

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON
S. K. DONALD & JACKSON DOUGLAS
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, "NEW SPIRE" BUILDING.

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inserted on the manuscript for a specific time,

will be inserted until paid, and CHARGED ac-

CORDINATELY.

Patent Medicine.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,
DR. JOHNSTON.

Possesses the most speedy and efficient remedy

in the world for all diseases.

Secret Diseases.

Gout, Gout, Strictures, Seminal Weakness,

Faint in the Brain, Affectation of Kidneys and Blad-

der, Loss of Strength, Power of Nervous System,

Loss of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; and

those Peculiar Disorders arising from a Certain

Secret Hand of Youth, which, if not cured, produces

nothing but death, and which, if cured, produces

nothing but health, and which is impossible to

remove it from the body.

YOUNG MEN.

Young Men, who have been known to

die of Sudden Death, that dreadful and destruc-

tive which annually sweeps away an uncountable

grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talent

and brilliant minds, may often have been

but listening Students with the same disease,

or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call

with confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons or those contemplating marriage,

have a care of physical weakness, or any other in-

firmity, that may affect their health.

HEADACHE, TAKING

OR SIDE, take a draught of

the following:—Take a glassful of

Water, add a few drops of

Wine, and a few drops of

Opium, and drink it.

It will cure you.

INDISPOSITION.

Indisposition, or any other disorder, that

is not removed by the use of

Water, or by

rest, or by

opium, or by

any other medicine, will be removed by

the following:—Take a glassful of

Water, add a few drops of

Opium, and a few drops of

Wine, and drink it.

It will cure you.

Certain Disease.

When you are troubled with a certain disease, such as

as a sore throat, or a sore head, or a sore

eye, or a sore ear, or a sore nose, or a sore

hand, or a sore foot, or a sore leg, or a sore

arm, or a sore back, or a sore neck, or a sore

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CHARLESTOWN.

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

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1860.

Congress.

Congress has not done anything during the past week. The members have spent their time in balloting for a Speaker. Hon. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, is the Democratic nominee, and he has received the entire support of the Democratic members. He voted, on the first day of the session, 74 votes, and

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the State:

and of the House of Delegates:

In accordance with the provisions of the new constitution, making the sessions of the general assembly of the last legislative period, I am now addressing the members of the second, to inform you that I am not aware that any of the essential interests of the commonwealth have suffered. On the contrary, this has been a favorable period for the improvement of our condition, and the various laws enacted by your Legislature. The credit of the State has not been endangered by heavy additional appropriations, and the large expenditure to a section of the general assembly, in addition to the amount of the general assembly, has been judiciously balanced. All which tend to demonstrate the favorableness of our organization of our legislative power.

After so long a time of separation from our mother country, we can no longer expect that our general political condition of our beloved commonwealth. There has not been but one circumstance of our activity, and that I am happy to say is of the most favorable character, that has occurred in our history, which has given us a sense of security, and that is the formation of the city of Norfolk, and town of Portsmouth, has cast a gloom over the whole State. We sincerely lament the loss of following the example of our neighbors, and the awakening, the deepest sympathy throughout our own borders, and proved that the little bit of brotherly affection pervaded our sister States. So, with a full heart, I contributed largely to relieve the want among the poor of our sister State. We can let entertain the hope that the return of the citizens to their homes, and the restoration of their health, business and commerce will revive, and renew prosperity may attend them. Viewing this vision, we were anxious to make a suitable preparation for acknowledging our own dependence upon a kind Providence, I thought it a proper occasion for setting apart a day of thanksgiving for the many blessings of Providence throughout the State, and for the great goodness of God in this important affliction, and for the unnumbered blessings above bestowed upon us by a people, in accord with my recommendation, the day was observed.

In the discharge of the numerous responsibilities which devolved upon us, as the chosen representatives of a free and enlightened people, I am sure you will not, for a moment, be disposed to remember the trials and tribulations of the friends of the constitution. It was a conflict not in favor of a single right against another, but for the entire cause of freedom. For to every purpose, it was not for all time; it was to put men in Congress to make war upon the house of bondage. It was not to preserve, but to abolish, the institution. The democracy, however, defeated, the war was, was bound together as a life-bond of steel on their imperishable sword, and, from the date when they were overthrown by the fusion of states, to which they advanced steadily the positions from which they were temporarily driven. At this hour there is a section or division of men that aspire to the same object that they had in view, as a proceeding of the same party that do not pay dollars, or involuntary tribute to the strength of that national principle which holds the democracy together in every State of the American Union. We have seen abolitionists confessing this fact, by abandoning their scheme of restoring the Missouri Compromise. We have known nothing protesting their devotion to the constitution, and at the moment of this writing, the majority, thrown by a mistake into the popular branch of Congress, has divided into cliques under a different leader, and all because no sufficient number has brought together on constitutional principles to organize that body.

Meantime, the democratic stand, and firmly, by their standard, and behind the omen of coming triumph in their unconquerable testimonials to the principles inscribed upon their banner. Who, in the anti-democratic position, would have supposed that such a spectacle would have presented, after the successive advantages achieved by the northern faction? While Greeley and his crew were the national democracy for their steadfast adherence to national principles, they little thought the time was near at hand when that very democracy would prove potent enough to fit us adverse to them. Who, in the force of the very national principle, so decided and denominated. Even those who claim to have been won on those principles when they quitted themselves with the midnight order were not prepared to be called so speedily to an account, and to find, when the hour arrived which they had anticipated, that the fruits of all their labor, that they could make no combination without yielding to the force of the democratic example. The great truth appears in all their demonstrations is that no party of men can permanently maintain an organization in the constitution unless they be united by a common and just creed. Every real compromise must be based upon this sentiment. This fusion may maintain itself for the brief period of a popular election, but, whenever that fusion comes to execute the trusts confided to it, by the people, it inevitably fails to pieces unless that which compose it act together upon good principles.

A remarkable instance of this was presented of the tendency of the opposition to yield, especially when they placed John Tyler in nomination for vice president in 1840. We agreed with them in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and this was the idea which induced them to confer upon him the nomination, but they forgot that he differed from them in reference to great truths, and, accordingly, when the time came that was to test his identity with them, permanent questions were confounded at the fact that he had not abandoned his devotion to the constitution, and the result was their speedy disorganization and defeat. But if this is true of individualism it is much more of parties, or divisions of parties, when they try to agree together for the mere purpose of political power without consulting their respective opinions upon fundamental issues.

Take another view of this question to prove the right side of this theory. Observe the manner in which the national wings of the country rally around the democratic standard, how they do this in unanimity, and how they will do it in victory. Such a union is not a union between politicians, or between individuals merely, but between organizations which have come together upon the same creed, who, after other questions have been settled, after other obstacles have been removed, find that there is between them and the great democratic party of the country only a name, and that name hallowed by the glorious associations of fifty years service in support of the Union and the constitution—a name sanctified by the devotion and patriotism of Jefferson, of Jackson, and of all those noble heroes who have illustriously adorned the pages of American history. But it seems as if the enemies of the democratic party would never profit by the lessons of experience. Even while they are admiring the strength of the national principle, and conscious that this principle, is certain to triumph in the election of 1860, they are struggling to keep up their fiction of expediency, and presenting the spectacle to the country of a majority in Congress trying to legislate upon the gravest questions of public policy, and to ignore the very existence of a national constitution—United.

We tender our thanks to Messrs. C. E. DILL & CO., for a box of fine Segars, equal in flavor to any we have ever tried. They have exercised a much judgment in their selection, as they have displayed taste in the arrangement of their beautiful stores. While carefully and skilfully compounding their medicines, they are properly mindful of the smoker's love for the fragrant weed.

A meeting of delegates from the various Irish organizations in the United States and Canada, has been in session in the city of New York. The object is supposed to be the settling of Ireland from British rule; but as the meetings have been strictly private, nothing definite has been ascertained as to the character of the proceedings.

Col. J. C. Fremont has taken a house in New York for the accommodation of himself and family during the winter, that he may enjoy greater facilities in preparing and publishing the results of his Pacific railway explorations, which will be ready for the press before the adjournment of Congress.

Letters of Starkey.—Dr. Smith of Randolph-Macon College, is preparing a series of lectures on Slavery, for publication in the fall of next year. He has been in session in the city of New York, and intended only for delivery before the senior class of his College, but the friends of Dr. S. have obtained his consent to their publication.

We call attention to sale of Personal Property, which will take place at the residence of Mr. George J. Jones on the Brookland Farm 1 mile west of this place. There is a large amount of property offered and no doubt bargains can be secured.

Mr. Price will be soon published after the last Monday, when those desiring his services will receive a bill, please see him.

the government companies, secured by mortgages upon the several works the common total holds \$4,755,233. The internal improvements have also increased, so that the value of railroad work, \$10,000,000, is now \$12,000,000, which will become an interest bearing fund, but unproductive \$2,929,524, making an aggregate of \$21,261,051. Sum of the amount of proposed improvements held by independent railroads in the State cannot be said to be but small, by her fundamental law to lay a tax sufficient to pay off her debt, independent of other resources.

In addition to the actual present debt, the com-

munity is bound for subscriptions and appropriations made by authority of law, for the sum of \$32,000,000, and for the payment of debts of the State, which have been incurred by her in the course of her resources, more especially when she is compelled by her fundamental law to lay a tax sufficient to pay off her debt, independent of other resources.

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Political.

"PICKLES."
The following parody on Longfellow's beautiful "Excuse" is worthy of persons:
The rain and snow were falling fast,
As through a down east village passed
A young who chalked with great display,
Upon a board in his shop, "PICKLES to sell."

His checks were blue and red his nose,
His ears and feet were nearly frost,
And tears of cold bedimmed his sight,
But still he yell'd with all his might,
"PICKLES to sell."

As one he went his way, till
He saw a man and said him what he sold,
The youth looked up with winning smile,
And said with voice as soft as lily,
"PICKLES."

"Oh tell me," cried the maid divine,
"Say tell me, are they in the town?"
"Nay," said the youth, "the sort don't pay,"
Quite ready he heard the maiden say,
"Such 'PICKLES'!"

That one so sweet should speak so tart,
(The word went deep into his heart.)
That he should crush his hope so flat,
And sour his smile, was more than that,

He pitied her.

Aw ay he drove through wind and rain;
They tried to stop his course in vain;
By asking what he had to sell;
He woudn't stop but only yell'd
"PICKLES."

Don't drive so fast," an old man said,
"The town out n't, you're early yet."

"Hush," said another, "if I tell,
With shout of scorn the youth replied,
"Oh, PICKLES!"

For mercy's sake don't cross the creek!
That wooden bridge is awful weak."

The youth dashed on his headlong way,
And only turned his head to say,

"I'm sorry, but I can't stop."

The night was dark, the wind was cold,
The pickles boy was bare and bold;

He never stopped or checked his flight,
And soon the sleet was los to sight,

Pickles and all.

Next town two little wandering Jews
Came into town and brought the news;
Down in the drift a pickles boy lay,
Whiles far and near were scattered round
The Pickles.

Diseases of Sheep.

That posturous well called Jolswort, if growing in numbers will be sheep are pastured, will cause irritation of the skin, often the whole body and legs of the animal will be affected, and extend to the neighborhood of the mouth. If eaten in large quantities, it produces violent inflammation of the bowels, and is frequently fatal to lambs, and sometimes to adults. It is often, when inflation is produced, so violent, as to effectually prevent the most frantic exertions of alarm, witnessed in a circle with all the precision of a circus horse; this was the case with a lamb.

Treatment.—Against the irritated parts with horehound and sulphur. If they are symptoms of inflammation of the stomach, administer tar—putting it into the mouth with a flattened stick. Simply hogs head and tongue with a few drops of tincture of horehound to pasture from the west, and salt freely.

It is said, that salt, if given often to sheep, is of great guard against the poisonous effects of the west.

Flea Red.—This is a disease of the skin, as the name implies. It causes a premature falling off of the fleece in the spring of the year. It is produced by exposure during the winter, and low temperature—the latter being the chief cause.

Providence.—Good shelter and good keeping. Let the wool fluids be kept healthy and abundant, and there will be no danger of any attack from this disease.

Inflammation of the Lungs.—This is by no means an unfrequent disease among sheep. It is caused by cold and wet pasture—chills after hard driving—washing before shearing, when the water is at too low a temperature—shearing when the weather is very cold, and the animals are exposed to the sun. A similar description—i.e., first indication, is that of fever hard and quick pulse—desirelessness for food ceasing to chew the cud—unwillingness to move—slight swelling of the glands, and a slight cough. The disease soon assumes a more aggravated form, but further description is useless; it is sufficient for the farmer to know the first stages of the malady, and then pursue the course of treatment which is experienced as best.

Sheep.—Blood and water, and secure the sheep in some comfortable place, free from all exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather. Let no irritating fluid given—Milk.

A Tough Witness.

Prosecuting Attorney.—Mr. Parks, state if you please whether you have ever known the defendant to follow any profession?

"He's been a professor ever since I've known him."

"Of religion?"

"I don't understand me, Mr. Parks. What does he do?"

"Generally what he pleases."

Tell the jury, Mr. Parks, what the defendant follows.

"Gentlemen of the jury, the defendant follows the crowd when they go to drink."

"Mr. Parks, this kind of provocation will not do. Now state how the defendant supports himself."

"I saw him last night support himself against a lamp-post."

"May it please your honor, this witness has shown a disposition to trifl with the court, said the Attorney to the Judge."

"Mr. Parks, will the Judge, if you know anything about him, tell what the defendant's occupation is?"

"Occupation did you say?"

"Yes" said the Attorney, "what is his occupation?"

"It is not mistaken, he occupies a garnet somewhere in the city."

"That's all Mr. Parks?"

Cross-Examined.—Mr. Parks, I understand you say that the defendant is a professor of religion—Does he correspond with his profession?

"Never heard of any correspondence or letters passing between them."

"One more question, Mr. Parks. You have known the defendant a long time; what are his habits—local or otherwise?"

"The ones he's got on now, I think, is rather tight under the arms, and two short waisted for the fashion."

"You said something about his propensity for drinking, does he drink hard."

"No, I think he drinks as easy as any man I ever seen."

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