUTS, &c.
ALSO—TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
of every kind and from all parts of Europe, manufactured of wood, glass, china, india rubber, &c.
(G-Pound, Fruit, Sponge and all other kinds of Cakes, Ice Creams, Jellies, &c., made to order, and furnished to wedding and other parties on short notice in this or any of the adjoining counties. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Charlestown, November 14, 1854. PALE BRANDY, just received by B. L. EBY & SON.

SAUERBERG & NICOLASSEN, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. OF CIGARS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES LIQUORS, SARDINES.

&c. NO. 301 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE MD. We respectfully solicit the custom of country Mel-chants. A well selected stock of HAVANA, GER-MAN and DOMESTIC CIGARS. French WINES and BRANDIES may be constantly found with us., which we offer to the public. SAUERBERG & NICOLASSEN, October 10, 1854-1y

HENRY A. WEBB.

H. A. WEBB & CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., &c.

NO. 14 North Howard Street, Nearly Opposite
the Howard House, formerly the Wheatfield Inn,
Next Door to Davis & Miller's Drug Store, October 24, 1854-1y GEO. P. THOMAS.

HEIM, NICODEMUS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, of every description.
No. 353 Baltimore street, between Paca and Eutaw sts. Baltimore, April 12, 1853-tf DAPER WAREHOUSE,

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

HOPKINS & FAIRCHILD, No. 230 Baltimore street, Northwest corner of Charles

Street, BALTIMORE.

A large accounts of Parkin Made Charles A large assortment of Ready-Made CLOTHING f superior quality.
O-ONE PRICE ONLY.-O
October 10, 1854—1y

FALL STYLES
OF HATS AND CAPS.

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

Baltimore, October 10, 1854—1y

WM. KNABE. HENRY GAEHLE. ED. B.
FIRST PREMIUM
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE PIANO-FORTES,

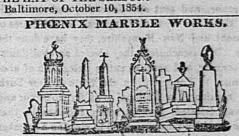
MANAFACTURERS Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 9 EUTAW STREET, (Opposite the Eutaw House,)
would respectfully invite public attention (and particularly those in want of a superior PIANO-FORTE
at moderate price) to the extensive assortment constantly on hand at their Ware-Rooms. Our estastantly on hand at their Ware-Rooms.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

Our Iron Frame Piano-Fortes, for which we have received FIRST PREMIUMS for three successive years, (from the Maryland Institute,) over those of

Northern make, are particularly worthy of attention, being so arranged as to secure great additional strength without affecting the rone, 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 MELO-

DEONS constantly on hand, (an article we can re-commend.) TUNING attended to. Baltimore, October 10, 1854-1y DAGUERREOTYPISTS, No. 159 BALTIMORE Ralti T. J. NIMMO & CO., October 10, 1854-6m. Baltimore, Md. TAYLOR'S FALL HATS
FOR GENTLEMEN ARE NOW READY TAYLOR'S FALL HATS 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 Corner Sharp and German Streets, BALTIMORE, MD. September 20, 1853—1v MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

MARBLE WORKS. MEDERMOTT & SON, FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND, Would inform their Virginia customers and the public generally that they continue to manufacture MONUMENTS, TOMBS.

HEAD AND FOOT STONES, SCROLLS. &c. MANTLES, TILES, and HOUSEWORK generally. Tombs enclosed in the most handsome style.

All work sold at city prices and delivered at our risk and expense. Work done in the best style, by Proximen not surpassed in any city in the Union. Drawings of Monuments, Tombs, Head Stor Scrolls, &c., can be seen at the Shop of Mr. HEN-DERSON BISHOP, near the Academy, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, who is our authorized

Orders thankfully received and promptly attenued WM. S. ANDERSON, MARBLE STONE CUTTER,

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

expense.
All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address
WM. S. ANDERSON,
Frederick city, Md.,
J. W. McGINNIS, Agent, or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent,

January II, 1853. Harpers-Ferry, Va. 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, at No. 29 Light street, one door from Lombard street, where he will be happy to see them all. His long experience in the business enables him to judge correctly of the merits and utility of any new pattern of any new Stove which may be brought before the public. His Warehouse is now fitted up, and he is fully prepared to furnish any description of COOKING PARLOR, and CHAMBER STOVES, of the most ap proved 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 sub stituted, or the mo ey returned.

Extensive arrangements have been made and the est workmen employed, for the REPAIRING OF TOVES, RANGES, &c., which will be done prompty and in the most substantial manner. He solicits a call from his old customers and friends, being con-

ident that he will satisfy all who favor him with their patronage. JAS. A. ENGLISH, C. M. CASTLEMAN, CHAS. A. BALDWIN. ENGLISH, CASTLEMAN & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BAR IRON, STEEL,

NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, &c., King Street, corner of Market Alley, 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 HILBUS & HITZ MUSICAL DEPOT,
South Side Penn. Avenue, between 10th

and 11th Sts.,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Publishers of Music and Dealers in all kinds of MU-SICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSICAL MER-SIGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSICAL MEK-CHANDIZE. The greatest variety of American and Foreign Publications of Music constantly kept on hand, to which we are daily making additions.

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

very description: Strings of the best quality for all Orders from the country punctually attended to. Pianos and all other kind of Instruments repaird and tuned. Music published to order. Music published to order. Music published to the trade, Seminaies, Schools and the profession.
August 22, 1854—tf.

RINES; BRASS AND REED INSTRUMENTS of

NATIONAL HOTEL,
CAMDEN STREET,
Opposite Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot,
BALTIMORE. G. W. LANE & CO., October 10, 1854—19 Proprietors.

Of-All Passengers and Baggage to and from the Baltimore and Ohio Depot, and the Eastern and Western Shore Boats, will be carried without charge

SPRING DOMESTICS.

BALE Twilled Osnaburg Cotton, for Pants;
do do for Shirts; 1 do Plain do do for Shirts;
1 do do 4.4 Heavy do
15 Pieces Pennsylvania Plaid do
Blue Twilled Osnaburgs;
Blue, White and unbleached Knitting Cotton;
Large assortment of best make Bleached Cotton ust received and for sale at low prices and on accoundating tearins.

JERE HARRIS.

January 2 , 1855. THE subscriber is prepared to formish the HE subscriber is prepared to furnish the farmers with any amount of FRESH GROUND PLASTER, at \$7.75 per ton. The cash and the bags must accompany each order.

E. M. AISQUITH.
Char stown, October 24, 1854.

AN APPEAL TO COMMON SENSE Let the Sick Hear the Truth.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN—Wherever known his teason throw the Captain should be sceptical, Dr. Dawson & Bro., with others of the best known and most highly respectable citizens of Easton, endorses wonderful courtesy.

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

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

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

DAW SON & BRO. HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.)

DAW SON & BRO. From our knowledge of Captain Benjamin & eare confident that the above statement is true and unexagerated.

J. A. JOHNSON.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

HEARTHE WITNESS!! RIGHTEOUS VERDICT RHEUMATISM, COU

HEARTHE WITNESS!! RIGHTEOUS VERBIGT
RHEUMATISM, COUGH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE, &C.

Wonderful cure siter six year's suffering of oneof the most highly respectable citizens of Maryland.
Prejudice and skepticism can't stand before the
many cures made by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.
KENDALIS'S GAOVE, 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 Rheumatism
and Gout, from which I was confined to my bed for
three months. I had the very best physicians, who
tried other various remedies, none of which gave me
any permanont relief. Not having ease from pain
day or night, I became much emaciated; my whole
system a mass of disease, literally speaking, from
the brown of my head to the sole of my feet. I had
to habble about—most of the time confined to the
house; at times so helpless that I had to be assisted
to my bed. I was also afflicted with a dreadful cough,
great shortness of breath, sore throat, palpitation of
the heart, and pain in my side so bad that I could not
lay on it. My appetite entirely failed me I gave
up all hopes of being restored to health again. I continued thus to suffer on from 1841 to 1850, a period
of six years. At this time my daughter saw at her
grandfather's a pamphlet, with numerous certificates of cures made by Dr. Hampton's Vegetable
Tincture.

I knew some of those who certified to cures perform-

cates of cures made by Dr. Hampton's Vegetable
Tincture.

I knew some of shose who certified to cures performed on themselves and friends. I was resolved to give
it a trial. I informed my doctor of it. He objected;
but my sufferings were so great that I procured one
bottle, and, before I had taken the whole of it, I felt
much relief, which encouraged me to persevere.—
After taking the second bottle I was better than for
the passis years, my appetite returned—cough, pa in
in the side, shortness of breath &c., nearly all gone.
I continued using this wonderful medicine untill had
taken seven bottles, according to the directions; and
I am happy to say Hampton's Tinctore, and that
alone restored me to perfect health, which has continued up to this time—a period of three years. I am
in the both year of my age. I weighed yesterday
233 lbs., and I never felt better in my life. One of
my neighbors was also affected, like myself, with
Rheumatism, &c. He has also been restored by the
Tincture. I heard of other cases; but I am satisfied
this Tincture, if tried, will speak for itself. My only this Tincture, if tried, will speak for itself. My only object in describing to you my sufferings and the way I obtained relief, is to induce the afflicted to try this

TINCTURE, which has, under the blessings of God done so much for me.
Yours, respectfully BENRY GAFFREE. CURE OF COUGH, HOARSENESS, &C. THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.

CERTIFICATE FROM HOS, J. H. DURBORO.

We have a flood of testimony pouring in upon us of cures—Rheumadism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and for all Nervous Diseases and Female Complaints, Hampton's Tincture has no superior.

Ringgold, Md., April 10, 1854.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:

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

GREAT CURE! DESPERATE LIVER COMPLAINT! WASHINGTON, MAY IV, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: Having been afflicted with the Liver Complaint of ten years standing, I hereby, for the benefit of the afflicted, take pleasure in announcing that after using a few bottles of your Hampton's Tincture, I found it had accomplished a perfect cure. I have used different medicines from time to time, but have never been able to account for any account mod and it is a blessing to account for any apparent good, and it is a blessing to stricken humanity that that medicine is found which possesses the wonderous power of prolonging human life. The many cures it has wrought is a sufficient gnarantee of the beneficial results which may be ax-

Perienced from its use.
Yours, respectfully,
More than Gold to the Sick.—From one of the nost respectable Druggists in South Carolina.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1853. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1353.

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

of certificates if you wish them.

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

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1852.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: It is with real pleasure that I am able to attest to the general healing and curative powers of Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. Some time during last November, I was taken with a very bad and serious cough. I was advised to take Cod Liver Oil, and did so, but getting no better, I was induced to try your Tincture—I got one bottle, and before I had taken it all, my cough left me. Permit me also to state, that for the last fifteen years I have suffered very much from acute Rheumatism and Vertigo, confining meat times to my bed last the the use of the Tincture, and a kind Providence. CURE OF COUGHS, VERTISO, RHEUMATISM .- Cure of

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

G. D.

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

Hengron's Yegetable Tineture.—Call and get pamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of the wonderful Blood Purifier, and see certificates of our own citizens, of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, and Nervous-

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. 67-Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Bal imore st., Baltimore, and 304 Broadway, New York. More st., Battimore, and so get a pamphlet gratis.

L. M. SMITH, Charlestown.

T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry.
L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester.

Dr. MOTT, Leesburg. ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown. And by Dealers every where. MEDICATED INKALATION! CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, AS TREATED BY DR. E. N. TRIST, With His Celebrated Hygen and Oxygen-

ic Vapor! DR. TRIST, graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and the recipient of diplomas from the LUNG INSTITUTION of Edinburgh and HOTEL DES INVALIDES of Paris, having settled 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 to warrant, not only relief but a complete cure to all those suffering with

rolief, 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 say to the afflicted that he alone is entitled to its first introduction; and would caution all against using the useless and dangerous compounds advertised by incompetent persons.

competent persons.

"Take up thy bed and walk."

DR. TRIST would say to those interested, that he has had manufactured, for the use of his patrons, his "PATENT INHALATING TUBES" through which the vapor is conveyed to the parts affected, and which he earnestly commends for the cheering results which have attended their use; and the fact, that they may be used by the most feeble invalid without any unpleasant symptoms. be used by the missing pleasant symptoms.

To those residing out of the city, Dr. Trist will forward one of the Inhaling Tubes, together with a package of the Vapor, sufficient to last three months accompanied with ample directions for use, on receipt of a letter containing (\$10) Ten Dollars, and

describing symptoms.

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

Address (post paid) DR. E. N. TRIST,
63 Grand street, New York City.

December 19, 1854—6m.

A CARD.

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

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

G. W. SAPPINGTON, ISAAC N. CARTER.

A TEACHER WANTED.
Fov. 14, 564.
THOSE HER. THOS. HITE, Com'y.