BY JAMES W. BELLER.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, "OLD VALLEY HOTEL."
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.

JADVERTISEMENTS 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.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL; HERE may be obtained the most speedy remedy for weakness, Loss of Organic Powers, Pain in oins, Disease of the Kidneys, Affections of the Throat, Nose and Skin; Constitutional Debility, Il those horrid affections arising from a Certain t Habit of Youth, which blight their most brilliant or anticipations, rendering Marriage, etc., im-

A Cure Warranted or no Charge. Young Men especially, who have become the vices of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive abit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave housands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have enranced listening Senates with the thunders of elouence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call rith full confidence.

Marriage. Married persons, or those contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, should immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health. Office No. 7, South Frederick street, Baltimore, Md., on the left hand side, going from Baltimore street, 7 doors from the corner. Be particular in observing the number, or you will mistake the place. Dr. Johnston,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most asnishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled ith a ringing in the cars and head when asleep, great ervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and ashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended some-mes with derangement of mind, were cured immedi-Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselve by private and improper indulgences, that secret and solitary 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, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dispepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Con-

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., and some of the evils produced.

Nervous Debility. Weakness of the system, nervous debility and prema cure decay, generally arising from the destructive habit in youth, that solitary practice so fatal to the healthful existence of man, and it is the young who are most apt constence of man, and it is the young who are most apt to become its victims from an ignorance of the dangers to which they subject themselves. Parents and guar-dians are often misled with respect to the cause or source of disease in their sons and wards. Alas! how often do they ascribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, Palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, indigestion, derangement of the nervous system, cough, and symp-toms of consumption, also those serious mental effects, such as loss of memory, depression of spirits or peculiar fits of melancholy, when the truth is they have been in-dulging in permicious but alluring practices, destrucdulging in pernicious but alluring practices, destruc-tive to both body and mind. Thus are swept from existence, thousands who might have been of use to their country, a pleasure to their friends, and ornaments to

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for Organic Weakness.

This grand and important Remedy has restored strength and vigor to thousands of the most debilitated individuals, many who had lost all hopes, and been abandoned to die. By its complete invigoration of the mervous system, the whole faculties become restored to their proper power and functions, and the fallen fabric of life is raised up to beauty, consistency and duration supon the ruins of an amaciated and premature decline, to sound and pristine health. Oh, how happy have hundreds of misguided youths been made, who have been suddenly restored to health from the devastations of those terrific maladies which result from indiscretion. Marriage.

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote communial happiness a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the hap-piness of another becomes blighted with our own.— Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immedi-

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously confide in his honor as a Gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician, To Strangers. The many thousands cured at this institution within

the last ten years, and the numerous important Surgi-cal 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 that the afflicted will find a skillful and honorable physician. N. B. There are so many ignorant and worthles Quacks advertising themselves as physicians, ruining the health of the aircady Afflicted, that Dr. Johnsto deems it necessary to say to those acquainted with his reputation that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his Office Weakness of the Organs

simmediately circul, and full vigor restored.

ALL LETTERS POST-PAID—REMEDIES December 23, 1852—ly.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM-

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Incorporated 1810.--Charter Perpetual. Capital \$150,000, with power of increasing it to \$250,000. DUBLIC Buildings, Manufactories, Mills, Machine Try, Dwelling Houses, Stores, Merchandise, House-hold Furniture, Vessels on the stocks or while in port

&c., will be insured at rates as low as the risk will B. W. HERBERT, In the absence of the Agent from Charlestown, to J P. Brown, Esq., who will attend to them promptly Persons at a distance address through the mail.

N. B. On all Church Buildings and Clergymen'

personal property the Agent will present his commis-sions in reducing the amount of premiums on the risks thus arising. July 13, 1852—1y AGENCY. THE undersigned, Agent for INSURANCE COM-PANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA, at

Winchester, and HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, will receive apions and regulate Premiums on all risks in th former Company, and Insure Property and deliver Policy on the property insured as soon as premiums are paid in the latter company. SUBSCRIPTIONS received for the following Newspapers and Periodicals: Daily, tri-weekly and weekly National Intelligencer. Baltimore American.

Do. do. do. Baltimo Weekly Episcopal Recorder. Do. Littelle' Living Age. Monthly Boys' and Girls' Magazine. Do. Youths' Cabinet and Mentor. B. W. HERBERT.

December 28, 1852-1y CAMUEL J. C. MCORE. GEORGE H. BECKWITH. TO THE

CITIZENS OF JEFFERSON & CLARKE. THE undersigned beg leave to announce that they are engaged in the Mercantile Business, in the Store House at Summit Point, formerly occupied by Seevers & Bro.

They have just received, and now offer a full and ete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, of the very latest and the most approved styles. They would call the attention of the Ladies to their Dress Goods, consisting of Silks, Tissues, Greaadines, Berage de Laines, Lawns, &c., which, in beauty and cheapness, will favorably compare with any that can be found.

They have also an excellent stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, and other goods for gentle-men's wear. Their stock of Grocriees and Domestics is large and well selected; in short, they have on hand, and intend to keep constantly, all such Goods as are usually found at a Country Store.

PRODUCE of all sorts taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

They solicit a call. MOORE & BECKWITH. P. S. Having leased the Depot and Warehouse, we eciving Business. We have reduced the commissions upon goods received, and they are now as low as at any Depot on the road.

M. & B.

Summit Point, May 10, 1853.—if.

CASH FOR NEGROES. THOSE persons having Negroes for sale, can get the highest price' by calling on the subscriber at charlestown. Application in person or by letter will promptly attended to.

C. G. BRAGG.
July 15, 1851.

MEAT-EATERS, ATTENTION. THE undersigned have been compelled heretofore to do business under many disadvantages, having o pay cash for all stock purchased, and sell the same gon a credit of at least twelve months. The Trustees Charlestown, however, having established a Marcet, which has thus far been most liberally patronized, etc., which has thus far been most liberally patronized, seconcive to be the interest of our customers, compels us to give notice, that hereafter we shall keep the narket regularly supplied with the best

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL, which money or labor can procure, and to be sold at

which money or labor can procure, and to be sold at the LOWEST PRICES; which our purchases will af-tord, for CASH ONLY. As this rule will operate not only to our own advantage, but subserve the in-terest of our customers, we hope to be able greatly to marge our business during the year, and furnish such articles of Meat as have never before been seen in the Charlestown market, and at prices of which mone can complain.

60-Those indebted on "old scores," are requ up immediately, as all our capital, no less than fits, are distributed among the community a WILLIAM JOHNSON. SAMI, C. YOUNG.

Charlestown, January 4, 1853-tf July 26. AND RICE, just received b July 12. H. L. EBY & SON. RIME COUNTRY CURED BACON, for sale by KEYES & KEARSLEY, Charlestown, July 12, 1853.



H. H. M'Guyre,

August 2, 1853-1y

Miscellaneaus.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. M. MASON, U. S. Senator.

JACOB SENSENY, Esq., Merchant, Winchester.

T. A. Tidball, Prest. of Bank of Valley of Va.

CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY.

CHAS. E. FAHNESTOCK, ASSISTANT.

THE next Session of this School will commence of

Mathematics, with particular attention paid to the elementary English branches and English composi-tion. The Principal having secured the services of

Mr. Chas. E. FAHNESTOCK, a gentleman of thorough

Classical and Mathematical education and high mora

character, as Assistant Teacher, feels confidence in offering the Institution to the public as possessing ad

vantages equal to those of any preparatory school in

TERMS.

English Department, per session of 5 months, \$15.00

French, extra. 5.00 Classical and Mathematical. 20.00

and to continue them without intermission to the

close. Boys from a distance can be accommodated

with pleasant board, on moderate terms, in private families in Charlestown.

July 12, 1853.

July 26, 1853-2m

IAMES M'BRIDE.

April 5, 1853-tf

ver as soon as collected.

Berryville, August 2, 1853.

erry to Washington, \$2.

carefully repaired as usual.

May 24, 1853.

For further information apply to Mr. N. S. WHITE,

erctary of the Board of Trustees, Charlestown, Va

P. S. The Trustees of the Academy having now

had trial of the Principal, Mr. P. H. POWERS, for a

full year, deem it proper to add to the foregoing advertisement, that for thorough scholarship, tact in the management of boys, untiring industry and in every other respect devoted fidelity to his trust they believe

Mr. P. has no superior in the country.

His Assistant, Mr. Farnestock, too, comes so strongly recommended as to give assurance of the highest efficiency in the departments to be committed to his change under the direction of the principal.

The Trustees therefore can say, with the fullest confidence to those having children to educate in this community, that there is no longer a necessity for

sending them away, in order to a most thorough aca demical education; but that on the contrary the school

now offers attractions to those abroad, rarely equalled and no where exceeded. By order of the Board:

WINCHESTER FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed the

first Monday in September under the superintendence of the Principal, aided by accomplished and experienced Female Assistants. The terms as heretofore. Further particulars may be learned from Catalogue, which will be furnished those wishing to patronise the School.

JOS. BAKER,

LUMBER, LUMBER.

WE have on hand and for sale, at the Depot in Charlestown, a LARGE LOT OF PLANK,

11 inch, 1 inch and 5 of an inch, suitable for weather-boarding and planking of wagon beds. Also, a large lot of Gondolas. V. W. MOORE & BRO.

GENERAL AGENCY,

Washington, D. C.

He will also give special attention to the collection of claims against parties residing in the District of

Columbia or its vicinity, negotiating loans as well as the purchase or sale of Stocks, Real Estate, Land

Warrants, &c., &c., or furnish information to corres

His Office is over the Banking House of Selden,

JAMES & HENRY M'BRIDE.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS.

102 BROAD, CORNER OF PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been elected and qualified

offers his services to public for the collection of all claims, placed in his hands, according to law or on

commission, and assures those who may entrust their business to his care that no efforts on his part will be spared to render satisfaction. All claims will be paid

TO TRAVELLERS.

New Line between Harper Ferry and Washington.

THE well-known, safe and comfortable Steam-Packet, Capt. VOLNEY PURCELL, running in con

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received during the last two years he has been engaged in repairing WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., in

Charlestown. From the many solicitations of his friends and customers he has at last met their wishes by offering them a good assortment of Gold and Silver

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, of every description,

Charlestown, May 24, 1853. Agent for P. Cory.

"For what is Money, but convenience?"

"HO! YE LOVERS OF THE WEED!"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO,

CIGAR AND SNUFF STORE,
Opposite the U. S. Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and the Valley generally that he has just opened a large and well selected assortment of the best brands of TOBACCO, CIGARS,

sortment of the best brands of TOBACUO, CIGARS, AND SNUFFS, of all grades as to quality and price, adapted to please the taste and pocket of the most fastitious, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest market price. He would ask a call from the merchants and citizens, and feels assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

His Stock embraces all articles in the above named business.

F. J. CONRAD.

N. B. He has hands employed in manufacturing [May 24, 1853.

THE CHARLESTOWN DEPOT.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership in the management and business of the Charlestown Depot, and hope the liberal patroniage and confidence extended to the old firm, may be continued to the new. We are prepared to afford every facility for transacting all RECEIVING AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, at the shortest notice and in the most punctual manner.

Manner.

We are determined to leave no effort unspared to accommodate the old and all the new customers who may favor us with their patronage.

We will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of articles suitable to the wants of the farming community, such as

SALT, FISH, TAR, PLASTER, &c.,

which will be sold on the very lowest terms for cash, or exchanged for any marketable commodities.

(13-COAL will be furnished to order, when desired, V. W. MOORE & BROTHER.

Charlestown, January 3, 1853.

SPICES, of all kinds, for preserving and picklin T. RAWLINS & SON.

W. T. McDONALD,

Superior and Economical! New Line between Harpers

JAMES J. MILLER.

HENRY D. HOOE.

pondents residing at a distance in regard to any business which may interest them at the seat of Govern-

Charlestown Depot, July 26, 1853.

. Principal.

P. H. POWERS, PRINCIPAL.

James H. Burgess,

B. W. HERBERT,

Lloyd Logan, John Kerr,

Agent for Jefferson county.
[F. P.]

WINCHESTER, MAY 27, 1853.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1853.

Poetry.

THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Will issue Policies on all kinds of Property, Merchandise, &c., at fair and equitable rates. FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER. With fobes of deepest black and eye sunk in, The God of sadness shuns the noisy din Capital \$100,000, with power to increase the same to \$200,000. The God of sadness shuns the hoisy din
Of men, engaged in that most eager strife,
Which gives to them the wanted bread of life;
With sneaking step he leaves the splendid hall,
Where all's prepar'd for some great festival;
With shrinking tread he leaves the maiden's bow'r, THE attention of the citizens of Virginia is especially invited to this Company as a Home Institution, based upon ample capital, and guaranteed by the best of references; and conducted on the strictest principles of equity, justice, and economy. HOME OFFICE-WINCHESTER, VA. JOS. S. CARSON, President: C. S. FUNK, Secretary. O. F. BRESEE, Actuary.

Resolv'd to come in some less joyous hour; Resolve to come in some less joyons hour;
Resolve to cast his blight on that fair brow.
And grieved because he cannot do it now.
With downcast mich he leaves the happy man,
And sullen leaves where he tio longer can
Indulge in deeds which wear his life away; But, leaving, says, "fill come another day." Hark! hark! heard you that piercing shriek, Which tells more than a thousand words could speak?

That shrick came from a mother's gileving breast, On which her lovely child was wont to rest; No more on that fond bosom he will lie! That shrick proclaim'd the moment he did die! That shrick has said, "The spoiler how holds reign,"
And bade the God of grief no more refrain. 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 Heard you that sadly painful, long drawn sigh? Saw you that dim and greatly swollen eye? That tells us of a father's manly grief,

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. Which even scorns in tears to find relief; This shows the love a darling sister bore, To him who'll look on her with smiles no more: See you that strain'd and anxious looking eye, Watching each cloud that passes o'er the sky? See you that brow, which ere the rude wind blew, Was bright as rosebud damp'd by morning dew Now worn and haggard, yet 'tis not by time, Nor spirit-haunted by a horrid crime; 'Twas Sadness self which caus'd that form to fade, And smiled at all the ruin he had made. Thursday the first of September, 1853.

The course of study taught in the School comprises all the branches necessary to prepare the Students for the collegiate course, or for the practical business of life—including Latin, Greek, French, German and

'DEATH! NOT INCONSTANCY?' FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER. One eve of beauty, when the sun Was on the stream of Guadalquiver-To gold converting, one by one,

The ripple of the mighty river-Beside me on the bank was seated, A Servirle girl, with auburn hair, And eyes that might the world have cheated. A wild, bright, wicked, diamond pair. She stooped and wrote upon the sand, Just as the loving sun was going, With such a soft, small, shining hand, You would have sworn 'twas silver flowing Her words were three, and not one more; What could Diana's motto be?

The syren wrote upon the shore, "Death! not inconstancy?" And then her two large languid eyes, So turned on mine, the devil take me; I set the stream on fire with sighs, And was the fool she choose to make me Saint Francis would have been deceived By such an eve and such a hand. But one week more, and I believed As much the woman as the sand !

Miscellaneous.

A THOUGHTLESS AND CRUEL PRACTICE.

It is an old maxim that the health of the pody is affected by the state of the mind .-When a body is diseased, in a majority of cases, no medicine is so efficacious as cheerfulness. Mrs. M. is in feeble health. Her countenance indicates it. Yet she attends to her lomestic duties-calls upon friends and does her necessary shopping, but whenever over and wherever she meets her friends and acquaintances she is greeted thus: "Why, Mrs. M., how dreadfully you do

look! You are very thin and pale! You must be very ill, for you have changed sadly during the last few weeks!" &c., &c. The consequence is, Mrs. M. returns home depressed in spirits, and says to her husband, "I must look very ill, indeed, for I can hardly meet an acquaintance from home who does not tell me so." Thus are the efforts of the husband and children to keep the heart of a wife and mother cheerful, completely frustrated. Such is the effect of these inconsiderate remarks upon Mrs. M., that it is seriously feared they will hasten a fond wife and mother into

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the prosecution of Claims before Congress, or any of the Departments of the Government. Some years experience as disbursing agent of the Indian Department, with a general knowledge of the mode of transacting business in the various offices of the Government, enables him to promise satisfaction to all who may entrust business of this character to his care.

He will also give special attention to the collection Should this meet the eye of any one who is accustomed thus to address the feeble, let him think of the effect upon his own mind, if constantly addressed in this way. If you have suspicions of ill health in the friend you meet, why tell him of it?

ONE KISS AT PARTING.

A lady of fashion (the well-known Marchioness of Finsbury) had been loitering for nearly an hour in a fashionable music shop. She had purchased a copy of nearly every piece of music that had a sentimental title. She had sent into her carriage a whole Canterbury full of "love," going through every mood of the feeling, past, present, or future, and was following their example, when she paused upon her step as, if meditating whether she should take it, or some other step that was evidently turning it self over in her mind. The shopman who had been somewhat moved by the tender tone of voice in which she had asked him, -"Wilt thou love me then as now?" watched over her with an anxiety that betraved itself too plainly in the adjustment of his shirt-collar and the arrangement of his hair. Suddenly the marchioness seemed resolved. As with one bound she cleared the pavement, and breathless pale, her auburn ringlets fluttered in the wind stood once move before the admiring shop-

A ket, Capt. VOLNEY PURCELL, running in connection with the Cars at Harpers-Ferry, leaving Harpers-Ferry at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Washington city at 6 o'clock, P. M. The same Packet will leave Washington city, for the First Trip, on the 11th of July, running up one day and down the next regularly, (except Sunday,) making three trips a week. Passengers by this favorable and economical route are offered an opportunity of enjoying the beautiful scenery of the Potomac by daylight. Fare from Harpers-Ferry to Washington, S.2. "I had nearly forgotten," she said, in a voice that seemed to veil her blushing words-" Dear, dear ! I cannot tell where my heart is to-day. I have come back to ask you if by chancehere she paused as if to take new courage, whilst the trembling shopman poised his two thumbs elegantly on the mahogany counter, and lent his body inquiringly forward, "to ask you to be kind enough to give me one kiss before parting!"

"Ma-a-a-d-a-m! exclaimed the astonished "I want you," repeated the machioness "to of every description, and will continue to keep on hand every thing pertaining to the Jewelry line. He has let me have one kiss before parting-one will arrangements made in such a way that he will be able to fill any order in a few days that shall offer, at rates

some other time."

do if you please." "She raised her beautiful blue eyes full upon his, and met them boldly, unblushingly.-She then, without betraying any emotion, repeated her question, adding as calmly as possible: "If you cannot give it now, I will call

He could doubt no longer! Springing over the counter, he seized hold of the maschioness's fair form, and, then and there, gave the kiss she so earnestly begged for previous to departure. To his great astonishment, the only return the machioness made was to give him a tremendous box on the ears. This was followed by a volley of blows dealt by her parasol over his head which was accompanied with an equal number of shricks which never terminated till the police came into the shop. This affair was carried to Bow-street, but was soon dismissed, upon its being explained that "One Kiss before Parting" was the title of the song, which the unsophisticated shopman, blissfully green from his native fields, had never heard of before.

It was a favorite joke with the old duke to ask the machioness, whenever she was at the piano if she would mind giving him his just, "One Kiss Before Parting." In a country news-room in Yorkshire

the following notice is written over the chimney: "Gentlemen learning to spell, are requested to use yesterday's paper." The latest report of Paris fashions says:—"Bonnets are very small, and are more worn about the neck than on the head." We

uppose shoes will be tied round the ankles be-

Transmit was

HOME AGAIN.

A handsome man with a slightly sun-burned face, sat in the afternoon train towards Slings by, leaning his head on his hand. He had been for three years a wanderer, and had come home rich!

Rich! there's a great deal in that word-to most. To him there was every thing. The proud man had seen his wife, reared in luxury, reduced to privation, and she suffered and complained not; but it maddened him! He left her on a mad crusade for gold—left her with a weary memory dwelling in his soul of clinging arms and wild, passionate kisses. The deep, bright eye of their one child, their almost angel Florence, looked on him in his dreams sometimes, and he heard the last tear-choked "God bless you" from his young wife's lips.

Not for many a weary month had he heard dings from home, and there were tears in the leep eve that shone from underneath his slouched Spanish hat, as he hurried from Slingsby

The roses were bright around the porch of the little fair cottage—the woodbine was green over it, and forth from turfs of minionettee and heartsease floated a faint, delicate breath of perfume. But where were his wife's delicate blue eves-where the sunshine of Florence's golden hair? He hurried in, there was no sound of life, and to the pale thin finger ly-ing on the couch, with the golden fringed lips drooping heavily over the blue eves-can that be Jennie-his Jennie. It must be. "Jennie sweet wife!" and the words burst from his heart, like a low wail. The lips unclose-unclose, the ripe lids part—and then she sinks in his arms in a fainting fit, almost like death. A half hour later, and he held her in his arms, murmuring low words of love, blent with vows never again to part on earth. "But

Florence, our Florence," he asked at last; "where is she?" "Dead, dearest, dead!" and the word swelled on his ear like the wail from a broken heart. Yes, there was life and light on earth, and the great world reeked not that the grass grew over the child heart—that the violets grew

above those eyes, and that only dirges were the husband's welcome home. Ah me, can gold pay for the wasted wealth of the heart? Can the gleam of gems snine out of memory the tears that sparkle on the eyes we love, or velvet spreads, enwrought with get their best clothes out of pawn, that they gold and pearl, warm us like the clasp of clinging arms which holds us to the heart that beats | something to appear abroad in. Coats, waistfor us only ?- Family Friend

STRANCE SIGHT.

SEVENTY SWARMS OF BEES AT WAR. - Ezra Dibble a well known citizen of this town, and for many years engaged extensively in the management of bees, communicates to us the following interesting particulars of a battle among his bees:

He has seventy swarms of bees, about equally divided on the east and west side of his house. On Sunday, Aug, 14, about 3 o'clock, the weather being warm, and the windows open, his house was suddenly filled with bees, which forced the family to flee at once to the neighbors. Mr. D., after getting well protected against his assailants, proceeded to take a survev, and, if possible, learn the cause which had disturbed them. The seventy swarms appeared to be out, and those on one side of the house were arrayed in battle against those on the other side; and such a battle was perhaps never before witnessed. They filled the air. covering a space of more than one acre of ground, and fought desperately for some three hours-not for "spoils," but for conquest: and while at war no living thing could exist in the vicinity. They stung a large flock of Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died, and persons passing along the road were obliged to make haste to avoid their sting. A little after six o'clock quiet was restored, and the living bees returned to their hives, leaving the slain almost literally covering the ground, since which but few have appeared around the hives, and those apparently stationed as sentinels to watch the enemy. But two young swarms were entirely destroyed, and aside from the terrible slaughter of bees no other injury was done. Neither party was victorious, and they only ceased on the approach of night and from utter prostration. The occasion of this strange warring among the bees is not easily accounted for; and those most conversant in their management never before witnessed or heard of such a spectacle as here narrated. [Conneaut (Ohio) Reporter.

STARTLING FEAT.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Times g ves the following account of the latest amusement devised for the wonder-loving Par-

The feat of jumping from a balloon, the jumper sustained by an India-rubber rope, was duly performed on Thursday. It was the most stupendous exhibition of daring and address that the Parisians have yet been permitted to witness. From one side of the ear of the balloon hung the India-rubber cord, descending 150 feet, and then returning and being fastened to the other side of the car. It thus formed a strong loop. The athelete was dressed as Mercury; his body, from the neck to the small of his back, was enclosed in a frame work which enabled him to endure the suspension without wrenching or dislocation. The rope passed through an eyelet in the middle of the back, placed so that he was held in a perfect equilibrium. When the balloon had reached an altitude double that of the snpposed elasticity of the cord, the voltigeur appeared on the edge of the car, looked over, shut his eyes, and drove off into space. The eye-let, slipped along the rope so that the first 150 feet were a positive fall through the air, without any resistance or break. The rest of the way was an elongation of the rope. It stretched four times its length. making in all a descent of 600 feet, accomplished in two seconds. After having attained its lowest point the rope contracted once, perhaps 200 feet, and then descended again. There was no farther rebound, and no oscillation; the voltigeur lay calmly cradled in mid air, and probably spent the leisure he was now permitted to enjoy in recovering his breath and contemplating the prospect. The æronaut above now commenced at the windless, and gradually wound his dangling friend up again. In four minutes he climbed over the side of the car, hating made the fastest time that any human being has ever achieved, except such as have been shot from cannon, as Baron Mun-chansen said he was, I think. 600 feet in two seconds at the rate of three miles and a half a minute. We are waiting now to know what

will be done next! SCHOOLMASTER .- "Bill Tompkins, what is a widow ?" Bill.-A widder is a married woman that han't got no husband 'cause he's dead."

Master .- "Very well, what is a widower?" Bill.-"A widdirer is a man what runs arter Master,-" Well, Bill that's not exactly axactly according to Johnson, but it will do."

LONDON STREET MARKETS ON SATURDAY

From the London "Leisure Hour," published by he Religious Tract Society, we take the following cture of scenes visible of a Saturday night in the reat British metropolis:

Owing to the system of late payments which revails in too many establishments, there is a onstant stream of working-men's wives, who have but just received their market money, and are hastening to lay in a stock of provisions for the morrow, or it may be for the best part of the ensuing week. Basket on arm, hey group round through the vegetable stalls sounding the cabbages and lettuces, pressing the potatoes with vigorous thumb, or poising green peas by the handful to judge of their contents by weight. Here a weather-worn matron is musing pensively over a barrel of brine-sodden pork, from which she finally extracts a ham or a breast, for which she strikes a bargain at sixpence a pound. The butcher, with untiring lungs, is still firing off his "buy! buy! buy! what d'ye buy?" and his assistants are busy as bees, haggling, chaffering, chop-ping and weighing pounds and half-pounds of

steak or chop, with now and then, a small joint. There is a steady and clattering din, contin uous as the noise of a rushing stream, rising from all sides, varied occasionally by an uproarious scream or a drunken yell. At the slop-shop under the awning the traffic is at its height; laboring men are trying on fustian jackets and gaudy crimson waistcoats, or half throttling themselves with spotted "belchers; anxious mothers, leading their ragged urchin sons by the hand, are fitting their matted heads with a fourpenny cap, or their protruding toes with a pair of cheap Sunday shoes; a navigator is cheapening a pair of iron-soled bluchers of seven pound weight; while a slatternly girl bids ninepence for a wrinkled pair of dancing shoes, which she stuffs into her pocket, her basket being already overloaded with greens, potatoes, bread and a pig's face.

The pawnbroker's shop is crammed full with his thriftless and improvident patrons. It is going to be a fine day to-morrow; the weather has set in fair, and there is no fear of rain; on this account, Tom, and Ned and Harry, and Nelly and Sally and Madge, and the whole of the improvident pledge-taking fraternity and sisterhood, are flocking to the golden balls to may not be shut up at home for the want of coats, and trowsers-shawls, dresses and mantle-are tumbling down the spout all the evening long, and being handed over to the expectant owners, who, without a thought of extravagance, are paying from twenty to fifty per cent, per annum for temporary use or abuse of the paltry sum raised upon them. On the other hand, clothes and household necessaries are brought to the general depository by the starving, the sick, the unfortunate, or the unemployed; who, but for the few pence or shilling or two thus desperately secured, would be dinnerless on the morrow.

We must not omit one repulsive feature, which unhappily is never wanting the poor man's Saturday night market. You can scarce ly stand a minute in any part of it without re-cognizing its disgraceful presence. We allude the multifarious trade in impostures of all sorts, which is carried on during the few hours preceding midnight, wherever the poor and the laboring classes are drawn together to spend their hard earnings. Just on the same principle as the shopkeepers and stall owners prepare their goods and display their various manufactures to tempt the desires of the moneyed customer, so do the vile dealers in simulated misery and misfortune prepare their harrowing and heart-rending exhibitions to speculate upon the sympathy of the charitable poor. Every Saturday night in London, the lame, the halt, and the blind, the maimed, the mutilated and the crippled, the widowed and the deserted, are manufactured by hundreds to reap the harvest of a certain amount of benevolence which is known to characterise the lower orders of the London working populace, the majority of whom, it should be remembered, are not Londoners born, but country-bred artisans who have come hither in pursuit of employment. These miscreants display a wonderful in-

genuity in the concoction of their stratagems and disguises. If the weather be dry and fine as on the present occasion, they resort to some irreparable calamity as their stock in trade, such as total blindness or a semi-paralysis. If however, it rain, hail, and blow a tempest, and the roads are running with streams of liquid mud, then the domestic misery sham is most profitable, and in the place of one paralytic subject jabbering on crutches, you will see a regular pyramid of motherless children, all with clean faces and clean white aprons, standing bareheaded in the rain, and headed by a decent, respectable looking man, who intones a doleful tale about his want of work, his long sojourn in the hospital, and the death of his wife who has left him with six helpless babes for whose hapless sake he is compelled to appeal to your companion, as sickness prevents him from working in their behalf. In some instances such appeals may be genuine, but the probability is that he has hired the children of their beggarly mothers, at sixpence a head for the night, and there is no doubt that he will make a good speculation of it before the night is over, and; in all probability, get drunk with the proceeds.

Another very remunerative deception is "the poor gentleman." . A young fellow of five-andtwenty, with a pale, sallow and wo-begone complexion, stands with his back against a gas lamp or the wall. He is clad in an undeniable gentlemanly garb of refined black cloth, threadbare and shabby by constant wear: a snow-white collar contrasts forcibly with the aundice hue of his sickly countenance; and snow-white wristbands of unspotted cleanliness, but fringed and jagged at the edges to denote his poverty and the hardness of his struggle to maintain a genteel appearance, half conceal brow there is a fillet of white linen, and he wears a green shade over his eyes. His tout ensemble as he hangs his head in an angle indicative of broken hearted dejection, presents a spectacle of melancholy reverse of fortune and unmerited degradation, against which the hearts of poor men and their wives are not proof, and you may see them with a half-expressed sympathetic moan, dropping into his open hands a share of their hard-won gains, which the unprincipled fellow will dissipate before the dawn in the nocturnal orgies of some of the thieves and cadgers among whom he is renowned as a universal genius. Blind men, with a pair of excellent eyes un-

der a bandage, chant their lying ditties. Men, who could walk six miles an hour if anything were to be got by it, hobble about on wooden legs, bawling ballads for sale by the yard, and begging your custom for an old tar lamed for life in a cruise against the slave ships off the African coast. Wretched women, with halfclad infants at the breast-borrowed babes, actly according to Johnson, but it will do."

... A friend of ours says that he never attempted to make but one speech to a woman, and then he did not succeed. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and he cought her hand and dropped upon his knees. He only saw a streak of calico as she went over the bars. He did not see her again for a fortnight, and then a fellow was feeding her with molasses candy and ginger-cake at a circus.

which will have to be returned in an hour or two—unite their squalling voices to the general hubbub. Fictitions cripples, proof against any quantity of liquor, and steeped in falsehood to their lips, are chanting pious hymns to psalm times we call a man cold when he is only sad.

Llongfellow.

"Yes, sir—a Deputy Sheriff. He not only arrested my attention, but my person, and marched us both off to Lincoln county Jail, for crossing the line without paying duty on a yellow dog." which will have to be returned in an hour or

desolate orphans without food to eat or shelte for the night. These villainous deceptions all priginate in the fact universally known, that the poor are ever ready to help the distressed, and it is true beyond a doubt, that the unsuspecting benevolence of the lower and laboring ranks has given rise to a thousand devices of unblushing fraud which makes a prey of their charitable tendencies.

It is now growing late; eleven o'clock has struck; the throng, though it has not decreased in numbers, has been for the last hour gradually changing in character. The middle class, housewives who make good use of this market, and the more respectable order of working men and women, have nearly all left the spot, and their places are filled by a lower grade of the population. Too many of these, alas! are in a state of semi-intoxication, some having been dragged forth by their wives from the public houses, and it seems very problematical whether they have sense enough, if they have money enough, without the aid of the women, to make a prudent provision for the morrow. Some of the more respectable shop keepers begin to make demonstrations of closing for the night; goods that have lain all day on the pavement are silently moved into the interior; gilded mirrors are veiled in canvas shrouds; the flaring gas is turned partially down to a modest light; and one after another the dealers in heavy articles close up their huge shop fronts, and wind up the traffic of the week.

But now the slop-seller, the shoe shop, the butcher, grocer, baker, vegetable dealer, and general provision merchants are busier than ver. There is hardly an hour to elapse before midnight, and thousands of customers have yet to be supplied. The ceremony of bargaining now becomes marvelously abbreviated; there is little time for judgment or selection. Those who have deferred their purchases to the last moment, have now but a brief period allowed them to decide, so great is the press of business in all quarters. Among these are many who have just received their wages, and who are forced by their employers weekly to undergo this loss and inconvenience. The crowding and clamor around the street stalls in the Marsh is ceaseless and deafening. The little ragged urchin is still roaring, "buy my last bunch of onions," having sold a dozen last bunches within the last two hours. The tinman has got rid of the major part of his pots and kettles, and, being by this time half inebriated, is offering the remainder at a price plainly unremunerative.

The earthenware and crockery, which two hours ago was a goodly pile, has nearly all walked off the ground, and the whole stock has dwindled down to a few mugs and jugs, brown glazed pans and baking dishes, most of which are in the hands of intending purchasers, and undergoing certain violent applications of the fist and knuckles, calculated to test their soundness and integrity. The poor flower seller has parted with most of her hosegays, but still sits with her pale and withered face among the ruddy wall flowers, with a ball of thread in her lap with which she is quietly tving up more halfpenny bunches. The weaver toasting forks has disappeared it is to be hoped with the means of buying something to toast for himself. The fire-screen carver has follow-

ed in the same track. But there is one species of commerce, of which, repulsive as it is in its aspect, we must take a momentary view, for it excels all others in the rapidity of its consummation. The commerce we allude to is that carried on at the gin shop, where men and women, boys and girls, and even children, barter their health and their reason for the stimulus of a brief excitement. Let us look in at one of these painted and gilded dens. The interior is glittering aloft with crystal and burnished brass. whilst it is crammed below with rags, vice, and demoralization. Here, in a corner, a drunkard without a shirt, a snoring mass of filth and squalor, is sleeping himself sober after debauch : wretched women, begrimed with dirt and tawdry finery, and clamorous for the intoxicating draught that drowns reflection. Fighting men are groaning out broad ribald jokes, and, already half inebriated, are anticipating the de-

ights of a fray. Working men's wives with their provisionladen baskets on their arms, are luxuriatingalas! that it should be so-over the weekly dram, the price of which they have rescued from the spare allowance of market money after vociferous haggling with the dealers: Old men are anxiously watching the repletishing of their darling black-bottles, which in conjunction with the democratic Sunday newspaper, are to supply the customary sedative recreation of the morrow afternoon and evening. Thieves and pickpockets, to whom this templ of ruin and debauch is common ground, here iquidate their illgotten cash, and rub shoulders with ill-advised but honest poverty, or weary and ill-requited labor, seeking a solace for sorrow in the illusory excitement of alcohol.

Every now and then, when the uproar beomes explosive and angry, the glazen crown of the policeman is seen glimmering in the doorway, and a monition from his authoritative oice warns the riotous company that there must be a limit to their indulgence. Though the doors are never closed for an instant, the place is recking hot and nauseous with the umes of spirits; the drawers on the other side of the spirit-sodden counter are perspiring in stroke of midnight, which shall release them is but a short relief, however, which they en- | ter also. There, as here, his visit have given joy; at one o'clock on the morrow the doors | much satisfaction. Mr. Armstrong is a practithe thirsty wretches will flock in to consummate the holiday of the Sabbath with intoxication—an arrangement which is in accordance with the law of the land, though opposed to | well as those of the whole State, and the fand every law that can benefit mankind.

We leave the steaming precincts of the girl | diciously managed in his hands. shop, the gate of misery, disease, destitution, his skeleton fingers, in which he grasps a crime, and hell. It is now a quarter to twelve single box of lucifer matches. Around his o'clock, when there is a sudden and uproarous disgorgement from some of the theatres. An exciting and demoralizing drama has been performed for the last five hours for the especial delectation of the lower and middle class youth of the neighborhood, who now in dense swarms are streaming forth and rushing with eager haste to gin shop and public house, in the hope of quenching their burning thirst ere the doors are closed against them. In effecting this object they have no great difficulty; there they will hardly quit the premises till their wants are satisfied. Here we must leave them—not without a wish that the time may come, and that speedily, when they may awake to a better sense of the value of their leisure.

Senator Dotglas in Constantinople.—Stephen A. Douglas, Esq., U.S. Senator from Illinois, was in Constantinople about the 1st of Angust, and was to have had an audience with the Sultan, but was unable to defer his departure for Russia until the day set apart by the Sultan, to receive him. A letter from Constantinople, in the N. Y. Post, however, says:

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Bright and Groomy Hours:—Ahl this beautiful world. Indeed I know not what to think of it.—
Sometimes it is all gladness and sunshine and heaven itself is not far off. And then it changes suddenly and is dark and sorrowful and the clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the sadest of us, there are bright days like this when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours when the fire will neither burn in our hearts nor our hearths; and all without and within is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me every heart has its secret sorrows, which the world knows not, and often times we call a man cold when he is only sad.

[Longjellow.] BRIGHT AND GLOOMY HOURS -Ahl this ben

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The New York Journal of Commerce, speaking on the authority of information which it professes to have received through direct and authentic channels. thus defines the policy of President Pierce's adminis

As to foreign affairs, it is the purpose of the President to maintain a conservative, but decid-President to maintain a conservative, but decided attitude, avoiding collisions, but insisting upon a due regard, by foreign powers, of our national rights and interests. He will pursue a policy eminently American, and independent of the intrigues, projects, and combinations which foreign powers may find necessary for the support of their own political system. Notwithstanding the inference drawn by some from the President's mangural, and from various representations of the views of some of his friends. presentations of the views of some of his friends, "forcible annexation" is to find no place in his Administrative programme. He has, in fact, as we learn, disclaimed any desire to make territorial acquisition, except in cases in which it may be forced upon this Government by commercial or political necessity.

The internal policy of the Administration is to be directed, as we are glad to learn, towards the extinguishment of the public debt, and the subsequent reduction of the present Tariff of duties on imports. So far from encumbering the country with an increased national debt; through the exertion of dispeted and doubtful powers, for the appropriation of public money, the Administration will aim at the gradual and certain reduction of the debt now existing; and thus presenting to the world, in the sixty-fourth year of the Constitution, the gratifying spectacle of a nation still free from debt, after passing through the ordeal of three foreign wars. The debt being paid off, it will next become necessary to prevent the accumulation of large surpluses in the Treasury; and this must be done by a modification of the present Tariff,—an extension of the list of free articles, or a reduction of duties on articles now dutiable, to the lowest extent which may be adequate to the expenditures of the government, and consistent with the promotion of such mainfactures as may be necessary to national safety and independence. The Pacific railroad is not to be an adminis-

tration measure and the Journal declares that-General Pierce will impose a stricter limit apon the executive action in regard to internal improvements, than Mr. Monroe and his immediate successor adopted; and that, like Gen. Jackson, he will consider that, while good roads. are good things, it is also very well to preserve in their original purity, the principles of the Federal Government.

STRONGLY PUT.

Senator Hunter from his sent in the Senate in February last, thus conclusively answered the military argument" now urged in certain quarters as a pretext for undertaking by the General Government, the construction of the proposed Pacific

"I know that it is said that this road is for military purposes, and we hear of its being finished in five years. Why, how much of the New York and Erie railroad was made during a year? Did it average a hundred miles a year, or seventy miles a year? I am told not .-Upon this point, however, I will not speak with certainty; for I have not been able to obtain any precise information in regard to it; but I am informed the average was not quite seventy miles a year. Is it to be supposed that through such a country as that between the Mississippi and the Pacific we can construct a road at a more rapid rate? Two thousand miles in five years, four hundred miles a year, at an expense, it may be, of 100,000, or even \$70,000 a mile! Why, that would be twentyeight or forty million a year! Could we expend that much money for such a purpose in a year? Could we raise it? Could we find the labor and men, and the means for executing it! Sir, the thing is impossible. If we

accomplish a hundred miles a year-if we ac-

complish the work in twenty years-it would

straiten our treasury; it would strain every nerve to do it; and by that time, and long before it, California and Oregon will be so filled up as to put at naught any threat of invasion, by any power which is strong enough to injure us. Before that railroad is finished, there will be people enough on the Pacific side to defend themselves against any threat of invasion. In ten years-aye, sir, in five years-it will be as absurd on the part of any foreign power which has strength enough to injure them, to talk of invading them, as it would be to invade us on this side of the Mississippi. So far as military purposes are concerned, the road in my opinion, is not necessary. It might be convenient, but nothing more. Why, before it could be accomplished, there would be people enough, and means enough, and wealth enough, on that side of our Union, to defend it against any assault which might be threatened. If we make this road, I venture to predict, so far as military purposes are concerned, we shall have much more trouble in defending it than in defending California. We should have to employ troops and money and to use much exertion to defend that road, I have no doubt, from the maraud-

ing tribes that roam upon the waters through

which it will pass. We should add to our du-

ties of defence by constructing it thus prema-turely, instead of diminishing them; and I be-

lieve that in doing that we should accomplish really no useful purpose for California, because we should fail if we were to attempt it before the wants of trade require it." INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. - E. J. Armstrong Esq., Commissioner of Public Works, visited our town last week, and spent a day or two their sleeves, and longing for the welcome in enquiry into the condition of the public improvements in this portion of the State .from a toil as unhealthy as to a well constituted | We observe from the western papers that he mind it would be repulsive and disgusting. It has been on a tour of inspection in that quarust be opened again to the drunkard, and cle man having been early connected with State improvements in the Northwestern Section : he is also a man of business; and we are confident that the interests of Third District, as

> Winchester Virginian. TO MAKE A CANDLE BURN ALL NIGHT .-I remember of seeing, some years since, in an agricultural work, now out of print, an article on "Economy in Candles," which may be new and useful to many readers. When, as in a case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or

for internal interovement, will be safely and ju-

piece of candle.

Senator Douglas, during his visit to this place, an interview with Reschid Pacha, the present Minis of Foreign Affairs, and late Grand Vizier. Resc Pacha is now at the head of the S and directs the present rather difficult for of the empire. The Senator (Young As pressed himself as much gratified with the and formed a high estimate of the charactributes of the Pacha. He assured Reserved. that American sympathies we of Turkey, in her present and that the people of his con as a most just one. In reply his thanks to Senator Dough who visited the United State that the Sulfan and his government. ified by the manner in which



CHARLESTOWN: TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1853. ARMORY COMMISSION.

We have received nothing the past week, as to the progress of the Commission now in session at Spring-field, Mass, in examining as to the condition of the National Armories. The friends of the Civil System are yet buoyant with hope, and feel no doubt of an

The Commission will now hardly reach Harpers-Ferry before about the 1st of October, as its labors have been much more protracted at Springfield, than was at first anticipated.

HON. THOS. S. BOCOCK OF VIRGINIA.

The New York Herald speaks in very flattering terms of this talented and popular Representative, and of his chances for the next Speakership of the House of Representatives. If this distinguished honor is to be confered upon Virginia, and there seems to be a very general impression that such will be the case, we know of no one whose election would give greater satisfaction to the country. His firmness, ability and sound democratic principles are well known to the nation, and these united with his purity of private character and pleasing address cause him to be very justly regarded as one of the brightest ornaments of the body of which he is a member. His occasional service in the chair has amply manifested Lis peculiar fitness for the station. BEAUTIFUL WHEAT.

In passing the store of Messrs. Lock, Cramer & LINE, our attention was called to a sample of Wheat raised by Mr. Thos. Lock of this county, which he assures us yielded 60 bushels of measured wheat to the acre, and weighs 62 pounds. It is bearded wheat and called the cove or white mediterranian. Mr. L. has taken considerable pains to keep it pure, and having but a small quantity, he has been sowing it for five years until it is completely acclimated, and now presents the appearance of a plump white wheat He intends sowing 40 bushels, and has left the remainder at the store of Lock, Cramer & Line for sale. It is certainly worth the attention of our farmers, as its quality is most beautiful and its yield enormous.

A SPLENDID ESTATE SOLD.

"Shannon Hill," situated on the Shenandoah river, and opposite Shannondale Springs, has been sold by its present occupant, Mr. GEO. W. PETERS, to Mr. Rousce of Berkeley county, for the comfortable sum of thirty-three thousand six hundred and five dollars, twenty thousand of which, as we learn, is to be in hard cash. The farm contains 611 acres, and was sold at \$55 per acre. This is one of the very best improved farms of the county, all of which are beautifully situated and most conveniently arranged. Some portion of the land is not regarded, we believe, as first-quality, though other parts are most productive and in a ligh state of cultivation. -

VIRGINIANS IN CALIFORNIA

We are pleased to observe by our California files that some of our old friends are about stepping into public office. J. E. N. Lewis, formerly of Jefferson, is the Demceratic candidate for County Judge in Butler county, and Samuel H. Dost, formerly of Woodstock, is expected to be the Democratic candidate for the State Senate, from Shasta District. A writer in the State Journal says that Mr. Dost is one of the most popular men in the District.

PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS.

T.P. Kittle, the ablest writer on finance in the country, thus speculates on the probable price of Breadstuffs, in a commercial letter to the Washington Union:

There are not a few who believe that present prices being run up between French and English buyers, the former the most eager, are based upon a wild speculation, that may result in ruinous reaction before sustained by actual demand for consumption. This is the opinion of some of the shrewdest English merchants who, however, order No. 1 choice flour at 25s and wheat at 48s. per 480 pounds, laid down in Liverpool—orders hardly warranted by the preent rates of wheat here. The chances are that those who sell their wheat under the present excitement, before freights rise and reaction takes place, will do better than to hold.

TOURNAMENT AT JORDAN'S.

The last week was a gay time for Jordan's. The Pancy Ball, Tournament and other amusements, gave to all an opportunity of enjoying themselves in the manner most agrecable to their tastes. Among the successful Knights at the Tournament, was Mr. Thos. D. Moore of Jefferson.

SICKNESS IN NEW ORLEANS

The deaths in New Orleans on the 2d inst were 133, of which 103 were by yellow fever. This shows an increase of 14 deaths on the previous day. The Delta of the 3d says:

The report of yesterday interrupts the progressive decline of the mortality which had marked the returns for several days before. We do not think it a nable hope, that in two weeks the health of our city can be restored to its usual state, and the indication of a particular date might give rise to false hopes, and attract to our city persons who had better remain away. The general opinion of medical gentlemen and of others who are familiar with the nature and history of this disease, is that the fever will linger here, as long as it has subjects, until frost.

The total number of deaths since May 28th to September 26, inclusive, amounted to 9,412, of which 6,-

811 were from yellow fever. TRIAL OF SWANN.

The trial of Robert Swann for the murder of Wm. O. Sprigg, is progressing slowly before the Circuit Court of Washington County. Up to Tuesday evening last, three jurors were qualified, and the Sheriff was ordered to summons 100 talesmen, to be present on Wednesday morning.

A MONSTER.

One among our most respectable citizens and observing farmers, who has been on or near the spot, vouches for the following statement from the Brownstown (Indiana) Democrat, as to one of the largest trees this side of Oregon or California. That paper

Mannorn True.—The largest tree, perhaps, that can be found this side of Oregon, is a Sycamore standing on the land of Stephen Crabb, near this place. It measures 80 feet in circumference, and has a cavity measuring in diameter every way 23 feet.—
This tree is large enough to make a commodious depot for the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. We suggest that it be appropriated to that use.

63-PHILIP BARTON KEY, Esq., has been appointed President.

65-Hon. John W. Davis has received the appointment of Governor of Oregon.

RY-Within the last two months, property to the amount of \$337,000 has been destroyed by fire in

Richmond, Va. 83 The statement we published a few weeks ago that Samuel Gibson was killed by a blow and other unies received from his brother Phineas Gibson.

in Fauquier County, now appears to have been erroneous, as the reports of the inquisition, published in the Warrenton Whig, exonerates him from all suspicion of having caused his death. ARREST OF MURDERERS.—We are pleased to learn

that the murderers of poor old inoffensive Wm. Coleman, of Staunton, are most probably under arrest. On Wednesday last, two men, Hemphill Trayer, a butcher, and Henry Wilson a wagoner, both residents of Staunton, were committed to jail, d with the murder which has caused such a rill of horror and indignation in the community n which it was perpetrated. The circumstances and evidence which led to their arrest are said to be uch as it is believed, will most certainly convict aem of the horrible crime with which they stand rged. Trayer is a man of family, and has not stofore sustained a very enviable reputation in anton. Those concerned in ferreting out and aring these men deserve great credit for their lance and activity.—Rockingham Register.

For Australia via England.—We learn that the ustralian Steamship Company's Golden Age, will sent to Australia via England, leaving this port Uverpool, on the 28th inst. The object is, to let

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Convention of the temperance people called "the world's," which was in session for two days last week, in New York, adjourned on Friday last. A large quantity of resolutions, we learn from the Philadelphis News, were offered, principally culogistic of the Maine Law, some of which were passed, and some not. The principal figures in this "great demonstration," were Greely, Miss Lucy Stone, Mrs. Vaugn, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Nicholas, and the notorious Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who thinks the Constitution of the United States a blasphemy, and the very celebrated John P. Hale, who thinks that niggers are better than white people. Taking Mr. Hale for a specimen, we have no doubt of the truth of his remark, and indeed, should think the same of it if he had substituted a horse instead of the nigger. had substituted a horse instead of the nigger.

A Mr. De Wolf, from the State of Maine, in the course of his remarks, admitted the fact that the opposition to "the Law," was the majority of the State; whilst another gentleman, from Massachusetts, declared that constant litigation was the result of the Law (which is not the Maine) in that State. The ladies who figured on the platform were exceedingly popular, and were much applauded, particularly if they were young and rather comely, as is "Miss Lucy" and Miss Clarke. Mrs. Vaugn concluded her rhapsodies by earnestly hoping that every woman would, at the next election, go to the watch each man who deposited a vote, and, if he did not vote in favor of that law, to brand him as a coward, and a recreant to his duty as a man. (Cheers.) She did not believe there was hardly a (Greers.) She did not believe there was narraly a single woman in this country, who, if she chose to persevere, could not influence at least one man to vote in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Women must be on hand at the elections, and elec-

ioneer; I was going to say vote, but I recollected but she cannot do that, and so I said electioneer. Good place for the babies, Mrs. Vaugn—take 'em along; and if you happen to be a New Yorker, and stick well to Fred Douglas, perhaps they'll let you yote. The Courier and Inquirer says of this ga-

We stated vesterday that this was a Maine Law Convention, so far as it was able to be anything in particular. The opinion was premature. The truth could not be ignored, that the Convention owed the sole ground of its existence to the thirst of certain exceptional females for public life. It was impossible to disguise the fact, that to vindicate their right to this indulgence, was the real business of the Convention. The subject would come up, and once up, would assert its sway over all other topics. In consequence, the affair became more and more palpably a Woman's Rights Convention every hour to

HARMONY.

The Whig press are now very busily engaged in enting the discord in the ranks of the Democracy, in regard to the Pacific Railroad, but are dumb as an oyster concerning the diversity of sentiment in their own. The whigs of Georgia, alias " Republican citizens," have published an address, in which they take grounds against the construction of the Pacific Railroad by the government, and represent it as a "gigantic scheme of public plunder." The quarrel also, at the North, gives evidence that the Whigs are not very harmonious and unanimous. We respectfully suggest to those Whigs who are constantharping on "democratic discord," to reconcile their own fragment, and remember the old adage, "people who live in glass houses should never throw stones.' [Valley Democrat.

GIDDINGS ON FUSION.

An Ohio paper publishes the letter of J. R. Giddings, the hoary enemy of the Union, on the subject of a new National Party to be put out in Cuyahoga county, Ohio.-Giddings proposes to endorse the ollowing platform:

Opposed to the extension of slavery : Opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. In favor of seperating the Federal Government rom all connection with slavery, so far as it can be lone constitutionally. 4th. In favor of the freedom of the public lands to

In favor of equal taxation; and 6th. In favor of the suppression of the evils of in-

Mr. Horace Greely has cut the Whig party, positively and finally. Here is his valadictory We shall put up no ticket, for State officers under our editorial head. We give this seasonable notice, in order that our course may not be misconstrued as implying dissatisfaction with this candidate or that ticket. Intending henceforth, while we cherish and advocate sound principles and beneficial measures, to act with entire independence of party usuages, mandates or platforms, we shall treat the custom of displaying a ticket at the head of our editorials as more honored in the breach than the observance, and trust to our articles alone to vindicate our preferences and embody our convictions.

TRIAL OF ROBERT SWAN. This case (says the Baltimore Sun) still "drags its slow length along" at Hagerstown. As we stated on Saturday, ten jurors had been chosen up to Thursday's adjournment, when a further order for the summons of thirty more talesmen was given to the Sheriff. We now learn that on Friday the fullnumber were chosen. A letter written on Friday evening says:

All the day was consumed in obtaining a Jury, and late this evening they had selected 12 Jurors The prisoner exhausted all his peremptory challenges, (20.) The Jury was not, however, empanelled and charged with the prisoner. Unless some of them are struck off the panel for cause of disability, discovered since they were selected and sworn, they will be charged with the prisoner to-morrow morning, who will then go into the custody of the Sheriff and the case will proceed At all events, the trial will now be had. The witnesses on both sides are now present.

At a late hour last night we received from our orrespondent a detailed report of Saturday's proceedings, by which it appears that the case is thrown back again, behind the point attained to above, One of the jurymen being declared incompetent.

REMARKABLE FEAT .- A Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati Atlas, noticing the recent festival in honour of Napoleon, says that among other performan-crs "a Madame Sechi, 75 years old, walked up a rope 600 feet long, and elevated at its middle by a wooden trussle 100 feet high. The ascent, as well as the desent on the other side of the trussel were equal, and seemed to be an angle of 35 degrees .-She has not only ascended and desended with ease and even with agility, but performed various feats on the rope which frightened all the beholders. She would fall down on the rope suddenly, stretch out on her back, and then, with the arm extended, raise to her feet again. This was done several times, at a distance of 75 feet above the ground. She continued to shout with her shrill old voice, "Vive L'Emperor!" the whole time, and seemed to mock the fears of the spectators. The Emperor was sitting in his carriage in the midst of the crowd, waiting to compliment her when she descended. This is the same woman who walked the rope suspended between the high towers of Notre Dame in the presence of the first Emperor and Josephene nearly fifty years ago."

HEALTH OF NATCHES, MISS .- During the four days ending the 1stinst there were 22 yellow fever deaths, and it was supposed the disease was slightly abating. A letter from the town says:

There are not four hundred people in town, including men, women, children and negroes. The stores ed, and every one who could get away has

gone to Washington, about six miles back of town There is no mayor in town, and only two of the aldermen to be found. A person can walk the main street of the city, in the middle of the day, and not meet a human being. Such a stampede was never

TRAVEL BETWEEN BATIMORE AND WHEELING .-The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have agreed to reduce the fare to one half the usual rates for visitors to the Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Wheeling, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant; and the Intelligencer of that city urges upon the citizens of Baltimore to avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting Wheeling, and bring along their productions for exhibition. A ticket over the road at the reduced price, will be good for ten

BISHOP DOANE .- The charges against this prelate amount to thirty-two the majority of which are, we think, identical with those presented at his last trial —all but one relating to money. An order was passed, on the 7th, refusing to recognize the right of the New Jersey Convention to appear as a party. Things proceed very slowly.

THE FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS EXCITEMENT .- The following is an extract from a commercial letter, from Antwerp, dated August 23d, received by Mr. Wen-kelman, of Baltimore:

"The excitement in the grain market is as great as it was in 1846 and 1847; and the prices are con-tinually advancing. Stock on hand small, and no sellers; but a large business is done in cargoes of wheat under way from the Baltic, at prices from 141 to 15 guilders. The demand for wheat for exportation, particularly to France, where the crops are represented to be lighter and the stock smaller than in 1846, is very great."

THE FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers state the number of deaths for the week endng Saturday week as 955, including 804 of fever .-The deaths on the 3d were 116, of which 87 were of yellow fever, and nine from diseases unknown. We learn from the Delta that the pestilence has nearly deserted the First and Fourth Districts, and it has ts destructive march towards the lower portion of

The Baltimore Sun of yesterday, states that both Howard and City Mill's Flour were firm at \$6 00. A Southern Methodist Episcopal church at Leesburg, was dedicated on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Messrs. Carter and Duncan.

....Last week 1,000 hogs, to be delivered in November, sold at Louisville at \$3 75 per 100 lbs. net. EX-PRESIDENT TYPER has fully recovered from his recent indisposition. It is said his excellent lady presented him with a fine boy, a few days since, which, is the fifth little blessing he has received

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

Mr. Richard J. Dana, writing to the New York Journal of Commerce from Canton, under date of June 10th, gives some interesting particulars in re-lation to the leaders of the Chinese revolution:

lation to the leaders of the Chinese revolution:

The principal leaders of the rebellion are said to be from the neighborhood of this city. They were literati, who obtained a knowledge of the Christian religion, by intercourse with some of the missionaries, and from the Scriptures and religious works which had been translated into Chinese. They became teachers of the new faith, and made so many converts that they attracted the notice and finally the persecution of the Mandarins to such an extent, that some of them died in consequence. This goaded them to rebellion—they gathered a number of followers, organized them, and led them forth with the avowed object of overthrowing an idolatrous and corrupt government! Their progress thus far has been one unbroken career of amazing success. They have passed through the most popular and wealthy portion of this great country, capturing all the large cities on their way, and overturning all opposition with the greatest ease. Their progress and audacity have carried dismay and terror over the hearts of their opponents, who appear never to have the courage to meet them face to face. They have sought to win the favor of the people at large, but have slaughtered the Tartars, man, woman, and child, whenever they have met them; and have destroyed the idols and temples of Fo and Taou, and, in many instances, have slain the priests. of Fo and Taou, and, in many instances, have slain

the priests. They now hold possession of the most important post of the whole country, viz., Nanking, Chingkiang and Kwa-Chow—on the grand Yangtze-kiang, and at the entrance of the grand canal. It is not impossible that ere the mail leaves, we may hear the they have started again for their final dash upon Peking. It is generally believed that their progress toward that capital, will be successful and triumph ant as it has heretofore been.

One of the most striking developments, in the present state of affairs, is the utter weakness and inefficient

ciency of the Tartar government. Its prestige was injured by the English war, and it is now almost entirely dissipated. Its power over the people was in fact, the idea of its irresistibility, and when that idea vanishes, the power goes with it. It appears to have no sympathy or support from the mass of the people; the latter are by nature and habit, unwar-like and timid, and even if they had the courage, they have not the will, to take up arms in defence

On the whole it appears desirable that the Tartar overnment should be overturned, as out of the wreck of the old order of things a new and better one may arise—under which really free intercourse with the rest of the world will be established. Then, not only would the foreign trade be greatly increased, but christianity and true civilization be introduced into the midst of this people. Whereas, if the old govern-ment should now succeed in crushing this rebellion and re-establishing its power over the nation, it would naturally seek (after what has passed) to exclude foreign influence more rigidly than ever. For the re-bels have a belief in doctrines received from foreigners, and present that belief as the impelling motive to that rebellion. Hence the government might assert with much plausibility-if such be the fruits of foreign intercourse, the less we have of it, the better. But it is believed that without foreign aid the Tarars are actually unable to recover their power; and low can foreign Christian Governments furnish aid to crush a band of Christian reformers in the midst

of this large portion of the human family? On the other hand, many fear that the insurgents have not men of ability enough among them to found a new and stable government—that they may be powerful to destroy, but not to build up; that total disorgan-ization and anarchy, with all their terrible evils, will be the consequence. It is more difficult to say what will be the course of things, and what foreign governments (which have the care of important interests here) ought to do.

THE NEXT STATE.

The next State that will knock for admission will be Oregon. Since April last, a swarm of emigration must soon make her fit to take a seat in the Senate From January up to last dates, the arrivals from the East have amounted to over ten thousand. This added to the thirty thousand which it is supposed she had last fall, makes her present population-counting the babies which had arrived at maturity since the census-about forty-five thousand. The people who go to Oregon are hard-fisted farmers, men who prefer the certainty of yellow corn, to the allurenents of gold, or the temptations of California will always have the most roulette tables, but Oregon will have the most mills. With the exception of gold dust, Oregon has more natural advantagrs than any other country in the world; with a climate as fine as that of Virginia, it can brag of a soil whose richness will challange comparison with that of the nexhaustible prairie. In the way of timber, no country on earth can approach it, consequently it is destined to become the great lumber region of the Pacific. The distance which formerly frightened people from seeking a home in Oregon, steam has reduced to a pleasure trip. By means of the several new lines of steamers, people can go from New York to Oregon in less than five weeks. Three years ago it took from six to nine months. In addition to agriculture and lumber riches, Oregon is singularly blessed with mineral wealth on the Columbia, iron ore exists in almost endless quantities; and the same may be said of copper, platina, lead, lumbago, sulphur and salt. To develop the productiveness of these treasures, all that is required is time and population. The former is coming along now, and the latter will be along in a year or two. To men of patience and perseverance, there is no portion of our plorious country which holds out more prosperous inducements than Oregon. The Vice-President will please see that two more chairs are immediately added to the Senate Chamber. If they are not needed this session, they will be by the year 1855 .-Albany Knickerbocker.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS WOMEN.

The New York Herald gives a rather repulsive picture of these women: It is almost needless for us to say that these women are entirely devoid of personal attractions. They are generally thin maiden ladies, or women who perhaps have been disappointed in their endeavours to appropriate the breeches and the rights of their unlucky lords; the first class, having found it utterly impossible to induce any young or old man into the matrimonial noose, have turned out upon the world, and are now endeavouring to revenge themselves upon the sex who have slighted them. The second having been dethroned from their empire over the hearts of their husbands, for reasons which may easily be imagined, go vagabondising over the country, boring unfortunate audiences with long essays lacking point or meaning, and only amusing from the imputence displayed by the speakers in putting them forth in a civilized country. They violate the rules of decency and taste by attir-ing themselves in eccentric habiliments, which hang loosely and irregularly upon their forms, making that which we have been educated to respect, to love and to admire, only an object of aversion and disgust. A few of these unfortunate women have awoke from their momentary trance, and quickly returned to the dress of decent society, but we saw yesterday many disciples of the Bloomer school at the Tabernacle. There was yesterday, and there will be to-day, a wide field for all such at the Tabernacle. All who desire to see them will put a shilling in their pockets and journey towards the Tabernacle. A sufficient amount of entertainment is guaranteed for the money invested, and those who have a taste for the singular will undoubtedly be on

A FIVE YEARS' SLEEP.

It was with some incredulity that we read the notice of the protracted sleep of Cornelius Vroman, of Western New York, but all doubts of the reality of the slumber have been dispelled by a sight of Mr. Vroman, who is now in this village. Vroman was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1816. He was a farm laborer, remarkable for strength, steadiness, and endurance, always com manding higher wages than the ordinary workman There was nothing particular about his general habits, other than his preference for light food in small quantities to the hearty fare of the farmer.— In 1848, in Genesee county, a deep sleep fell upon him without premonition, and he has slumbered ever since, with very brief and rare waking moments, not amounting in all to three days. The longest waking period he has was sixteen hours, and this was brought about by medical treatment; but stimulants and forced exercise in the open air, and all othe resorts, failed in this, as at other awakenings, in preventing the speedy return to stupor. Vroman is now a mere skeleton, though his face | Philadelphia, accompained by four assistants, made is not much emaciated. He breathes deeply and freely, perspires copiously, and seems in a natural and ordinary slumber. He lies invariably on his left side, his limbs bent, this being plainly the easiest posture. His muscles are rigid; so much so that he naintains any attitude in which he is put, and he has stood 72 hours in one fixed position. His jaws are set, and his teeth are pried open daily to feed him on milk, a quart of which a day, with a little bread crumbled in it, is his principal food. He has not eaten ment or vegetables since his seizure, unless it be in his few waking hours, when his first call always is for "something to eat." His natural evacua-

ways is for "something to eat." His natural evacua-tions are at intervals of about 20 days only, the skin apparently doing much more than its healthful office. Of the antecedents of this case, we are informed that Vroman is of healthful parentage: that his life has been laborious and free from excesses of any Most of the medical skill of Western New York has Most of the medical skill of Western New York has been called into action in this case, but with hardly perceptible effect. It is pronounced a partial pressure on the brain, with a general rigidity of muscle—the teeth being fixed as in lock-jaw.

The person having him in charge proposes exhibiting the sleeper in New York, and there trying once more if medical science can break the spell.

[Ulster (N. Y.) Republican, Aug. 17.

COMPENSATION FOR SLAVES SET FREE.—The Diet penhagen has granted a compensation of \$50 ch slave set free in the Danish West India Cole in 1848. The compensation will amount to about \$1,000,000, but one half of this sum will revert to the king, who held many estates at the time of eman-ipation, and was a large mortgage holder upon thers. The relief, it is said, will be very oppor-nne to many families and individuals. A letter from Geelong, published in the A-

...We regret to be called upon to announce the death of Jared J. Williams, Esq., which occurred at his residence near Wardensville, in this county, on Wednesday night last. Mr. W. formerly represented the district composed of the counties of Hardy, Shenandoah, Page and Warren in the Senate of Virginia.—Hardy Whig, Sept 2.

GATE-WAYS AT WEST POINT.

FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFER

the gate of such a school, to stop the carriage of a

gentleman and lady and require them to find their

vay through the interior roads, as best they can-

but in a free republican people's government, like ours, it is in our opinion absolutely ridiculous, and well calculated to render the institution unpopular

with the masses, who do their full proportion to fos-ter and support it and to whom, in every trying

emergency of its existence that may occur, an appeal has at last to be made. We cannot say more, in this

place, than to urge the propriety of such a change in

this respect as shall not only secure but shall abso-

lutely better comport with the genius; and spirit of

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Mr. Beller-Dear Sir : Seated in a pleasant arm-

chair, in a comfortable room at the U.S. Hotel, and

being somewhat of an invalid, I resume my pen to

notice some of the topics discussed in ordinary by

The one which is most talked about, and which

seems to elicit the most attention, is the propriety or impropriety of the Military Superintendency of the

National Armories. Well, I have heard the theories

of both sides of the question, and it appears to me

(as a stranger) that the question is one that involve

the prosperity of the town, for I am told that some of

the most intelligent and honorable mechanics, em-

ployed in the Armory at this place, were dismissed

by the present incumbent, because they were manly

stem and refused to be dogish for dogs. It is re-

volting to the pride of an American mechanic to

think that he should be proscribed for expressing his

opinion on any subject that has a general bearing, by

any man who has no other claim than that of being

an agent of the United States-created by the Gov-

ernment and to be suspended at any moment by the

power that made it. Any thing that may emanate in

the shape of a man from the threshold of the Military

Academy at West Point, storking forth with a mili-

tary tread, among intelligent citizens, to sway its

puerile and imaginary power-pigmies perched upon

a cone of muskets, claiming importance and consider

ration because they can pull a trigger, as though the school-boy could not shoot a gun and exclaim, "for-

ward march." If the spirits of Washington and Jack-

son could rise and see to what extent the epaulets

have been desecrated and polluted, by a set of whin

ing and sycophantic hounds, who seek darkness to

cover their valor, their spirits would sink back into

the quiet grave in honest and ineffable disgust .-

This aping the military power and fashion of foreign

countries had arisen to a fearful extent in the United

States, and it was one of the deceptive features of the

Whig party to allure the intelligent Americans from

the right course of reason, until the last Presidential

thunder tones, which shook the basis of the nefa-

rious scheme of the Whig party-the monument of

Whiggery fell and their chieftain and leader was

As I have said above, it was one of the deceptive

features and threadbare principles of the Whig party

for it had its origin among that class of American

country, and who are ready at any moment to sacri-

fice their country's fate for the sake of party aggran-

dizement. Being familiar with this fact I was not

at all surprised to find the editor of the "Free Press

sustaining the perfidy of the military serfs and the

system by several " sapient" articles in their defence and turning his back upon those who had sustained

him and his paper. The editor's fight was but ephe-meral, and he is now quietly couched beneath the

shadow of the examining committee, convinced that

he was prolific, ere his departure he fecundated Har-

pers-Ferry, and "mirabile dictu," it brought forth

two infant scribblers who have inherited all the

characteristics of their father. From the extreme grati-

tude of the first-born offered at the shrine of Mili

tarism, one would think that some of the titled fra-

ternity were present at its advent, and named the in-

fant boy Veritas. He is a promising boy and well cal-culated to meet the desires of Father and God-Fathers.

The next younger brother "counted in" is Pacifica-

tor, who seeing the "Manifest" perturbation of his brother Veritas, laid his delicate hand on the "Um-

bilical region," with the happy effect of relieving the

Pacificator wishing to emulate his brother and

appear to the view of his Father and God-Father

as precocious, commenced whining in a most piti-

Father did not know what the infant Pacificator

tas, that it was with the utmost difficulty he recog-

nized the voice of Pacificator. It is "manifestly not

the manifest destiny" of either of these infants to be-

come great or attain a very great age, for the old women say that "smart children don't thrive well,

The business of this place is quite dull, and nothing

worth noting has occurred during the week save a railroad accident which happened between this place and Duffield's Depot, and resulted in the injury of a colored boy by the name of John Douglass; his attend-

ng physician says he will probably recover.

Railroad accidents are becoming quite rife, and

all a man has to do. if he wishes to commit suicide

or eschew a suit for a breach of promise in "matri-

mony," is to purchase a ticket, jump into the cars,

and he will be put most effectually out of the reach

It is midnight and my gouty toes are already be

ginning to ache, so I must bid you good night, and

FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

The citizens of this place are exceedingly interest

ed in the communications of "Pacificator" and "Ve-

ritas" as published in the Free Press, the former for the lucid manner with which he disposed of the com-

plex questions of principles and interest, and the

latter for the facility with which he dispatches known

facts, by assertions and convictions—a new method

in thescience of rhetoric. It is hoped that a "through

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A FUGITIVE.

SLAVE.—On Saturday last, Marshal Wynkoop, of

a descent on the dining room of the Phoenix Hotel, at

Wilksbarre, Pa., and arrested one of the colored men

being a fugitive slave from the South. The Marshal

succeeded in getting the handcuffs on one of Bitt's

wrists, but before he could secure the other, Bitt freed himself by a sudden effort, seized up a carving

knifefrom the table made a lunge with it at the nearest

one or two others, and dashed out into the street.

Marshal Wynkoop and his men followed him giving

the Susquehanna, but being unable to swim waded

out nearly up to his neck, where he remained an hour, at the end of which time, it is said, the officers dis-

fficers became frightened and left him.

appeared and Bitt came to shore, and made tracks, probably for Canada. One account says he was fired

Wednesday the 21st instant, with Masonic ceremo-nies. The M. W. G. M. of the State, Edmund P. Hun-

THE COTTON CROP .- Accounts from the South re-

three or four shots without effect. Bitt plunged in

employed there, by the name Bitt, on the charge of

ticket" will be taken, by both correspondents, for the

Bolivar, September 8, 1853.

Yours, &c., SABASTAIN SINCONNA.

and are hard to rear."

public good.

mitated, as it was so much unlike the voice of Veri-

ful tone and the sound being monotonous,

flatulence which so much distended "Veritas."-

found supine and cold amidst the ruins.

election, and then the American people spoke in

enough to express their abhorrence to the present

"J. P. JACKSON."

HARPERS-FERRY, Sept. 9, 1853.

"Secretary."

our blessed form of government."

[Manifest.]

the people of this pleasant village.

"A true record."

Mr. Euron: In the midst of this almost ma

The first annual exhibition of the Virginia State Agricultural Society will be field in Richmond, commencing on the 1st of September and lasting four days. The various committees for the award of premiums have been appointed. The following names appear on the list: Branton Davenport, of Jefferson, one of the committee on best farming in Virginia; Dr. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Clarke, and Dr. Wirginia; Dr. Cyrus H. McCormick, and Dr. Wirginia; Dr. Cyrus H. McCormick, and Dr. Wirginia; Dr. Cyrus H. McCormick, MR. EDITOR: In the midst of this almost marvelous period of effort, transition and development of things, now or late, in physics, nostrums, pastor-pack policy, &c., the new-fangled improvement in gate-way regulations, seems, in the assumption of such petty irritating tyranny, to bear the palm—though, perhaps, it may only be an approximate to the ne plus ultra of such matters. But as to the real utility or appropriateness to freemen, in a "Republican people's Government," is, in our opinion, not only exceedingly repulsive, but absolutely absurd. It is to be hoped, however, that the time as yet has not nor pover will ia; Dr. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Clarke, and Dr. Williamson, of Shenandoah, on Devons and Alderneys; J. W. Ware, of Clark, on fine wools and middle wool sheep; Dr. Wm. D. McGuire, of Clarke, on long wools; Province McCormics, of Clarke, on native and mixed blood sheep; R. W. Baylor, of Jefferson, on imported sheep; John B. A. Nadenbousch, of Berkeley, on premium animals; Andrew Keyser, on honsehold manufactory; Hugh M. Nelson, of Clarke, in the property state of the Fair. ly repulsive, but absolutely absurd. It is to be hoped, however, that the time as yet has not nor never will come when the hydra of usurpation and tyranny shall attempt the formation of a dynastic depositary of the priceless inheritance of American freemen.—Do we need model gate-way regulations of the Czars and Emperors? Why, then, attempt restrictions so honsehold manufactory; Hugh M. Nelson, or charae, on branch nine of the Fair.

The Southern Planter remarks that the scheme of premiums is comprehensive and liberal, and that this work has been accomplished at no small sacrifice of time and labor. It adds:

"And now we ask, is there no correlative obligation on the part of the farmers, manufacturers, and machanics of Virginia? Will they by indifference to their own best interests and the honor and prosper-Do we need model gate-way regulations of the Czars and Emperors? Why, then, attempt restrictions so illiberal, selfish and despotic? Do you say that free citizens cannot walk correctly—do not measure their steps aright? What, then, will you shackle and fetter for the purpose of improving their gait? What is it—will you close the lips or amputate the tongue, as the only proper corrective of speech? Has it or is it coming to pass, that screws and sand is the only panacea for the eye of indignant weeping. Hence—whatever discovery, of a public nature, is essentially beneficial or detrimental, ought neither to be monopolized or kept in a corner—your numerous readers, of the Spirit, may be gratified, if not edified, in the pernsal of the following extract, from the proceedings of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, as per the President's message, with its accompanying Documents, to the 32d Congress, 2d session, page 211, June, 1852, viz:

"The second point is in respect to the regulations of

machanics of Virginia? Will they by indifference to their own best interests and the honor and prosperity of the State, disappoint the hopes of success which must rest upon the response they shall give their last appeal to their patronism? Recreant sons are they to 'the blessed mother of us all,' who, shut up in the impenetrable coldness of isolated selfishness, cannot be melted into confluence with the current of sympathy which warms the breasts of those who cannot be melted into confluence with the curre nt of sympathy which warms the breasts of those who have conspired to raise Virginia to the height of prosperity and glory, to which her position, her climate, her soil, and her still undeveloped resourses of agricultural, commerce, and manufacturers, entitled her." The appeal should not be in vain.

The visit of Gen. RICHARDSON to this portion of State was not so successful as it should have been

"The second point is in respect to the regulations of the gate-ways at West Point. We unqualifiedly condemn the system that keeps out of the grounds any person whatever, citizen or foreigner, on foot, on horseback, or in a carriage. The institution is a public one, composed of students, made up from any and all families throughout the length and breadth of our wide-spread land, of professors, and officers, and soldiers, and servants, selected from the four quarters of the globe—all residing in houses built, and living upon salaries paid, by a common treasury of a common and well-beloved country—and we can see no reason or propriety that can exist for prevent-State was not so successful as it should have been, but better things may be hoped next time The Val-ley is deeply interested in the cause of agriculture and manufacture, and should heartily co-operate with the other quarters of the State in their pro tion. The proper steps should be taken to secure the next exhibition for this place, being the most central and accessable point in the Valley at which

We hope to see the time when every county will see no reason or propriety that can exist for prevent-ing the ingress and egress of any one who shall so have its agricultural club, by which a lively and generous smulation will be excited, and the annual State exhibition be invested with an interest that can be nowhere excelled.—Winchester Republican. deport himself as not to endanger the peace and har-mony and good government of the school. In many European countries it may be allowed to post senti-nels, often of a very doubtful and inferior degree, at TRADE AND BUSINESS.

> The feeling in the Baltimore Money Market is de cidedly better, as is indicated by the increased transactions at the Stock Board. We understand that money is freely offering on call with stock securities at 6 to 7 per cent.
>
> The New York Journal of Commerce says :- "There

is a better feeling throughout the market owing to the favorable commercial news from Europe, although the hopeful opinions entertained in England, in regard to the Eastern question, do not seem fully warranted by the intelligence received here. The excitemen in breadstuffs has been carried to a high pitch." The Boston Journal says:- The Money market has maintained a hard, unyielding aspect during the week, but on Friday and Saturday borrowers on call

who have suffered the greatest inconvenience in the, contraction, found less difficulty in providing for their temporary but very urgent wants, and rates were a shade easier."

GOT ITS QUIETUS.

The discussion of the Pacific Railroad project, has terminated to the perfect satisfaction of every genuine Democrat-it has demonstrated the attachment of the people to the ancient States-Rights principles of the party. The friends of the measure made so great a clamor at first-so many men in the Democratic party of loose virtue began to run with the crowd, that there was some apprehension of the result, in the minds even of the enemies of the project. But the reaction came. The clamor subsided a little; when the honest voice of the Democracy began to be heard in condemnation of this old federal measure disguised in a modern garb. Nobody now entertains a The issue is settled now and forever. The Democra tic party still adhere to their old State-Rights, strictconstruction principles. They will never sanction the doctrine of internal improvement by the general government.

to the position of the Virginia Congressional Delegation on the question. They unanimously oppose the Pacific Railroad project, and will present, should the measure come before Congress, a united front against Such a delegation is worthy of the State. [Richmond Enquirer.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL COCKBURN.

Among the items of news brought by the ast steamer, is a notice of the death of Admiral Sir George Cockburn, of the British Navy. He died at Leamington on the 19th of August, at the advanced age of eighty-two. Those who remember the late invasion of this country, by Great Britain, will not fail to recollect the outrages-outrages which reflected the deepest disgrace on the British Nation-committed under the authority, and even in many cases under the personal supervision of the British naval commander. He was styled, during the time he remained in the waters of Maryland and Virginia, the Scourge of the Chesapeake," as it was during this period that the commodore burned the houses and robbed the hen-roosts of all who lived near enough to the shore to be visited by the marauding parties despatched by him. At Washington, among other unpardonable atrocities, he mutilated a small monument erected to the memory of those gallant men people who are opposed to the best interests of their who stormed Tripoli and Algiers, and reduced to submission the pirates of the Mediterranean-a feat from which British commerce derived even more be-

nefit than that of this country.

The account of his death in the London Times is accompanied by a detail of the services he had rendered his country, and of the many favors he had received from the Crown. He was evidently a man of talent and of great naval prowess, and it is with regret that we are compelled to notice the smallness of acts in the Chesapeake—actions utterly at variance with the high-souled gallantry claimed for the officers of the British Navy.—Baltimore American.

EXEMPTING SLAVES FROM EXECUTION.—There is much excitement on this subject in Alabama. The proposition is to exempt one or more slaves from execution, upon the same principle that a horse, wa-gon, cart, so many bushels of corn, so many pounds of meat, a certain quantity of land, &c., are by the existing law reserved to each family; but the object is different. In the other cases specified, the exemp-tion is made for the benefit of the family of poor and insolvent men, so that they may under all circumstances have in hand the means of living. In the case under consideration, the object is to interest the body of the people in the institution of slavery; and thereby effectually countermine the efforts of the Abolitionists to infect the poorer classes of the South with their fanaticism. It is thought by the advocates of the law, that if one or more slaves were exempted from execution, that poor men would strive to accumulate enough money to purchase this species of property, as it would be a sure resource for their families in the event of misfortune happening to them. There is much plausibility in the argument, and upon the first flush of the subject we in-

cline to favor the policy of the law.

We know that the policy of the law is advocated by many wise and patriotic men in our sister State; and so far as we are able to ascertain public senti ment from the opinions of the press, there is very little doubt but that there is a very general acqui cence in the measure. - Georgia Times.

CAPON SPRINGS, VA .- THE TOURNAMENT .- The lov ers of these amusements of the gay and gallant provencal troubadours found at Capon, recently, all the excitement and pleasure which these degenerate and CERVANTES have left to the tilt. The Sun, o Tuesday, contains quite a graphic description of the scene. On an elevated platform, la cour, composed of lady judges, sat, and before and beneath them a lower court of gentlemen, which, reversing the usual order of things, was the appellate tribunal. After a very neat and appropriate address, by a gentleman of Baltimore, the impatient knights rode to their places. The wild note of the bugle summoned then one by one to try their steel at the suspended ring and, couching their lance, many a gallant rider dashed towards the prize with earnest hope. Mr. P., of Stafford, bore it off, and, having been crowned with

a green wreath, he sought a queen. A Georgian lady, bore off the palm. Vive la bagatelle! EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND .- We still continue to hear of parties proceeding to America, chiefly of the peasant class. We are afraid that, though the harvest in this country may be plenteous, the laborers will be few.—Ballinasloe Star. We see no prospect of any decrease of e contrary, numbers are still preparing to leave the The harvest is most luxuriant, labor is in country. demand, good wages can be obtained, and yet the people, as if seized with a mania, are emigrating by hundreds.—Sligo Chronicle..... We learn upon good authority that within the past few days about 100 persons have left this town and neighbor hood for Waterford and Dublin, to take shipping hood thence to America,-Tipperary Free Press.

assistant, used the loose handcuff over the heads of THE WHEAT COUNTY OF THE UNION.—According to the Rochester American, Monroe county, New York, is entitled to the honor of producing more wheat than any other in the United States; and its soil and agricultural history furnish an instructive lesson to such as appreciate the true sources of national wealth. In 1845, its crop of wheat was 1,338,585, in 1850 it was 1,441,653. Increase in five years 103,068 bushels. We regret that the last census does not give the number of acres devoted to the several kinds staples at while in the water, and so badly wounded that the grown, that we might see the ratio of increase or decrease per acre of all the principal crops. To produce the wheat crop of this County in 1845, 68,383 acres were harvested; showing an average yield of a fraction less than twenty bushels per acre. Most farmers believe that this average has been considerably increased since, and the opinion appears to be well founded. LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—The laying of the Cor-per-Stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in ourse of construction in this town, will take place on

ter, is expected to be present, and officiate on the oc-casion. Rev. J. McKendree Rieley, of Baltimore, has accepted the invitation to deliver the address on that day — Winchester Republican. ALL AT ONE FELL SWOOP .- We are informed of a ALL AT ONE FILL SWOOP.—We are informed of a singular mortality in the New Orleans Associate Office of the Mercantile Agency of Wm. Goodrich & Co., of this city. All the clerks died successively, and then the agent, the doors were locked up by the porter, a colored man, who also died the day after he had telegraphed the state of things to the principal office.

[Philad. Register.] specting the cotton crop are conflicting. In Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, it is generally agreed that the crop will at least be an average one, though in parts of the latter State, there are the usual complaints of rain, rust, and the ball-worm, as well as in Georgie.

DISEASE AMONG THE FIRE.—The singular phenomenon recently exhibited in the waters of the Pataps great numbers of dead fish, has not been confined a orgreat numbers of dead issn, has not been commed entirely to this locality. At Newbern, North Carolina the same singular occurrence has been observed, the water being covered with the dead and swelled carcass es of numerous varieties of issn, mostly, however, of the smaller kinds. A VOICE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

We rejoice to see the Democracy of the good old Reystone State, speaking out upon the Railroad project. The Democrats of Cumberland county ecently assembled for the purpose of intercha ing sentiments and consulting together for their mutual welfare and the ascendancy of true principle in the State. After adopting a series of eloquent resolutions reviewing the march of democratic principles from the days of Jefferson down to the present period, and endorsing in the most unqualified manner, the Democratic national platform of 1852, they expressed themselves upon the general subject of internal improvements by the General Government, and the proposed Pacific Railroad in particular as fol-

Resolved. That while the Democracy adheres to a

Resolved. That while the Dentitution, and are opposed to a system of internal improven posed to a system of internal improvements by the General Government, in accordance with the views of President Monroe in his veto of the Cumberland Road Bill, President Jackson in his veto of the Maysville Road Bill, President Polk in his veto of the River and Harbor Bill, and the long settled policy of the Democratic party, we doubt exceedingly the constitutionality, as well as the propriety of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, some two thousand miles in length, by appropriations by two thousand miles in length, by appropriations by the General Government from the National Treasury of monies collected from the people, either through the Custom House by import duties, by the sale of the public lands, by excises, or by direct taxation—and especially so when our public debts now, from the expenses of the Mexican war, the purchases of the expenses of the Mexican war, the purchases of territory under the recent treaty with Mexico, the extravagant appropriations to the Collins' line of steamers and other important purposes, and the payment of fraudulent Galphin and Gardiner claims, amounts to upwards of sixty millions of dollars, which by the construction of said road, would swell the public debt to perhaps two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and lead to a tax upon the resources and industry of the people of at least three times that amount if such debts be liquidated by an imposition of duties, with their accompanying evils upon the imports of the country. the imports of the country.

STATE RIGHTS IN OLD TIMES.

The National Intelligeneer has of late been collecting some interesting "reminiscences of the pre-sent century." The following extract will show what Virginia understood by the reserved rights and sovereignty of the States:

Resolutions of 1798-'9-State Armory. The fact may have escaped the recollection of many persons now living that during the political struggles of 1798-'9 the State of Virginia erected an Armory at Richmond for the manufacture of arms. The operations were carried on for many years, and the building is now occupied as a mere Arsenal, with a State Guard of about 80 men attached. In adebate n the House of Representatives in 1817, when the ate Gov. Pleasants was a member, Mr. John Randolph distinctly made known the objects of the erection of this armory. He said :

"There was no longer any cause for concealing the fact, that the grand Armory at Richmond was built to enable the State of Virginia to resist, by force, the encroachments of the then Administration upon her indisputable rights—upon the plainest and dearest provisions of the Constitution—in case they should

persevere in their outrageous proceedings." Mr. Randolph said, in another part of his speech "We did not then rely upon the Richmond Armory, not yet in operation, but on the United States Armory at Harpers-Ferry. At that day, when the Constitu-tion itself was put to hazard, rather than relinquish the long enjoyed sweets of power; when the sun rose upon this House ballotting, ballotting through the night and through successive days, for a Chief Magistrate, (he well remembered the scene,) had we not the promise of Dark's brigade, and of the arms at Harpers-Ferry, which he engaged to secure in case of an attempt to set up a pageant under color of law to supersede the public will, after defeating the election by the pertinacious abuse, under the pretence of the exercise of constitutional right, to support one of the persons returned by artifice, whom they professed to abhor? Gen. Hamilton had frowned indignantly upon this unworthy procedure, for which he had paid the forfeit of his life.

WHAT HAS THE ADMINISTRATION DONE ?

With taunting emphasis Whig journals propound this question to the country-" what has the Administration done?" We answer: nothing that the country does not approve. And this simple assertion involves the highest praise to which an administration can aspire. To commit no blunder; to steer clear of the difficulties that beset an Executive on its advent to power, is an achievement, which, even in the absence of any more positive performance, would entitle an Administration to no ordinary measure of applause. This President Pierce deserves-and more. Scarcely six months had passed before the Cabinet of President Taylor made shipwreck of his fortunes; and the three succeeding years of Whig Administration were but a series of errors, blumders, and calamities. From the fourth of March to the fourth of September are just six months, yet in this brief time the present Administration has conferred more positive benefits on the country than history will accord to the entire term of Whig misrule from 1849 to 1853.

The late Administration consigned to its successors a task of no small difficulty, viz: to repair its delinquencies and to correct its errors. The heir must relieve the estate of its enor mous encumbrance before he can begin to accumulate any capital on his own account. The ship must be got clear of the bank on which it was driven by the unskillful pilot, before it can strike out into the deep with flying colors. Mr. Pierce must erase the blots of his predecessor, before he begins to write a history for himself. This he is doing. The country is not agitated by any exciting stories of grand achievements; but needful and solid work is done for all that, by the men now at the head of the government. The Administration is not idle. The duty of filling the diplomatic and other subordinate offices, no light tasks in itself, has been successfully performed. But, if we wish to report progress for the Administration, we must go to the departments at Washington. There we shall see order rising out of chaos. We shall see Democratic office-holders engaged in the laborious task of correcting the errors and performing the neglected duties of a Whig Administration. We shall see, an unusual spectacle, the work of government faithfully done.-Enquirer.

SENSIBLE ADDRESS.

Under the heading of 'A Sensible Address,' the Union publishes a card, jointly signed by Charles J. Jenkins and Henschet V. Johnson, Candidates for the Gubernatorial chair of Georgia, in which they refuse to define their positions relative to the temperance question, saying that, although they are "friends of the reform," and bid all enlisted in it God-speed in every legitimate effort to advance it," they "think the cause is more likely to be injured than benefitted by being connected with the political contests of the And as a winding up, they say:

The question of mere expediency in any act of le-gislation on this subject is so manifestly one for the consideration of the general assembly, as to render any expression of opinion by us unnecessary. The constitutionality of such a measure would demand executive no less than legislative scrutiny. But there having been several different schemes proposed, the details of which, yet unsettled, may very materially affect the constitutional question, we cannot, with due regard to propriety, or with any assurance of avoiding misconstruction, pronounce upon either.— The constitutionality of all enactments ought to be gravely and deliberately considered by the two departments in the order prescribed in the constitution -by the legislature 1rst, by the executive after-

IMPEACHMENT AND ARREST OF A JUDGE.

The Cincinnati papers teem with accounts of a meeting, held in that city on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of impeaching Judge Jacob Flinn of the Criminal Court of Hamilton county. The cause of offence is found in the course pursued by the Judge in the recent case whereby three slaves from Kentucky taken before him, were remanded to their owners. The leading spirit of the meeting was Mr. J. J. Jolliffe, attorney for the slaves. No one would consent to become chairman, and so the meeting was not organized. Resolutions were, however, adopted conlemning Judge Flinn, and appointing a committee of three to enquire into the case and present the facts to the next Legislature.

Not to mend the matter, the Judge and Attorney met next morning in market, when the former, forhis favor, slapped Mr. Jolliffe in the face, flooring him, and then followed up his advantage by sundry other cuffs, until he was himself taken into custody by the marshal. The Judge was taken before a magistrate and bound over to answer at a future day. It is said that it was the Judge's intention to cowhide Jolliffe, and that he had a whip in his pocket when they met. The Cincinnati Times anxiously asks, "What are we coming to?"—Richmond Enquirer.

VACATION OVER.

The school boy, says the Albany Knickerbocker, begins to look at the calendar with tears in his eyes. The nones of September approach, idleness and recreation grow sweeter, and the dread of books, and slates, and maps increase. Mothers look forward for the opening day with delight, and are engaged in fixing up the clothes the urchins have dilapidated since August dawned upon us. Fathers are called on to furnish money for new shoes, sometimes a decent hat and so on. The little "busters" congredecent hat and so on. The little "busters" congregate on cellar doors, on stoops, and around the windows of candy shops, and discuss the probability of the masters being sick, of the school house taking fire, or of some nutoward occurrence to delay the opening of the school. Poor little fellows! The recollections of imperfect lessons, being "kept in," rattan, boxed ears, and pedagogical illustrations in general, give them a horror of instruction. How long the month of vacation seemed when they commenced on it, and now how short it is in the retrospect! The only consolation left is the anticipation of Christmas until that festive time arrives. It is dreadful to be a school boy under such circumstances. Truly does the bard, remark:

"the whinning school boy, with his satchel, and shining morning face, creeping like snail unwillingly to school."

Extension of Patent Refused.—It is stated that the patent Office has refused an extension of Colt's patent fire arms, on the ground that he has already made \$1,000,000 from their sale. The patent has yet four years to run.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM NEW MEXICO

We have received the following letter former citizen of our County, (D. H. G.) now at-

tached to Company C., 2d Dragoons:
FORT WEBSTER, New Mexical

embrace this oppertunity of writing to you to give you all the information that I am possessed of in regard to the resources, &c., of it. A great deal has been said and written in the States about New Mexico, of the gold which it is said to containtogether with minerals, and the large and inexhaustable quantities of it, which is highly exaggerated, and is calculated to deceive persons in the United States; for I can assure you that it is not rich in gold or silver, as the mines have been worked in several instances. Large parties have worked at the Copper Mines, and it proved a failure. In fact all the parties that have mined have lost by the operation.

Large parties passed this post lately on their way to California. All persons that can leave this country do so for California, citizens cannot live in this country, at least there is none except they can get employment in the Quartermaster's Department. It is impossible otherwise for a poor man to make a living, as the Mexicans work for a mere nothing, and can subsist on very little. It would consequently be no inducement for Americans in the same way.

Since Col. Sumner has taken command and the the troops have left the town and removed to the outposts, there has not so many persons been molested.

posts, there has not so many persons been upon persons can travel unmolested to Calif and persons can travel unmolested Since Major Stein has taken com Since Major Stein has taken command of this post there has been a treaty made with the Apache Indians, and there has been no depredations committed at or near this post. It is the object of the Government to get them to settle down and farm it for the purpose of their becoming civilized, and abandon their wild and roving habits. Every facility has been afforded them for that purpose. Farming Implements have been given them, and it is thought the plan will succeed and the change for the better of these savages will be affected.

will be affected.

Some time ago a party of Apache Indians broug in some Captive Mexican children which they want to sell, the parents of whom they had killed short before at some town in the State of Sonora. May Stein having understood from the children how the had been taken by those Indians, their parents but ered, and the cruelties inflicted on them while prison. ers, caused the Major to take the children and p hem, and immediately apprised the Governor Chihuahua of the circumstances attending the captur of the children and murder of their parents by the

Apaches.

The Navajoes Indians, however, are even more warlike than the Apaches, and have lately killed some
Mexicans, and there is a large party of U.S. troops
after them for the purpose of chastising them. I understand that Col. Miles will command the troops destined to act against them. I cannot anticipate how it will succeed, but I will let you know about it when they return from the expedition. The country which these Navajoes inhabit is almost inaccessible and the troops cannot act on account of the ous obstructions which they have to contend with, as tains mounfastennesses. Dragoons, especially, cannot pursue them in the mountains with any success, and it is out of the question to get them to stand in open

Since the order from the Government came out that he troops should farm, which was carried into effect. but with no success, as the Americans not being acuainted with the mode of farming pursued by the Mexicans it proved unprofitable, in fact à failure.

I can cite an instance which came under my immediate observation, which was the farming operation at this post by the troops which has been uns It is almost impossible to raise corn in this country on account of the want of rains which we very sel om have, for it rains very little in the whole course of a year, not enough especially to carry on farming.

This post is on the immediate route to California from El Paso and Santa Fee, (on Cooke's route) and this way. The Garrison here consists of two Com panies of Dragoons and one of Infantry.

The Pacific Railroad causes an excitement in this country, and it is thought favorable of by a great many, and the trade with the East would be of incalculable benefit to the people of the United States, for that which is carried on with Europe would flow into the United States through this

advantageous. SHENANDOAH ORATION AT SYRACUSE.

channel of communication. I hope that the thing

will be carried out, as it must eventually be highly

The Hon. DANIEL DICKINSON recently delivered an oration at Syracuse, a portion of which he de-voted to "Women and Reform." The people of Syracuse are annually annoyed by Women's Rights and other ismite Conventions, and there was, therefore, a peculiar fitness in the rebuke which the distinguished speaker has so forcibly and pithly expressed in the following paragraph:

"Every age has furnished its self-constituted, restless, buzzing reformers, who regard society as an organized evil, and hence have essayed to uproot and econstruct it according to their own Utopian schemes and dreamy speculations. Hitherto, fortunately, these moonstruck conceits have been confined to the idle, vicious and demented; but now, unhappily, we have many of a different class, and of diversified character-istics, big with the spirit of some social reformation which is to exterminate from our land every real and imaginary ill. And lamentably foremost and most conspicuous in the performance are respectable fe-males, who, finding the relation of wife, mother and sister too tame and spiritless to engage their atten-tions and command their solicitude, have unsexed themselves, left the home-hearth cold and desolate, and, with ideas and costume alike elevated, are strug gling to stand at the head of this motley crusade hat, like Peter the Hermit, they may rescu land where woman's rights are entombed from the grasp of the infidel man. Nor is this all. The ultima hule of perfection is not to be attained until the supremacy of kindredism is vindicated and established intil both sexes shall pursue the same vocatio ommon; until the barriers which nature erected be ween colors and races, in physical develops dissimilar tastes, shall be prostrated by smalgama-tion; nor, finally, until entire communities shall dine together from one universal platter and cleause their linen in a common tub."

By the interposition of a kindred genius and similar class of modern seers, the teachings of philoso-phy, too, have been rendered useless through the phy, too, have been rendered useless through the occult process of spiritual manifestations, and Divine revelation superseded and rendered useless by the receipt of the latter intelligence from the land whither we are hastening. The immortal, yet obedient and convenient spirits of the departed appear like the shade of the ancient prophet on the summons of some modern witch of Endor, and remarks and the statement of the summons of some modern witch of Endor, and remarks and the statement of the summons of some modern witch of Endor, and remarks and the statement of the summons of some modern witch of Endor, and resummons of some mouern which of side by plying veals what is doing on the other side by plying spiritual knuckles upon substantial and materia things! Pitiful, humiliating, and shameless delu sion! the green-room where tragedies are rehearsed to be enacted in the mad-house; in its influences corrupt, sensual, and devilish, at variance with every process of reasoning, subversive of the common de-licacies and decencies of life, and in derogation of all religion, revealed or natural. Its here more threatening to the cause of morals than the libertinism of the worst ages, and more hurtful to the cause of religion than the works of Paine and Voltaire sown broadcast among the people. While we can look with indulgent compassion upon the humiliating mummeries of heathen idolatry, a people whose mission is to inculcate the principle civil and religious liberty, and whose government rests upon their virtue and intelligence, should rescue their history from contamination, and hoot all such impositions beyond the pale of society.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Kanawha Republican says :- "We understand that the Conrt of Appeals has recently made an important constitutional decision to the effect, that the portant constitutional decision to the enect, that the law of the Legislature exempting persons mulcted in fines for misdemeanors, from imprisonment for the non payment of the fines, is unconstitutional; in other words, that the Legislature has no power to release the debtors of the Commonwealth from their indebtedness, when that indebtedness has been assessed by a Jury for a violation of the criminal laws of the State. Under this decision the clerks of the several counties of the State will issue a capius against all who have fines standing unpaid aga them, and if apprehended they will be compelled to pay the same, secure its payment, or serve a six months term in the county jail. Those who have been in the habit of violating the peace and good order of society by assaults and batteries, selling liquor without license, and committing various trespasses, thinking they would escape because the sherpasses, thinking they would escape because the sheriff could find no property upon which to levy for the
fines, would do well to consider the practical operation of this wholesome decision of our Court of Appeads. For obtaining this decision of the highest
tribunal of our State, we understand, the community
are indebted to that able and persevering Jurist, Henry I. Fisher of Mason county.

WHY MR. BUCHANAN NEVER MARRIED.-A COTTES WHY MR. BUCHANAN MEVER MARRIED.—A correspondent of the New Haven Palladium, writing from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, briefly records the reason: "A short distance from the city is the country residence of James Buchanan, Esq., American Ambassador to the court of St. James. Its general appearance at once indicates that no fair hand is there to train at once indicates that no fair hand is there to the creeping vines or budding roses to their befit place—as you are aware that the honorable ger man still remains in single blessedness! The storbriefly told. Paying his addresses to a young and hit is lady of Lancaster, each became deeply enamed. ti ul lady of Lancaster, each became deeply ena and were engaged. On a given evening she red his company to a party at a friend's, which clined on the plea of business engagements. Ostances rendering it necessary, he, late in the engallanted a young lady to her home, and on the late. Mortified and chagrinined at we deemed unfaithfulness, and desertion, and im the worst, she left the city early in the morning returned—a carpse. Such is the sad story of he love, nor can the high places of distinction and make him forget, nor the wreaths of honor that the high place is the sad story of he had been a carpse.

all the facts we can gather, ious Dysentery.

It becomes all to avoid expelie, by day and at night.

AUSTRIAN PROTEST. There has just appeared a very singular manifesto which the Austrian government has addressed to the cabinet of Europe. It purports to be a protest against the conduct of Captain Ingraham in Smyrna bay, but its logic is so loose and its language so equivocal, that it is difficult to be assured of its true intent and meaning. Indeed the document is so very feeble, stupid and purposeless, that we can but suspect its authenticity. It is is hardly possible that the statesmanship of the Austrian cabinet could commit so errevious a blunder, as to mabbish such silly stuff egregious a blunder, as to publish such silly stuff the shape of a diplomatic note. The Paris corres-ordent of the London Times gave publicity to the per, but, we suspect, in an imperfect and mutilated What would Austria have? What ends does ment contemplate in submitting this memoran-uch is its technical title—to the cabinets of rent powers? It is impossible to gather a guage of the paper. The papers prove conclusively enough that the war power in the government of the U. S. is vested exclusively in congress, and that Capt. Ingraham, in running foul of the Austrian vesters. and directing his guns upon it with an evider permination to fight, was not sufficiently mindfi of the sovereignty of a neutral port. But, what then?
Does the conduct of Captain Ingraham give Austria
a cause of complaint? The Austrian Government
arraigns the United States before the courts of Eurape for the belligerent conduct of its representative in a neutral port, thus appealing to a principle which the Austrian consul had violated with unusual circumstances of brutality and outrage in the arrest of Koszia. We can hardly suspect the Austrian cabinet of such absolute stupidity, and such brazen 'efrontery. There must be some mistake about the

matter.

Austria has no grieviance against this country.—
If her pride be touched, she must digest the offence as quietly as possible. She can allege no wrong which will give her any color or claim for reparation from the United States. Not so with Turkey. The Porte may justly complain of the beligerant domonstration of the St. Louis and the doubt asserted. of the St. Louis, and no doubt our government will

repay the wrong by suitable apology.

The breach between Austria and this country irreparable. The Hultzeman epistle will never be forgiven. In our estrangement from Austria, however, we may find some consolation in the reflection that there is no government whose friendship we can so well surreader, and none whose wrath we may so little dread.—Richmond Enquirer.

RAILROAD TEIBGRAPH.—The work of extending the Mingnetic Telegraph along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road is progressing, though not very rapidly. The posts are planted as fur out as Oakland 52 miles West of Cumberland, and the wires are stretched as far as Brady's Mill, a distance of 8 miles. This Telegraph, when completed, will add much to the convenience and comfort of passengers by railroad, in appraising them of the approach of trains, their arrivals and departures, &c-

.A most singular case of somnolency has en gaged the attention of several of our physicians in larrisonburg for the last ten or twelve days. Miss Araminta, daughter of Mr. Fielding S. Ragan, of this place, aged about 14 years, without complaining at all of being sick, went to sleep on Tuesday the 31st. ult, and has continued in that situation, with scarcely any intermission, ever since! She has eaten nothing of consequence since the apalling stupor came over her senses-and has spoken but once or twice since she went to sleep. Once, on the first day she was taken, animation seemed entirely suspended. It is with extreme difficulty she can be aroused from her slumbers, but when awakened she seems to know her friends and acquaintances, although the power of speech seems to be destroyed. She occasionally labors under high fever, and sometimes means as though she were in great pain; but all attempts to ascertain the cause of her illness and of her stupor have as yet proved fruitless. Her physicians never saw or knew such a case, and are, of course, utterly at a loss to prescribe a remedy. The case is a most singular and distressing one, and has excited the sympathy of all who are acquainted with

the worthy family in which it has occurred.

[Rockingham Register. George Poindexter, Esq., formerly United States Sendor from Mississippi, died at Jackson, in that State, last Monday. He was the first delegate to Congress from Mississippi, and on her admission into the Union was immediately chosen United States Senator, which position he held for a great number of years. He was likewise at one time Gowernor of the State. In early life he was a supporter of Gen. Jackson, but in later years acted with the

.... Any one may lo a casual act of good natur but a continuation of them shows it a part of the temperament -

The Markets.

BALTIMORE WARNET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9, 1853

REPORTED FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON BY M. DANNER COMMISSION MECHANT, HOWARD STREET. CATTLE.—There were offered at the scales on Mor Mey 1500 head of Beeves, 600 of which were driven to the Eastern markets, and the talance 900 sold to city butchers. Prices ranged from \$3.25 a \$4.65 on the theef, equal to 6.50 a \$7.75 net, and averaging \$3.621

HOGS.—The demand was fair and the supply large. Sales were made at \$5.75 a \$725 per 140 lbs.
COFFEE.—We note sales of about 21860 bags Rio at TLOUR. The market this week for both Howard Street and City Mills Flour, has exhibited an extraor dinary degree of activity and excitament, based upon the recent foreign news, and the very extensive speculative operations that have transpired in the New York market. The operations of the weet have been extensive, amounting to upwards of 35,000 bbk, of all descriptions, and prices have gone to a figure they have not reached for some years past.

Howard Street Flour.—We have to note the fact that the receipts of Howard Street. Flour yet centime that the receipts of Howard Street Flour yet centinue light, and that the stock in market is small and very light, and that the stock in market is small and very closely sold up. The operations of the last week in this description would have been much larger had there been Flour here for sale. The market opened on Saturday with sales of 2500 bels, at \$5.50. On Monday the news by the steamer was received, and an advance in price took place. Furchasets however took hold maringly. The sales were only 400 bels, at \$5.75. On Tuesday the intelligence of very extensive operations having transpired in New York, at an advance, a further advance took piece here. The sales were 3300 bels, at \$6, and 200 bels, at \$5.875. On Wednesday the excitement seemed to have subsided, and only 100 bels, were sold at \$6. On Thereday the sales were 1400 bels, at \$6. The sales to-day are 1,700 bels, at \$6. The market is firmer under the foreign news.

CITY MILLS FLOUR.—We note sales on Friday CORN MEAL.—Sales of Baltimore bbls. at \$3.25. The inspections of Flour for the week are: 21,528 arrels and 250 half barrels. Also, 402 bbls. Cornical.

Mexicordinary degree of excitement in the Wheat unarket, occasioned by the recent European news, and pricet have gone to a higher figure than at any time for a year or two past. The receipts this week have been pretty large, and the condition of the Wheats offered has very generally improved; a fair proportion of the parcels now receiving being dry, and in good order. The sales on Saturday were about 10,000 bushels, at 114 a 118 cts. for fair to prime reds, and 118 a 153 cts. for fair to prime. On Monday the steamer's news was received, and, under the influence of it, prices advanced. The sales were 30,000 bushels at 118 a 122 cts. for fair to prime reds, and 123 a 127 cts. 118 a 122 cts. for fair to prime reds, and 123 a 127 cts. for fair to prime whites. Very choice parcels of white, for family flour, sold at 130 cts. On Tuesday the marfor family flour, sold at 130 cts. On Tuesday the market was still more excited, in consequence of the transactions of the previous day in New York, and prices exhibited a further advance. About 10,000 bushels sold at 126 a 123 cts. for fair to prime reds; 125 a 130 cts. for fair to prime whites; and 133 a 135 cts. for very phone whites for family flour. On Wednesday the feeling was hardly as firm as on the previous day, although no change occurred in prices, and the receipts, 9,000 bushels, were sold at Tuesday's rates.—Yesterday the market continued rather dull, all parties waiting the arrival of the steamer then fully due. ties waiting the arrival of the steamer then fully due. The receipts were about 13,000 bushels, and fair to prime reds sold at 120 a 123 cts.; fair to prime whites flour at 130 cts.; and strictly prime whites, for family flour at 131 a 134 cts. The news received this morn-ing by the Asia is considered favorable, and under it prices have advanced 2 or 3 cents per bushel. The sales to-day are 15,000 bushels at 122 a 125 cts. for fair to prime reds, and 128 a 133 ets. for fair to prime

CORN .- To-day we quote at 68 a 70 cts. for white and 71 a 72 cts. for yellow.

OATS.—We quote Virginia and Maryland Oats a CLOVERSEED .- Sales this week at \$5.75 a 6.00 MOLASSES.—We quote New Orleans 20 a 29 cts.;

ONE of these invaluable machines, is now in successful operation in the Mill of A. H. Herr, Esq., at Harners-Ferry, who has kindly consented to show BACON.-We quote Sides at 73 a 8 cents, Should-

ers at 71 a 71 cents, and Hams at 11 a 121 cents.

PLASTER.—Sales at \$2.75 a \$3 per ion.

LARD.—Sales this week of 400 kegs at 12 a 121 cts., and 50 barrels at 111 a 112 cents. WHISKEY .- We quote bbls. at 29 cents, and hhds. WOOL.-Tubwashed 34 a 36 cents, pulled 32 a 36 cents, unwashed 22 a 25 cents.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 9, 1853.
FAMILY FLOUR, per bbl\$7 00 a 7 50
SUPERFINE FLOUR, per bbl. 6 00 a 0 00 WHEAT, (red) per bushel. 1 15 a 1 20
Do. (white) do
CORN, (white)
OATS, per bushel
BUTTER, (roll)
BACON, (hog round)
TYMOTHY SEED 1
PLAISTER, (retail)

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 8, 1853. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SAML. HARTLEY, AT THE DEFOT

Sept. 13, 1853.

REVOLVERS.-Col. Colt has five hundred hands em ployed in his pistol factory, at Hartforff, Co He has also about three hundred hands en a similar factory near London. .The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tel t is said, will be completed in about five weeks. The Table Rock, at Niagara, is, now all the pieces which fell on Friday being the last of it— It was not supposed that any one was buried beneath the fallen mass.

Marringes. On the 20th ultimo, by Rev. Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WILLIAM H. TAYLOR and Miss ANN E. WIL LIAMS-both of Winchester. On the 7th instant, at Trinity Church, Georgetown D. C., by Rev. Mr. Ashewanda; Mr. MARCELLUS A. GALLAHER, of Washington, and Miss VIR GINIA, daughter of Lewis Brooks, of Georgetown. On the 25th of August, by Rev. F. ISRAEL, Mr. JAMES WIETT and Miss EMILY DUKE—both of Clarke county. On the Bridge, at Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday even-ing, 4th instant, by Rev. E. WELTY, Mr. GEORGE W. HOFFMASTER and Miss RACHEL C. CARRE,

all of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. LUTHER MERCER and Miss LYDIA JANE MOLDEN. On the Harpers-Ferry Bridge, September 7th, b. Rev. Wm. F. Speake, Mr. DELLMAN WILL an Miss MARTHA E. KRONK-both of Shenandon At Kindle's Hotel, Bridgeport, Maryland, on Friday evening, 2d instant, by Rev. Mr. DEAL, Mr. JOHN HOFFMAN, of David, and Miss SARAH BRAM-HALL-both of the vicinity of Shepherdstown

Deaths. On the 31st ultimo, at his residence in Harpers-Ferry, Nev. ISAAC FLEMING, a worthy and much esteemed gentlemen, aged about 43 years—leaving a wife and several children to mourn their loss. In this town, on Monday, 5th instant, ENOCH ED-WARD, son of HIRAM and MARY A. O'BANNON, aged 1 year, 4 months and 6 days.

On Friday, 9th instant, at the residence of his father in Frederick county, Maryland, FRANK, youngest son of R. G. and M. F. McPherson, formerly of this county, aged 10 months and 4 days. On the 5th instant, WM. W. B., infant son of T. ty, aged 8 months. In Shepherdstown, after a lingering illness, on 25th ultimo, Mr. ELIZABETH GREENWOOD, widow of the fate Perryuin Greenwood, in the 57th

year of her age. In Harpers-Ferry, at the residence of his brot JOHN L. ROWE, after an illness of six weeks, Mr. JEFFERSON L. ROWE, formerly of Emmittsburg, Maryland, but late of Memphis, Tennessee, in the 24th year of his age. In Alexandria, on Sunday, the 4th of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Dr. WILLIAM L. POWELL, in the 57th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, 7th inst., near Leesburg Miss RUTH WOODDY, in the 55th year of her age. At the residence of Mr. W. Jarvis, in Leesburg, on Friday week, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY ANN WRIGHT, relict of the late Jotham Wright, in the 70th year of her age. Near Harmony, on the morning of the 2d instant, HARRIET JANE, youngest daughter of CALES and ELIZABETH RUSSEL.

At Madisonville, Louisiana, of Yellow Fever, on the 10th of August, Mr. CHARLES B. SHORT, of Middleburg, Loudoun county, Va., aged 21 years.

On Friday, the 2d inst., near Leesburg, Mrs. ABIGAIL CRAVEN, the wife of James Craven, in the 5th year of her year. the 54th year of her age. On Tuesday, 6th instant, WASHINGTON TAY LOR, son of Mr. GEORGE W. and ELIZA J. MYERS, of Shepherdstown, aged 5 years. In Funkstown, on Sunday, 28th ultimo, Miss EL-LEN MYERS, daughter of Samuel Myers, formerly of Shepherdstown, aged about 15 years. At Honeywood Mills, Berkeley county, on Sunday 4th instant, after an illness of two hours, of cholera Miss ANN ELIZABETH DECK, daughter of Mr MICHAEL DECK, of Shepherdstown, in the 15th year of her age; and on the day previous, Saturday, after an illness of five hours, of the same disease, Mrs. MAR-GARET DECK, consort of Mr. George Deck, and

Special Potices.

aunt of the deceased, aged about 35 years.

(7) The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Virginia will hold its 24th Convention in Middleway, Jefferson county, Virginia, commencing on the 6th of October next. [Sept. 13, 1853. A Protracted Meeting will be held at Shenandoah Furnace, under the direction of the Min isters of Berryville Circuit, M. E. Church, commence ing on Friday evening Sept. 18th., at 7½ o'clock. The services during the day will be held in the Grove next the Church. Preaching every day until Wednesday 21st at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Sept. 6, 1853. [F. P.]

W-Winchester Presbytery will hold its next stated meeting in Middleburg, or Thursday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Opening services by Rev. J. L. Frank, Moderator. The sessions of Presbytery are open to the public. Preaching may be expected at least twice every day during the meeting.

W-Stabler's "Good Medicines" are popular with all who know of them. See their advertisement in another colutan. Their "CHERRY EXPECTORANT" is admirable for Coughs, &c., and their DIARRHEA CORDIAL is the best remedy for diseases of the Bowels now extant. [Sept. 6-1m 63-Strange .-- A gentleman was seen ves-

hy-Strange. -- A gentleman was seen yesterday looking for a good and cheap Clothing Store. Being a stranger, he had never heard of Rockhill & Wilson's at which all the spectators were amazed. He was soon shown the way to it, and was so satisfactorily supplied, that he is going to buy all his clothes there, and send all his friends to the cheap store, No 111 Chesnut street, corner of Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

November 16, 1852. November 16, 1852. paper Agent, is the authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and

is daly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His Offices are: Bostos, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribane Building; Рипларедента, N. W. corner Third and Chest-

PUBLIC SALE. W.I.L. e sold at Public Auction, at Kahletown, to the highest bidder without reserve, on Wed-nesday, 21st September, the following Proper-

2 Feather Beds, with Bolsters, Pillows, &c.; 5 Large Acorn Bedsteads; 2 Trunel do.; 6 Straw Beds, with a great variety of Bed Quilts and Bedding; 2 Large Wardrobes; 1 Small do; 2 Bureaus; Wash Stands; 12 Cane-bottom Chairs;
1 Dozen Split-bottom and other Chairs;
1 Sideboard; 1 Safe; 3 pair Shovel and Tongs;
50 Yards Rag Carpet; 50 yards figured do.;
1 Mantle Clock; 1 Child's Wardrobe;

1 Mantle Clock; 1 Child's Wardrobe;
1 Candle Stand; 3 Looking Glasses;
2 Patent Pumps; 1 large Dining Table;
A tot of Prime Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders;
2 Coal Stoves; 1 Parlor do.; a lot of Stone Coal;
1 Barrel Pure Cider Vinegar; 1 Barrel Churn;
A Lot of Knives, Forks, Pots, Ovens, Tubs, Buckets, &c.;
1 Large and 2 Small Copper Kettles;
Plates, Dislies, Spoons, Glassware, &c., &c.;
1 Fresh Milch Cow with a Calf by her side.

Terms of Sale.—The above Property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums of Ten Dollars and upwards—under Ten Dollars the cash will be required. MARY 'HEFLEBOWER.

J. W. McGinnis, Auctioneer. September 13, 1853. CORN, CORN, CORN! WANTED IMMEDIATELY 10,000 Bushels of CORN, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash. Also, any quantity of WHEAT.

R. S. BLACKBURN & CO. September 13, 1853.

In a Country Store, a Boy about 14 or 16 years of age, who can write a good hand and is of moral habits. To such a good home and fair salary will be given.

Enquire of THE PRINTER. THE PRINTER. September 13, 1853.

NOTICE. PERSONS indebted to Thomas G. Rawlins & Co., Thomas Rawlins and Thos. Rawlins & Son, if they wish to save Cost had better call and pay. We are owing money and it is impossible for us to pay unless we are paid.

THOMAS RAWLINS.

September 13, 1853 September 13, 1853.

TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS, from 37 I cents to \$4 a piece. ISAAC ROSE. INDIANA BRAN DUSTER.

at Harpers-Ferry, who has kindly consented to show it to all persons desirous of examining its performance. Millers are particularly requested to call and see it. CHARLES S. RICE, September 13, 1853-3t Frederick, Md. TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!! THE Taxes for the present year are now due. All persons indebted, will please prepare themselves to liquidate the same.

JOHN W. MOORE, Sheriff. ROBERT LUCAS, Ir. D S JAS. W. CAMPBELL, D. S. Jefferson County, Sept. 13, 1853 .- 4t C. & B. TURNPIKE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of the Charlestown and Berryville
Turnpike Company are hereby notified that an
Election for President and Directors of said Road, will
be held in the town of Berryville on Saturday, 15th of
October next. By order,

J. D. RICHARDSON, Sec'y, and Tres'r. September 13, 1853.

To Luther J. Cox, the Maryland Silk Com-pany of Baltimore, David Sniveley late Sheriff of Jefferson county, and Talbot

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ne of the New Method THE Corn T Episcopal Church, in Winchester, will be laid on Wednesday, 21st instant by Hiram Lodge, No. 21, according to Macusage and custom. The M. W. Grand Master und P. Hunter, will preside over and officiate it lasonic ceremonics, and Rev. Br. J. McKender Neighboring Lodges and all Masons in good starting are earnestly invited to be present, and un with Hiram Lodge in the interesting ceremonies.

H. W. THORPE;
C. W. REED,
P. H. BUCKLEY;
Winchester, September 13, 1853.

MR. WILLIAM C. WARNER: SIR: You will please take notice that on Saturday,
I the 15th day of next month, (October, 1853.) at
the office of Commissioner Cooke, in Charlestown, I
shall take the depositions of sundry witnesses to be
read as evidence in a cause now depending in the
Circuit Court of Jefferson county, in which I am
plaintiff, by my next friend, and you are defendant.
Yours,
MARIA WARNER,
September 13, 1853.

By her Attorney.

PROPOSALS. SEPARATE Proposals for the Work tipon the Court-House, Charlestown, Virginia, will be received by the undersigned until the 24th of this month, For painting, with best materials, the entire outside wood-work.
For coloring the brick-work outside; color to be warranted to stand.
For repairing Ceiling of Portico.
Repairing Spouting and Lightning Red.
Repairing Iron Railing and putting up a Wooden Gate of Walnut, painted; taking the Iron Gate in part navment.

payment.
Repairing Side Walls and Laying Coping in best Repairing Cellar Way and putting in a new Door.
Draining Court-House Yard.
Repairing Bases of Columns.

W. J. HAWKS, N. S. WHITE: Committee appointed by Court.
September 13, 1853.—2t [F. P.] BELL HANGING AM prepared to furnish and hang BELLS of all kinds, and in the latest and most approved manner. Respectable reference given, if required. Orders left at Carter's Hotel, Charlestown, will be promptly executed.

P. E. NOLAND.

promptly executed. P. E. A. Charlestown, September 13, 1853. DENTAL NOTICE. D.R. McCORMICK will visit Charlestown professionally on the 20th instant, and remain three weeks, September 6, 1853-3t

SELLING OFF AT COST. THE subscribers being desirous of closing up their THE subscribers being desirous of closing up their business will sell their remaining Stock of Goods, embracing COATS, PANTS, VESTS and HATS, at Cost for Cash. These Goods are all in good order, and will be sold unusually low.

All persons indebted to the firm, either by note or open account, are requested to come forward and settle, as the business must be closed immediately.

JOS. BROWN & CO.

Charlestown Sentember 6, 1852—3t. Charlestown, September 6, 1853-3t

FOR RENT. THE Second Story and Cellar of my store on Main street. Rent low. Possession given immediately. ISAAC ROSE. Charlestown, September 6, 1853.

NOTICE. WE are sorry to inform the farmers of this and the adjoining Counties, that we have failed to procure for their use, Peruvian Guona. We hope by early orders to be more successful the next season.

R. S. BLACKBURN & CO. Sept. 6, 1053.—3t [F. P.]

VIRGINIA, to wis: A TRULES held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit A Court of Jefferson County, on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1853: Plaintiff, James Black, against

Abraham Bowers, Sr., and the Shenan- IN CHANCE-

doali Bridge Company at Harpers-Ferry, and the Potomac Bridge Company and Jacob Snyder, Defts., THE object of this suit is to attach the debts due, or to become due, by the defendants, the Shenando ah Bridge Company at Harpers-Ferry, and the Potomac Bridge Company, to the absent defendant, Abra ham Bowers, Sr., and also any other estate of the said Abraham Bowers, Sr., whether in his own hands, or in the hands of the said Shenandoah Bridge Company at Harpers-Ferry, and the Potomac Bridge Company, and also seventy-two shares of the stock of the Shen-andoah Bridge Company at Harpers-Ferry, standing in the name of Bowers & Snyder. It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the defendant, Abraham Bowers, Sr., is not a resident of

this State, he is hereby requested to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interests in this matter. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the "Spirit of Jefferson," and posted at the front door of the Court House of this County, on the first day of the next County Court of Jefferson.

A copy—Teste: R. 'T. BROWN, Clerk.

Sept. 6, 1853.—4w VIRGINIA, to wit:

A T RULES held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1853: James Griggs, Plaintiff, Brockenbrough McCormick, and Ann McCormick, Harfield McCormick and In Chance-Mary Frances Christian, childrenofsaid Ry. Brockenbrough McCormick, and Dod-ridge G. Christian, the husband of said

Mary Frances, Defts.,) THE object of this suit is to procure a separation of I the property and funds in the hands of the Plaintiff in which the Defendant Brockenbrough McCormick has an interest, from that in which his children above named alone are exclusively interested; and for a divi sion of that in which the said children are alone inter ested amongst themselves according to their several interest as ascertained by a settlement in this suit of the accounts of the Plaintiff as Trustee and Guardian,

It appearing on affidavit filed in this suit, that the Defendants are not residents of this State, they are hereby required to appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this matter. It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the "Spirit of Jefferson," and posted at the front door of the Court-house of this County, on the first day of the next County Court of efferson, Acopy—Teste:
Sept. 6, 1853.—4w R. T. BROWN, Clerk.

ATTENTION, FARMERS. MESSRS EDITORS: I beg leave to advertise through your paper, an invention of my own, for which there has been a patent pending, and of which there has been a model for some time in the Patent Office at Washington. I claim as my invention a machine called a Guano Attachment, to be affixed to any wheat drill whatsoever. The design of this attachment is to sow a diminished quantity of Guano through the drill teeth with the seed wheat, and thus cover the Guano and Seed Wheat up together, having been long well assured that it was highly important to put a moderate quantity of guano where it would be immediately appropriated by the roots of the wheat; and that it is exceedingly injudicious to spread large quantities of a fertilizer so costly, and so volatile, over the whole surface sown in wheat. In a few days there will be in the Counties of Fauquier, Clarke, Frederick, Jefferson, &c., a number of the Drills of S. & M. Pennock, with this attachment affixed to them. Farmers and Mechanics who take an interest in this matter are invited to examine them. The attachment works with great regularity, having on a recent trial, sowed several times, without any perceptible variation, at the rate of 50 lbs guano to the acre, then 25 lbs., 15 lbs., 10 lbs., 41 lbs. In fact the machine will sow from 5 lbs. to 500 lbs. per acre; or the guano can be shut off altogether. Should famers who have previously purchased Drills, wish to use this attachment, I can have it affixed to any kind September 6 1853

Free Press; Martinsburg Gazette; Winchester Republican, and Virginian; Loudoun Democrat, copy three times and send bills to this office. A LARGE assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received, including— SCHOOL BOOKS. | Playfiir's Euclid; McGuffey's Speller; Parke's Arithmetic; Do Do 27 do. Pike's do Do 4th 5th do. Smith's Do do Comly's Speller; Haren's Sneller & Definer Webster's quarto Dict'y; Davies' first Lessons in Davies' Arithmetic; Smith's Geog'y and Atlas; Mitchell's do Do Algebra; Do Surveying Do Algebra;
Do Surveying;
Smith's quarto do
Morse's do do
Herschell's Astronomy; Mitchell's do do Onley's do do Smith's quarto do etry;
Do Elementary do. Herschell's Astronomy;
Manual of Elecution and

Gummere's Surveying; Oratory. With every variety of Miscellatious articles for Schools, including Paper, Pens, Pen-Holders, Ink, Inkstands, Copy Books, Slates, Slate Pencils, For sale low by L. M. SMITH. sale low by Charlestown, August 30, 1853. RYE, RYE.--20 bushels of Seed Rye, for sale by Sept. 6, 1853. JOHN L. HOOFF. THE subscriber has received lately large qua

of seasonable Domestics and Fancy Dry Goods; bought at auction, also 150 yards Black High Lustre, and boiled Silks. To see the goods and learn the prices, will be inducement enough to buy.

September 6, 1853.

ISAAC ROSE. CIDER VINEGAR. -- 6 barrels of Cider Vinegar, a prime article, for sale by September 6, 1853. JOHN L. HOOFF. JUST RECEIVED a superior article of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for sale by September 6, 1853. JOHN L. HOOFF. OAK SHINGLES for sale at 'Aug. 30, 1853. THE DEPOT. VINEGAR.--If you want pure Cider Vinegar, send to HARRIS & RIDENOUR. Charlestown, August 16, 1853.

V send to HARRIS & RIDENOUR.
Charlestown, August 16, 1858.

WANTED--Small Bacon Hains and Lard, in exchange for Hardware, Groceries, &c.
July 26.

T. RAWLINS & SON. WHIT'S AND BUFF MARSEILLES VESTS,
Silk, Gingham and Linen Coats, White Linen
Pants, and other seasonable Goods, in the greatest variety, at ISAAC ROSE'S Cheap Store. Charlestown, June 7, 1853, CIDER VINEGAR. Pure and first-rate for Pickling, for sale by July 26.

T. RAWLINS & SON. HAMS.--Cincinnati Sugar-Cured Hams, just re-ceived by August 2, 1853. H. L. EBY & SON. HYDRAULIC CEMENT. -- Just received by H. L. EBY & SOM.

VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. CATTLE SHOW & AGRICULTURAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Will be held near Charlestown, Virginia, on the 19th and 20th of October, 1853. THE Third Annual Exhibition of the Valley Agr T cultural Society of Virginia will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th of Octo-ber next, at the Societies Grounds, half a mile from

lestown. President, L. W. WASHINGTON. A. R. BOTELER, of Jefferso Col. J. W. WARE, of Cla RICHARD BARTON, of Frederick. CHAS. J. FAULKNER, of Berkeley. Dr. R. S. BLACKBURN, Correspondin R. M. English, Recording Secretary, J. E. Hooff, Treasurer. Board of Managers,

James D. Gibson,
Martin Bichelberger,
Wm. G. Ferguson,
Wm. H. Moore,
F. M. Eichelber Committee on Reception of Strangers, ames W. Beller, N. S. White, R. H. Butcher, R. W. BAYLOB, Marshal.

ORDER OF EXHIBITION,
On Wednesday at 1 o'clock, P. M., the Judges will
enter upon the performance of their duties, of inspecting and awarding premiums.
At 3 o'clock on the first day the Ploughing Match
will take place. will take place.
On Wednesday inorning at 8 o'clock the gates will be opened to receive visiters. At 12 o'clock on Thursday the address will be delivered—immediately after the address the reports of the Judges will be read and the premiums awarded and distributed. REGULATIONS.

REGULATIONS.

All Members of the Society, and all who shall become Members will be furnished with badges, which will admit the person and ladies of his family at all times during the continuance of the Fair.

Admittance to a single person, 25 cents.

All Exhibitors at the Fair must become members of the Society, and must be the bong fide owner of animals or articles exhibited. In every instance where ownership is disputed, the premium will be withheld until the Executive Committee shall decide the question at issue. No animals or articles entered for exhibition, can be taken away before the close of the Fair, except by permission of the Executive Committee; and no premium will be paid on animals or articles removed in

iolation of this rule. Animals and articles entered for exhibition, will have cards attached with the No. as entered at the bus-iness office, and exhibitors must, in all cases, obtain their cards previous to placing their stock or articles on the show grounds, otherwise the Secretaries will not be responsible for any omission of articles furnishand the responsible for any omission of articles furnished in their list to the respective Judges.

The Judges are requested to hand in their reports and awards on the afternoon of the 19th, by 9 o'clock, to the Secretary of the Society, in order that he may arrange the premiums for distribution immediately after the address on the second day.

The Judges of each department will take special after the address on the second day.

The Judges of each department will take special charge of the matters within his department, and will attend to their accommodation and arrangement. At the appointed time he will get Judges together of his department, and point out all subjects for their decision, and when their duty is discharged will get their report and return it to the Secretary.

LIST OF PREMIUMS. DURHAMS.

Judges—Dr. J. J. Williams, Chas. H. Lewis, Thos. B Washington and J. L. Craighill.

For the best Bull 3 years old and upwards, \$5—best
Bull 2 years old, 2.50—best Bull 1 year old, 2. Best
Cow 3 years old and upwards, \$5—best Heifer 2 years
old, 2.50—best Heifer 1 year old, 2. AYSHIRES, NATIVES AND GRADES. Judges—Henry Shepherd, Roger Chew and Chas, E Kimble

For the best Bull 3 years old and upwar ls, \$5—best Bull 2 years old, 2.50—best Bull 1 year old, 2. Best Cow 3 years old, \$5—best Heifer 2 years old, 2.50—best Heifer 1 year old, 2.

Natives or Grades. For the best Bull 3 years old and upwards, \$5-best Bull 2 years old, 2.50—best Bull 1 year old, 2, Best Cow 3 years old, \$5-best Heifer 2 years old, 2.50-HALF-BRED KAISPS OR DAMASCUS Judges-Charles Yates, H. G. Maslin, Geo. L. Wash-

ington and Jno. C. Wiltshire.
For the best Bull 2 years old, \$5-Best Bull 1 year old, 5—best bull Calf, under 12 months old, 2—best Heifer 2 year, old, 2.50—best Heifer 1 year old 2.50— best heifer Calf under 12 months old, 2. DEVONS AND ALDERNEYS. Judges—John D. Richardson, John C. R. Taylor, Geo. W. Ranson and James L. Ranson,

W. Ranson and James L. Ranson.
For the best Bull 3 years old and upwards, \$5—best
Bull 2 years old, 2.50—best Bull 1 year old, 2. Best
Cow 3 years old, \$5—best Heifer 2 years old, 2.50—
best Heifer 1 year old, 2.

Aldtracy.
For the best Bull three old and upwards, \$5—best
Bull 2 years old, 2.50—best Bull 1 year old, 2. Best
Cow 3 years old, \$5—best Bull 1 year old, 2. Best
Cow 3 years old, \$5—best Bull 2 years old, 2.50— Cow 3 years old, \$5—best Heifer 2 years old, 2.50—best Heifer 1 year old, 2. WORKING OXEN.

Judges—Joseph Crane, Eben Frost and Minor Hurst.

For the best Yoke of Oxen over 4 years old, \$5—

best Yoke under 4 years old, 5
FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP: Judges Charles McCurdy, Edward Spaw, Geo. Cock-Judges—Gnaries McCurdy, Edward Spaw, Geo. Cock-rell and William, H. Griggs.

For the best Fat Steer, \$5—best Fat Cow, 5—best Fat Heifer, 2.50—best slaughtered Mutton; 2—best lot of Live Mutton, not less than four, 5.

SHEEP.

Judges—George W. Peter, A. S. Dandridge, Richard
B. Washington and Jacob Moler.

For the best fine Wool Buck, \$2.50—best pair of fine Wool Ewes, 2.50—best pair of fine Wool Ewes, 2.50—best pair of fine Wool Lambs. fine Wool Ewes, 2.50—best pair of fine Wool Lambs, 2.50—best Long Wool Buck, 2.50—best pair Long

Wool Ewes, 2.50—best pair Long Wool Lambs, 2.50—best Buck of mixed blood, 2.50—second best Buck mixed blood, 2—best pen of Lambs, not less than five, 2.50—best Buck, of any breed, 5—best Southdown Buck, 2.50—best Southdown Ewe, 2.50—best of South-Buck, 2.50—best down Lambs, 2.50. SWINE.

SWINE.

Judges—Joseph F. Abell, Samuel D. Bryarly, John Selden and S. Howell Brown.

For the best Boar 2 years old, \$2.50—best Boar 1 year old, 2—best Sow over 2 years old, 2.50—best Sow 1 year old, 2—best lot of Pigs, not less than five, and mnder 6 inonths old, 4—best pair of Shoats under 1 year old, 2.50—best Sow and Pigs, 4.

HORERS, SLOW, BRAUCHT. HORSES, SLOW DRAUGHT. Judges-H. L. Opie, William H. Conklyn, Meredith Helm and Dr. L. S. Eichelberger. Best Stallion for heavy draught.

Best Brood Mare do

Best pair Horses do Best Team for heavy draught, not less than six. . 5 00 Best 3 year old Colt......3 00

Best 1 year old Colt..... 1 00 HORSES, QUICK DRAUGHT. Judges—James M. Brown, Dr. Win. McGuire, Dr. John D. Starry and Thos. A. Brown.

Best Stallion for quick draught. \$5 00
Best Brood Mare and Colt. 5 00 POULTRY.

CLASS No. 1.

Judges—Gerard D. Moore, Balaam Osborn, Capt. Jno

' Horse Rake 1 00 ..5 00

PLOUGHING MATCH. PLOUGHING MATCH.

Judges—George W. Eichelberger, Richard Henderson, Capt. Jas. G. Hurst and John T. Henkle.

For the best Plough, \$5—second best 2.50.

DAIRY—HONEY AND FRUIT.

Judges—H. N. Gallaher, Andrew Hunter, George W. Kearsley and T. C. Sigafoose.

For the best specimen of Fresh Butter, not less than 5 lbs., \$5—2d best, 1—best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs., 2—best 10 pounds Honey, 1—best and greatest number of choice varieties of Apples, 1—do. of Peaches, 1—do. of Peaches, 1—do. of Grapes, 1.

Grapes, 1: VEGETABLES. VEGETABLES.

Judges—David Howell, Samuel Ridenour; William C.
Worthington, George W. Close and John Avis, jr.
For the largest and best assortment of Table Vegetables, \$3—best dozen Reets, 1—best dozen Carrots, 1—best dozen Cauliflowers, 1—best dozen Cabbage, 1—best dozen Brocoli, 1—best dozen Egg Plants, 1—best dozen Parsnips, 1—best peck of Ottons, 1—best dozen bunches of Celery, 1—best bushel of Potatões, 1—best peck of Tomatoes, 1.

HOUSEHOLD, MANIELACTURE

1—best peck of Tomatoes, 1:

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURE.

Judges—Dr. Wm. F. Alexander, John J. Lock, B. T.

Towner and N. W. Manning.

For the best Quilt, \$2—best Yarn Counterpane 2—best Cotton Counterpane, 1—best Hearth Rng, 1—best pair home-made Blankets, 2—best hore-made Carpet, 2—best piece Fulled Linsey, 1—best piece Striped Linsey, 1—best home-made Soap, 1—best home-made Bread, 1—best Pound Cake, 1—best specimen Preserves, 1.

BACON HAMS.

Judges—George W. Turner, Jas. W. Beller, Wells J. Hawks and John R. A. Redman.

For the best Ham, cured by the exhibitor, \$3—2d best do, 2.

All competitors for premiums, are requested to have their Hains cooked and brought to the exhibition with the skins on, and to state manner of curing.

Judges-Dr. G. F. Mason, C. Green, Wm. T. Daterty and L. M. Smith.

SWEEPSTARES.

A. H. Herr, Daniel Moler, Thomas Rawlins and J. E. Schley.

For the best bushel of Corn in the ear—best bushel Zimmerinan Wheat—best bushel Mediterranean —best bushel of White Blue Stem do.—best bushel of White Blue Stem do.—best bushel of the stem do.—best bushel of contended for.

Each separate kind or parcel entered, will be considered as entered only to compete with samples of the same kind. The best article of each kind to take all the others of the same kind as a premium. DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

dges-Col. J. W. Ware, Dr. I. H. Taylor, Fisher
A. Lewis and John A. Thomson. A. Lewis and John A. Thomson.
SADDLERY.

Judges—James V. Moore, Dr. John J. H. Straith and
B. B. Welsh.

For the best Riding Saddle, \$3—Best Bridle, 1—best Wagon Saddle, 2—best Wagon Bridle, 1—best pair of Fore Gears, for two horses, 2.50—best pair of Breechbands, 4—best set of Cart Gears, 2.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JUDGES.

No person will be allowed to interfere with the Judges during their adjuditations.

No animal or article can take more than one premium.

mium.

A premium will not be awarded when the animal or article is not worthy, though there is no competi-Hay will be furnished for all unimals entered for

From the great liberality heretofore extended by Railroad Companies, upon occasions of this kind, exhibitors, may calculate on having animals add articles intended for exhibition, transported free of cost; and visitors will be able to procure the round trip tickets at half price. August 30, 1853.

NOTICE. ON and after Monday, the 22d instant, the Passenger Trains will leave the Ticket Office at Winchester at 5 o'clock, A. M., and at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Returning will leave Harpers-Ferry at 12½ o'clock,
P. M., and at 9½ P. M.
Passengers will thus leave Winchester at 5 A. M.,
arrive in Baltimore at 11½ A. M. Returning leave
Baltimore at 4½ P. M. and arrive at Winchester at
11½ P. M.—making the trip to Baltimore and returning same day, and having five heurs in Baltimore.—
The connexion with the 8 A. M. Train from Baltimore
will remain as at present. Passengers, going to will remain as at present. Passengers, going to Washington will, by this arrangement, arrive there at an early hour in the afternoon.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. New Accommodation Train for Harpers-Ferry, Winchester, &c. ON and after Monday, August 22d, (daily, except Sundays,) an accommodation train will leave Harpers Ferry at 7½ A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at the Frederick Junction and other intermediate points, and reaching Baltimore at 12 o'clock, noon.—At 4.20 P. M., daily, the same train will leave Baltimore for Frederick and Harpers-Ferry, stopping at the way stations. the way stations.

By this new arrangement, passengers between Winchester and Baltimore, and Winchester and Washington will find such facilities is will enable washington will find such facilities as will enable them to make the raund trip within twenty-four hours.—Winchester trains arriving at and departing from Harpers-Ferry to form the connection.

Fare between Winchester and Baltimore, either way, \$4.50; to or from Harpers-Ferry, Point of Rocks, Frederick, &c., at the rate of three cents per mile. Master of Transportation.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Harpers Ferry, Va. FOR Passengers in the new Accommodation Trains of the Baltimore and Ohie Railroad and Winches-ter and Potomac Railroad, Breakfast will always be prepared and on the table at this Hotel, adjoining the Depot, on the arrival of the cars from Winchester, to connect with the Train to Baltimore and Washington, leaving here at 7; o'clock, A. M. DINNER, as usual, at 2½ o'clock, on the arrival of the train from Wheeling. SUPPER always upon the Table on the arrival of the Winchester and Baltimore Cars.

Persons on business or pleasure can remain in Harpers-Ferry from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M. and leave in he evening train for Baltimore and Washington. August 30, 1853. M. CARRELL

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. THE undersigned has just received direct from Philadelphia a small assortment of WATCHES, Breastpins, Cuff Pins, Cuff Butlons, Lockets, Peneils, Rings, Gold Pens, ect. A few fine Fans, all of which he will sell on the most accommodations terms Charlestown, May 17, 1855; TO THE JEFFERSON FARMERS.

THE stibscriber is now ready to buy any amount of WHEAT and CORN, and will always give the He will buy Wheat and Corn delivered at either of the Depots on the Winchester and Baltimore Roads.

July 19, 1853—3m E. M. AISQUITH. FIFTY HANDS WANTED,

To make Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers. I will pay 20 cts, above Baltimore rates to good Hands. No others need apply.

August 30, 1838. ISAAC ROSE. RECEIVED AT THE CHEAP STORE. A FULL assortment of brown and bleached Mus-lins, Ticking, Irish and Union Linens, and sin-gle, double and treble purple Calicoes, 800 Boys' Cloth Caps, at 187 cts, a piece. Fancy Soap for wash-ing and shaving, I cent a cake. Pins, 3 cents a paper. August 30, 1853. ISAAC ROSE.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST. HAVING rented the Brick Warehouse, at Shep-herdstown, and made arrangements I am pre-pared to pay the highest Cash Prices for WHEAT, CORN, &c., upon delivery.

I will also keep constantly on hand PLASTER,
FISH, SALT, &c., in exchange for Country Produce,
or sell at low cash prices, and I will forward any produce to the District or Alexandria at the usual prices.

August 23, 1888—if

C. W. LUCAS.

PORTE MONNAIES, POCKET HOOKS, AND FANCY GOODS. HE attention of the Trade, and others, in want of PORTE MONNAIES, POCKET BOOKS, BANK-ERS' CASES, DRESSING CASES, PORTABLE WRITING DESKS, BACKGAMMON AND CHESS BOARDS, CHESSMEN, PEARL, SHELL, and SIL VER CARD CASES, WORK BOXES, CABAS, NEE DLE BOOKS, MONEY BELTS, CIGAR CASES, PORTFOLIOS, RAZORS AND RAZOR STROPS, TRAVELLING FLASKS, AND FINE CUTLERY,

together with a large variety of FANCY GOODS which will be sold at the lowest rates. F. H. SMITH,
Porte Monnaic and Pocket Book Manufactur 205 Arch street, below Sixth, Philadelphia August 23, 1883—\$4. AT THE LADIES' CHEAP STORE. A FINE assortment of Dress and Needle-worked Goods, bought at auction and sold at a small advance. Calicoes for comforts, last colors, 18 yards for one dollar. ISAAC ROSE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT. TOFFER for rent the HOUSE AND LOT recently in the occupancy of Mr. S. Hefflebower, at Kabletown. It is a large and commodious building, and a most convenient and desirable residence. Possession given immediately. NOTICE. To the Farmers of Clarke County, &c.

Charlestown, August 23; 1853.

To the Farmers of Clarke County, &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of the Farmers of Clarke county and all who want the best Thresher, Cleaner and Power, at the lowest price, to a Machine of our pattern, purchased by Mr. H. M. Nelson, near Millwood, from Mott, Lewis & Co., Richmond, who are building our Machine; they having purchased the privilege from us, and as their right to sell in Clarke extended only to Mr. Nelson's Machine, we notify the public that we can at all times supply them at our shop. Price \$275, all complete, with double cleaner and screen, which will make the grain merchantable at one operation. Persons wanting a good Machine will please call on Mr. Nelson, who will take pleasure in showing the machine and giving such information as they may desire.

ZIMMERMAN & CO. Charlestown, August 30, 1853—3m Charlestown, August 30, 1853-3m

A WATER CAR, WITH all Oil Hogshead, sufficient to hold 126 gallons, and superior running Gear, hearly new, for sale by Charlestown, August 50, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED-
BEST Ivory Table Knives and Forks, Roller Ends
and Rack Pulleys for Curtains, Worsted Cord for
Curtains, Brass Serew Rings, White Cofflit Hinges,
Screws and Tacks; Halter Chains, Axle Pulleys, Cork
Screws, Waiters, Horse-Nails, Wire Rat Traps, Mule
and Horse Hames, Revolving Warfiel Irons; Matches
without subhur. &c. without sulphur, &c: T: RAWLINS & SON. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.-The sub-Wartenes, Jewelry, &c.-The subof Watches, and Jewelry, consisteng in part of
Gold Lever, Lapine and Duplex Watches, of
all prices, Breastpine Ear-rings; Gold Guards, Vest,
and Fob Chains, Lobkets, Britelets, &c.; to which we
invite the attention of the public. Watches carefully
Repaired.
April 6; 1853.

RON, IRON, *EJust received Baltimore Tire Iron, Band Irons, Harrow Touth Iron, small round Chain Iron, Hoop Iron of all sizes, Sheet Iron, Hughes' Nail Rods, Horse-Shoe Barstogether with a large stock Prime Plough Irons and Hammered Tires—all of which was offer in the most foreable testing. we offer on the most favorable ter T. RAWLINS & SON.

RECEIVED AT THE CHEAP STORE
From Philadelphia,
1000 Cloth, Green Cloth, Cashmerett, Plush, Tweed,
Silk and Linen Coats, made in fashionable styles.
1800 Cassimere, Cloth, Doe Skin, Gambroon, Linen
and Cottom Pair of Panis, Plaifi and Fancy colored.
1000 Silk, Satin, Marseille and German Vests, some
French Embroidered, very costly.
1500 Silk, Kossuth and Straw Hats. Also Caps,
Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Shirts, Drawers and Socks.
These Goods will be sold cheaper, and are superior
to any ever brought to this county.
April 26, 1853.

ISAAC ROSE. and Cotton Pairs of Pants, Plaiff and Fancy colored.

1000 Silk, Satin, Marseille and German Vests, some
French Embroidered, very costly.

1500 Silk, Kossuth and Sträw Hats. Also Caps,
Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Shirts, Drawers and Socks.
These Goods will be sold cheaper, and are superior to any ever brought to this county.

April 26, 1853

ISAAC ROSE.

A NOTHER CASE of these Boys Straw Hats.

A June 7.

SIGAFOOSE & HARLEY.

CALF HOOTS.—2 Cases fine Calfand Kip Boots.
June 7.

SIGAFOOSE & HARLEY.

LINEN AND GINGHAM COATS, a new Supply, prices low, at ISAAC ROSE'S
August 23, 1855.

Cheap Store.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle,
None genuine unless signed Bennert & Beers,
None genuine unle

FARM FOR SALE THE Farm adjoining Duffield's Depot, more & Ohio Railroad is offered for a by Mr. B. Bennett.) It contains about of Prime Land, which is in a firstof Prime Land, which is in a first-rate state of cultivation. The Improvements are valuable, with good Fencing, an abundance of good Running Water which never fails, and a SMALL ORCHARD of good Fruit. This Farm is one among the very best locations in this county, being in the immediate vicinity of Elk Branch Church, Stone School House, &c.

Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

Aug. 30, 1853.

SAMUEL RIDENOUR.

JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE. Wish to sell two small Farms of good Limestone Land—one containing 150 Acres, with good Buildings, Orchard, &c., adjoining the Lands of John Lock, Fisher A. Lewis and the heirs of Daniel McPherson, dec'd—about 40 Acres in Timber. Theotheron the Shenandoah river, containing 123 Acres of first-rate Land, with 30 Acres in TIMBER a DWELLING HOUSE on the same, and adjoining the lands of George L. Harris and Dr. John H. Lewisheirs. For terms, &c., which will be made easy, apply to the undersigned at Myerstiwn, or by letter (post paid) to Kabletown, Jefferson county, Va. Jan. 25, 1853. JOSEPH MYERS.

VALUABLE JEFFERSON FARM THE undersigned wishes to sell, at private sile, his SUGAR-HILL FARM, situated in Jefferson county, Virginia, about 4 miles northwest of Charlestown, the county seat, and within two and a half miles of Duffields and Kerneysville Depots, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, adjoining the lands of James G. Hurst, J. C. Wiltshire, Moses W. Burr, adolbers containing about For Sale.

and others, containing about 180 ACRES, more or less, of Limestone Land—40 acres of which is heavily TIMBERED. The Improvement ments consist of a Dwelling-House, Stable, Corn-House, Smoke-House, &c.—Also, an Orchard of line Fruit. This Farm is situat-Also, an Orchard of line Fruit. This Farm is situated in one of the most healthy portions of the county.

For terms, &c., which will be made easy, apply to the undersigned, at his residence adjoining the land, or by letter post-paid directed to Charlestown, Jeffer son county, Virginia.

June 28, 1853—tf G. D. MOORE.

COUNTY POOR-HOUSE FARM. Jefferson County Court, July Term, 1853. THE Court decided to take the proper and necessative steps to purchase a Poor-House and Lot, and IT IS ORDERED, That Logan Osborn, David Fry, Thos. W. Keves, Saml. Ridethour, John Quigly, John Hess, John Moler and George W. Little, be and they are hereby appointed a committee, with instructions to advertise for a proper place, not over two hundred and fifty acres and not less than one hundred acresupon which the Poor of this county are to be placed and make a report to the October term of this Court. and make a report to the October term of this Court, of all and every farm offered, together with the price of each per acre, and the different advantages of each, any five of said committee to act under this order.

T. A. MOORE, Clerk.

IN Pursuance to the above order, the undersigned I had a meeting on Friday, 5th of August, according to advertisement, and invite proposals for a farm for the purpose stated above. They will receive sals until Friday, 30th September, each proposal to b in writing, stating size of farm, price asked and pay-ments, and to be directed to Logan Osborn, chairman of said committee, at the Charlestown Postoffice, and to be endorsed "Proposals for Poor-House Farm JOHN MOLER,

JOHN HESS. August 9, 1853. SAML. RIDENOUR. 105-Free Press and Shepherdstown Register copy. NEW TINNING ESTABLISHMENT. THIS establishment, situated on Main street, and formerly managed by E. R. HARRELL, "Agent for E. Hunt," has passed into the hands of Joseph R. Evans, whose experience as a workman is generally known in this place and adjoining country. Being associated with E. Hunt, and having purchased a full state of washings, they are now prepared to dual kinds. set of machines, they are now prepared to do all kinds of work, and flatter themselves that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their

ROOFING AND SPOUTING will be done at the shortest notice, and in the best possible manner. A good assortment of TINWARE will be kept constantly on hand, at fair prices. In short, every thing in their line, can be had at this Orders from all in want of work of any description

(in the above business,) are respectfully solicited. HUNT & EVANS. Charlestown, August 23, 1853-1y FOR RENT.

THE two offices adjoining the Free Press Office, one lately in the occupancy of W. L. Baker, deceased, and the other occupied by Mr. Forney. Application may be made to Wm. C. Worthington or H. N. Gallaher. Possession given immediately.

April 12, 1853. A CARD.

OUR clients and the public are informed that T. T. FAUNTLEROY, Ja., is connected with us in business, and has full authority to attend to any of our professional matters. His office is with ours, in Hoff's Row, near the Court-House.

BARTON & WILLIAMS. Winchester, Va., April 12, 1853-19 MULES FOR SALE. HAVE for sale, on reasonable terms and at mode

HAVE for sale, on reasonable terms and at moderate prices, FOUR VERY SUPERIOR MULES, now ready for work. They were gotten by Mr. Willis' Jack.

I wish to purchase a NEGRO BOY, from 16 to 20, who will make a good farm hand.

JAMES Y. HARRIS.

July 26, 1853—tf [F. P.] NOTICE.

BEING desirous to settle up my business here as soon as possible, with a view of leaving this county, I would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to me to come forward and pay their respective indebtedness.

JOHN G. RIDENOUR. Harpers Ferry, August 16, 1853-1m [F. P.] TURNPIKE NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Books will be opened on Friday, the 16th day of September next, at the town of Berryville, in Clarke county, under the direction of Jacob Enders, Treadwell Smith, Mann R. Page, Thomas H. Crow or any two of them; and at Summit Point under the direction of James Griggs, Thomas F. Nelson, A. Moore and A. S. Allen or any two of them, for receiving subscription in shares of twenty-five dollars each, for the purpose of constructing a turnpike road from a point of intersection in the Charlestown and Berryville turnpike at the Cross road leading to Summit Point to Summit Point Depot in Jefferson county, on the Winchester and Potonac Railroad.

THE COMMISSIONERS. THE COMMISSIONERS. August 16, 1853—1m WANTED, IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW loads of Wood, Oats or Corn, and a few Bacon Hams, in payment of any dues to July 26, 1853. THIS OFFICE. July 26, 1853.

MR. WELLER has discontinued to be our Agent for the sale of the Patent Right of our Thresher and Cleaner, and we have appointed Mr. LEWIS F. COPPERSMITH to act in fluture as our only Agent for the sale of Rights in the United States and Territories.

G. F. S. ZIMMERSIAN & CO. Charlestown, July 26, 1853.

1853. TAX NOTICE. To the Citizens of Charlestown. THE Corporation Tax is now due, and all those that have not paid last years taxes, will be called on for the two years.

C. G. BRAGG,
July 26, 1857.

Collector.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED. Let the Afflicted Rend and Ponder! MORE than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures per-formed by CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE. formed by CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carler's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin; Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old fores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Fennale Complaints, Paines and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable retnedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stohnach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeched by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine viken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vi-

ken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength:

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture, will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of:

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Virginia, by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all, add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. day, 15th Sep

of good Hay;

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE Terms—A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of five dellars and upwards, with bond and approved security—under that sum, cash. No pro-perty to be removed that the terms are complied with. LEWIS FRY, Executor of Robt. Florance, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY. Will be sold, at Borden Meadow, near White Post, Clarke county, on Thursday, the i5th September, (instant,)

7 valuable Work Horses;
Some 80 or more Hogs of various sizes;
Between 40 and 50 Sheep;
One yoke of valuable Work Oxen;
A number of Milch Cows and Stock Cattle;
Crops of Corn, Uats and Hay;
One strong six-horse Wagon and Gear;
Ox and Horse Carts;
Plantation Implements of various kinds;
One six-horse Wheat Threshing Machine; and

Household and Kitchen Furniture. Should the crop of Corn be sold ungathered, there will be hired for the remainder of the year, 5 NEGRO MEN AND 3 WOMEN. Should the day of sale prove unfavorable, the sale will be made the next fair or suitable day thereafter. Terms favorable, which will be made known on the

COMMISSIONER'S SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Jeffer-son county, rendered in the chancery cause of Thomas Sexton and others or Mary Grace, now Mary; Deck, and others, the undersigned, as special com-missioner therein appointed, will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder;

On Saturday, the 17th day of next month; (Scotember,) 1853, the following REAL ESTATE, in Harpers-Ferry, late the property of Martin Grace, ec'd., to wit:
The LARGE WAREHOUSE and DWELL The LARGE WAREHOUSE and Design of the LOT, with a small LOG TENEMENT on it. adjoining and on the cast side of the brick house property, on High street, recently occupied by Mrs. THE LOT, on the west side and adjoining said

THE LOT, on the west side and adjoining said brick house property, having on it a Wooden Building, occupied in part as a Cabinet Wareroom.

THE LOT on the bill opposite said brick house property, having upon it an old STONE HOUSE occupied by a colored weman. These houses will be sold out and out by an absolute title in fee simple. At the same time, will be sold, the reversion dependant upon the life estate of Mrs. Mary Deck in the above mentioned brick house tavern property situated on High street, and consisting of two separate tenements.

A more particular description of these tenements need not be given as those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves. examine for themselves.

The terms of sale will be one-third of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in two equal payments at six and twelve months, with interest on each from at six and twelve months, with interest of the day of sale. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and Deeds of Trust on the premises.

Sale to take place about 12; o'clock, P. M., before Carrell's Hotel, Harpers-Ferry.

ANDREW HUNTER, JOHN J. LALEY, Auctioneer.

August 16, 1853—ts PUBLIC SALE. THE subscriber intending to relinquish farming, will sell to the highest bidder, at his residence, three miles from Shepler dstown, on Saturday, the 17th of September, part of his PERSONAL PROPERTY,

Consisting of 2 Horses, 1 Colt, 2 fresh Milch Cows; 5 head of Stock Cattle, 4 Sheep, 25 Hogs; 2 Brood Sows, 1 Road Wagon, 1 Wheat Fan; Barshear, double and single Shovel Ploughs; 1 pair of Wood Ladders, wagon and plough Gears. Terms—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, under that sum, cash—the purchaser required to give note with approved security before the removal of the property. before the removal of the property.

JOHN OSBOURN.

PUBLIC SALE. THE subscriber having sold his Farm, will sell to the highest bidder at his residence, near McPher-ton's Mill, on Thursday, 22d Inst., all his

PERSONAL PROPERTY, CONSISTING OF 6 Horses, including 4-valuable Brood Mares; 3 Colts, 5 fresh Milch Cows, 6 Calves;
1 Yoke of Steers, 3 two year old Steers;
40 Fattening Hogs, 5 Sows with Pigs, 30 Stock Hogs;
1 Young Boar of the Chester Breed;
31 Improved Cotswold Sheep, including 4 Bucks;
2 Farm Wagons, I two-horse do;
1 Wagon Bed, 1 pair Wood Ladders;
1 Cart and Gears, 6 setts Wagon Gear;
1 Colter and 1 McCormick Plough, I Fifth Chain;
4 Double Shovel and 3 Single Shovel Ploughs;
2 Harrows, 2 setts single and double Swingle Trees;
1 Doyle's Wheat Fan, 2 Grain Cradles;
3 Mowing Scythes, 2 Grindstones, 1 Vice;
30 Acres of Corn by the Acre, 60 bbls. Old Corn;
1 Corn Barrel, 1 Wheelbarrow, 20 Bags;
1 Cross-cut Saw, 1 Hand Saw, 4 Axes;
1 Ring Mall, 4 Iron Wedges, a Lot of Iron;
20 Stands of Bees, 1 new Sleigh;
1 Carriage with Tongue, Shafts and Harness;
A Lot of Augers, Planes, Chisles, Forks, Hoes, Rake, &c.; A lot of Oak Lumber; A lot of Walnut and Pine Plank; A lot of Locust Post for Pailings; A lot of Potatoes and Cabbage.

—ALSO— 3 Colts, 5 fresh Milch Cows, 6 Calves;

-ALSO-Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of Sale—A credit until the first of April, 1854, on all sums of five dollars and upwards—under five dollars Cash—the purchaser being required to give Note with approved security before the removal of Property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

**If not previously disposed of, I will have for hire or sale a Man, Woman and twe Boys.

Sept. 6, 1853.

A. WILSON. PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, In Berkeley County.

f every description; but it is deemed unnecessary

IN PURSUANCE of the provisions of a decree exe-ted by R. B. Kownslar and Wife, to me as trus-tee, for the benefit of Elizabeth Kownslar, I will offer at public sale, before the Court-House door, in Mar-tinsburg, on Monday, 26th day of Septemat public sale, before the Court-House door, in Martinsburg, on Monday, 26th day of September, 1853, that large and valuable estate in the county of Berkeley, situated on Mill Creek, and called the mansion farm of Conrad Kownslar, dec'd., but which, in the partition of the lands of said Conrad Kownslar; dec'd., fell to his son, R. B. Kownslar.—This Land embraces 682 Acres, 2 Roods and 24 Poles, a large portion of it, land of the very best quality—200 acres of which, embracing the Dwelling House, is subject to the widow's dower—the residue free from encumbrance. The Improvements upon it are a large commodious BRICK HOUSE, and other comfortable OUT-HOUSES.

As this property is well known, and as every purchaser will no doubt make an examination of it for himself before he bids, any further or more minute description of it is deemed unnecessary.

200 Acres of the above Tract of Land, including the Dwelling House, have been assigned as dower to the widow, but I am authorized to say that she will unite in a sale of her life interest to the purchaser.

Terms of Sale-One-third cash; the residue in payments of one and two years, with interest from day of sale, and a deed of trust to secure the deferred payinents.

August 30, 1853—is PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE VIRGINIA LAND:

THE undersigned, Executor of Anthony Rosenberger, dec'd, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-House, Martinsburg, Berkeley county, on Monday, the 10th day of Octobert (Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosens of the Court-day," (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, that desirable Tract of the Court-day, (Rosens of the Court-day,) 1853, rable TRACT OF LAND, known as the "Rosenberger Farm," containing 560 ACRES and 23
POLES, to be divided into two portions—the former containing 200 Acres, the latter 160 Acres
and 23 Poles. Of the former about 46 acres are in
heavy TIMBER! the balance highly cultivated, with
good fencing and well watered by a never-failing
stream running near the Dwellings. There are three
Orchards upon the Farm, two Apple and one Peach.
The Improvements consist of a confortable BRICK

DWELLING KITCHEN, and all Qut Buildings ings necessary to the convenience of Farming; DWELLING, KITCHEN, and all Qut-Buildings necessary to the convenience of Farming; such as a good Barn and Stabling, two Corn-Houses and Sheds, two good Tenants' Houses, one large Straw House, Stone Dairy of two stories, Carriage House, Poultry House, Meat Houses, &c. Also, a good Cistern, a Well of pure Limestone Water in the yard, with pump attached.

Of the latter tract about 35 acres are heavily timbered—the balance highly cultivated—well fenced and watered by a stream running through the tract near the dwelling. This tract like the former is furnished with a good Dwelling, Kitchen, Barn, Stabling, Corn House, Smoke-house, and it well never-failing in the yard. There are also upon the Tract a few scattering fruit

This Land is situated in Berkeley county, thre miles northwest of Martinsburg, five miles south Hedgesville and three miles west of the Baltimore an Ohio Railroad, adjoining the Lands of Messrs. Nades bouselt; Jno. M. Small, Jno. P. Walters and other television and advantages render it one of the best countries. bousett, Jno. M. Small, Jno. P. Walters and of Its location and advantages render it one of the market Farms in the county. Its richness of sacknowledged superior to any in the county, if n the Villey.

Terms of Sale—Five hundred dollars to be particle day of sale, on each tract, one-third inclusive in \$500 to be paid on the 1st day of April, 1854, not time possession will be given; the balance in two annual payments with interest from the innerest.

annual payments with interest session. Deferred payments it bonds of the purchaser and a dec All grain growing upon the lan Persons desirous of seeing the Pitzer residing upon the premis living near Martinsburg. Aug 16, 1853-ts

Twas golden summer in my heart, glad summer all with a wreath of lily-bells my Lillibel I crown And called her queen of all my hopes, and called myself her knight,
And boldly vowed for Lillibel the fiercest foe to fight,
For Lillibel, dear Lillibel!

Oh! all the flowers seemed lily-bells in those glad, golden days, And all the brooks sang Lillibel along their winding Laden with dreams of Lillibel, the lulling breez

The silver echoes only rang the mellow music name Of Lillibel, sweet Lillibel! Cold winter now is in the sky, chill winter in my I wander by the silent brook, to muse and mour

apart; The wild winds, whispering through the trees, in weird whispers tell
The story of the lily-bells, and of my Lillibel—
My Lillibel, lost Lillibel! That King whose lance no knight can break-whose

love no queen deride— plumed, upon his fleet white steed, bore off my darling bride; He gathered all the lily-bells to bind around he I feel there are no flowers for me in all the wide world

No lily-bells, no Lillibel! LOST DILLIE.

BY ALICE CAREY. Don't you remember the old apple tree Don't you remember the old apple tree

That grew in the edge of the meadow;
And the maiden who thitherward straying with me
Threw over the sward but one shadow?
Was it the blush of the apples that over us hung,
Which threw over her cheek its soft splendor;
And the wild bird around us that lovingly sung,
Which made her low warble so tender?

You remember the bridal time, bright with the flow Of the cup as deceitful as cherry, And the neat little cabin home always aglow With the sweet smile of Dillie, my dearie! When the wine had smothered love's passionat

Her blue eyes drooped mournful and lowly; How sadly she watched with the footstep that came Each night time more slowly and slowly! The path going down to the apple tree, still Winds over the slope of the meadow;
The dear little cabin peeps over the hill—
But the roses run wild in the shadow! Don't you remember the ivy-grown church

We used to think lonesome and dreary? Beneath the blue marble, just under the birch, Lies Dillie, Lost Dillie, my dearie?

Nariety.

WHAT HOPE DID.

It went to the house of mourning-and from the lips of sorrow there came sweet and cheerful songs. It laid its head upon the arm of the poor man, which was stretched forth, at the command of unboly impulses, and saved him from disgrace and ruin.

It dwelt like a living thing in the bosom of the mother whose son tarried long after the promised time of his coming—and saved her from desolation and the

care that killeth. It hovered about the head of the youth who had become the Ishmael of society and led him onward to works which even his enemies praised, No hope ! my good brother. Have it. Beckon it on your side. Wrestle with it that it may not depart. It may repay your pains. Life is bad enough at best—but hope shall lead you over its mountains, and sustain you amid its billows. Part with all besides keep thy hope.

YANKEE COURTSHIP.

A love lorn swain broke a wish-bone with his 'heart's queen,' somewhere in New Hamp-

'Neow what do you wish, Sally?' demanded Jonathan, with a tender grin of expectation. 'I wish I was hansum," replied the fair damsel, "hansum as Queen Victoria." 'Jerusalem what a wish!' replied Jonathan,

when you're hansum enough neow. But I'll

tell yer what I wish, Sally; I wished you was locked up in my arms, and the key was lost. FACTS ABOUT THE FEVER .- The New Orleans Crescent, says a few months ago, a merchant of this city took to his home and heart a youthful bride, and went to reside in the Fouth District. Wishing to live in privacy, he engaged only one servant-

fresh green girl, from the Emerald Isle. She took the fever, and died in a few days. Another was hired, and shared the same fate. A third and a fourth filled the vacancy in the household, and followed in succession the sweeping summons of the same felldestroyer. Following the impulse of a natural dread. the merchant went to Mobile to avoid the destructive. visitation of scourge, and the next day buried his young and beautiful bride. Disgusted with a home where naught but empty chambers served to call up the memories of departed joys, he returned to the city to sell out his household, determined to leave a locality to him so suggestive of sorrow. He died that day. When our informant visited the premises there was but one living creature. It was a parrot, swinging in its lonely cage, and wailing unwittingly its de-serted state. Alas, poor Pol!

.... "You are writing my bill on very rough paper," said a client to his attorney. "Never mind," said the lawyer, "it has to be filed before it comes into court."

....General happiness can have no other basis than the universal law of justice and love. If thou hast a loitering servant, send him on thine errand just before his dinner.

.... A man who retires from business and lives on the interest of his money, may be said to be resting on his owers.

.... A man cannot be generally admired, if his merits are above the general comprehension. There is nothing like courage in misfortune; next to faith in God, and in His overruling Providence, a man's faith in himself is

.... What is the difference between me and a new novel?" inquired a highly-rouged damsel of her beau. "It is this," said he: "a novel is read because it is interesting; you are interesting because you are red."

.... "What makes the milk so warm ?" said Betty to the milkman, when he brought his pail to the door one morning. "Please mum the pump handle's broke, and missus took the water from the biler."

.... 'My son, take that jug and fetch me some beer.'

'Give me some money, then, father.' 'My son, to get beer with money, anybody can do that, but to get beer without money,

So the boy took the jug and out he goes; shortly he returns and places the jug before his

'Drink,' said the son.
'How can I drink,' said the father, 'when there is no beer in the jug?" 'To drink beer out of a jug,' said the son,

'when there is beer, anybody can do that, but to drink beer out of a jug when there is no beer, Tom Moore said to Peel, on looking at

the picture of an Irish orator: "You can see

the very quiver of his lips." "Yes," said Peel, "and the arrow coming out of it." Moore was telling this to one of his countrymen, who answered: "He meant arrah coming out of it." ... When virtue leaps high in the public fountain, you seek for the lofty spring of nobleness, and find it afar off, in the dear breast of

some mother who melted the snows of winter, and condensed the summer's dew into fair, sweet humanity, which now gladdens the face of man in all the city streets.

.... The Merchant's Ledger has made a calculation of the number of persons who have shed since the commencement of the Christian era. It sums up the deaths at three billions one hundred and forty millions.

... Sax gives the following advice to the rising In going to parties just mind what you're at, Beware of your head, and take care of your hat,

Lest you find that a favorite son of your mother Has an ache in the one and a brick in the other. eccher, whose powerful sweeping style is well nown, how long it took him to write a sermon. He plied that he had written two in a day—"but," d he, "in order to write a sermon that I am not lamed of I want six weeks."

....The scenes and incidents of history and poerry fade from remembrance as the objects and brightness of a landscape disappear when the shadows of the evening descend. The relations of life, no less the pictures of fancy, leave but a transient impression beautid, so that after a long succession of ideal and actual vicissitudes, only a few of the more prominent chromatances remain, like the brilliant spots on

(From the Baltimore Sun.) WASHINGTON Se

Execution of Woodward Application to take acrament—His manner of Spending the Night forning—His Spiritual Advisers—Firm and De ined Manner of the Culprit—The Proceedings caled by Himself—Gay Ascent of the Gallons, & rected by Himself—Gay Ascent of the Gallotos, &c.

The first instance of capital punishment here, in forty-one years, took place to-day, and Daniel T. Woodward has paid the forfeit of his life. Yester-day afternoon the unfortunate man expressed a desire to receive the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The Rev. Mr. Smith could not, under the discipline of his denomination, administer it. Rev. Mr. Schrivener, being only of the order of a Deacon in the Methodist church, was not anthorised—so the spaliestion was made directly to the Rev. S. K.

in the Methodist church, was not anthorised—so the application was made directly to the Rev. S. K. Cox. That gentleman had from the beginning been one of the faithful spiritual advisers of Woodward —and to the application of Woodward he frankly responded that he viewed the sacrament as a most holy and solemn service—and that he could not, conscientiously, administer it unless the prisoner would make an open, full and frank confession of his crime before God and his fellow men. To this Woodward replied indignantly that upon those Woodward replied indignantly that upon those terms he would not receive it; that he believed he could get to heaven without it—and made many other remarks dictated by a reckless, vainglorious spirit. The ministers of religion present were ex-credingly grieved at this interview, but used every exertion to allay improper feelings on the part of Woodward.

Moodward.

After my telegraphic despatch of last night, when the unfortunate man signified to his spiritual advisers that they could leave him, as their services were not necessary until morning, they returned to their homes. Woodward laid down about half past cleven o'clock, and, with slight intermission, slept well until half-past four this morning. Messrs. Bell and Latrnite, assistant jailors, watched in the cell during that entire period. At near five o'clock this morning Woodward arose, perfectly calm and cheerful, and soon washed himself. He remarked to Mr. Bell that he presoned as this was the appointed day, that, after washing, his irons would be removed—and, soon after, under the authority of the marshal, that was done. His fetters off, Woodward proceeded to dress himself, and occupied considerable time in attiring in a suit of black—dress coat, black satin vest, black pants and gaiter boots. About half-part seven, Rev. S. K. Cox, of the Methodist Protestant Church, and Rev. J. Scrivoner, of the Methorist Church South, arrived at the jail, but Woodward was not ready to receive them until the lapse of half an hour. He treakfasted pleastantly on tea and bread sent him by some kind lady in the neighborhood, and then conversed with Mr. Beli considerably about the gallows, the process of hanging, and how the culprit looked. At an early hour the Rev. John C. Smith reached the jail, and soon after Rev. Mr. Brown, of Wesley Chapel; but Woodward had determined to spend the morning in solitude and reading, so that the

ministers only entered and prayed at intervals, as they were desired by the doomed man. As the hour of dissolution approached his calmness and determination seemed to increase, and instead of being the unfortunate culprit, whose crime was about to be expiated on a gallows, he assumed the air of a master spirit, a director of the entire ar-rangements; and, so far as compatible with duty, his wishes were gratified in every respect. About nine A. M., J. D. Hoover, E-q., U. S. Mar-shal, with his deputies, Dr. Chapin and Mr. Phillips, arrived at the prison; and shortly after, Capt. Burche. Chief of the Auxiliary Guard, with a large posse of that body, and Mr. Steel, in charge of the day police, reached the jail and performed efficient duty in keeping the walls, and other prominent points of the prison free from the intrusion of

spectators. By ten o'clock every house, every lofty eminence, and dwellings with platforms erected on the roofs in the neighborhood, were crowded with boys, children, men and women of all classes and ages, so that notwithstanding the heighth of the jail wall, and the precaution taken to carry out the law in all its spirit and intent, some hundreds of persons did, from a distance, witness the dreadful scene. The physician of the jail, Dr. A. I. Semmes, and sent, and I notice among the invited citizens the Mayor of Washington, P. R. Fendall, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, Messrs. Ratcliffe and Key. Col. Tompson, counsel for Woodward on his trial, and a gentleman named O'Sullivan, from New York, then proceeded to the Executive Mansion, and made another thrilling and powerful ap-peal to the President for a respite or a commutation

of his dreadful sentence; but the Executive kindly and firmly reiterated his conviction of the fairness of Woodward's trial and other views, and respectfully decline any interference in the case. Col. T. returned to the prison and bade his client farewell. At eleven o'clock, Woodward was shrowded in long full black gown and his arms were pinioned, but nothing of this produced any perceptible change in his countenance, and to one of the ministers (to whom he was peculiarly attached,) who pressed him in a quiet manner for a confession, he replied that he would not gratify the public in that respect. In about fifteen minutes more, as I stood at the

foot of the stairs in the jail, waiting the approach of a solemn official procession of the Marshal, his aids, officers, clergymen, culprit, and others, indge of my surprise when I discovered on the landing place above, with rather a smile, clothed in black, his gown partially drawn up in his folded arms, a black hat tastefully placed on his head, the man-the murderer Woodward; he was the foremost man, closely followed by the ministers of the law, and his spiritual advisers. In the advance, he descended the stairs, quickly and firmly walked to the gallows, up the steps of which he ran as gayly as if it were some place of amusement. His action, his look, his deportment forced a shudder of horror on

all present, but this feeling was considerably augmented when the prisoner took a stand on the platform, coolly surveyed the crowds before referred to, then stepped on the centre drop piece, took hold of the rope, and made some objection to the length of the drop. (three feet,) and then stooping and giving directions about pinioning his own legs, all present seemed to relax and stand almost petrified at the astonishing, heart-sickening exhibition. Rev. John C. Smith addressed the Throne of Divine grace briefly and fervently. At the close

Woodward took his position on the drop-board.— Mr. Hooverremoved his hat and placed on his head the black cap, but Woodward immediately raised his hand and threw the sable covering up over his eyes, and this he did several times, so that the whole face was fully exposed to view. At this juncture the officers of the law, ministers of the gospel, and other friends bade Woodward a last farewell, and left the platform, the United States Marshal and the Rev. Mr. Smith only remaining. Woodward then knelt down, and with his face turned upwards, appeared to be devoutly engaged in prayer—his lips moving rapidly, and with apparent earnestness. Here he remained several min-utes, then arose and stood for a few seconds with

uplifted head as if engaged in devotion. At his request, the Marshal kindly granted Woodward the privilege of signifying his readiness to depart .-At twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, Woodward lowered his head and made the signal to the Marshal by tossing him a white pocket handkerchief which he held in his hand. The Marshal thereupon touched the spring—the drop quickly fell, and the unfortunate man paid the highest penalty of the law. When he fell, Woodward gave a sudden mo-mentary jerk of his hands, and soon after a short muscular action of his legs, but it was soon over. After the body had been suspended twenty-seven minutes, the physician of the jail and his assistants duly examined the remains in the presence of all the spectators, and pronounced him to be dead. It was supposed by some that groans were heard on the fall of the body, but the physicians state that they were gurgling sounds, produced by the hasty expulsion of air from the system. The body was then lowered down into a handsome black walnut coffin, made by Mr. William King, of Georgetown, and at once delivered over to Woodward's brother, who has been so much devoted to him.

has been so much devoted to him. At 6 o'clock this evening, as soon as the crowd have dispersed, the remains will be conveyed in a hearse to Georgetown, where they will be interred in the Methodist Episcopal burial ground, with services by the Nev S. K. Cox.

PAINFUL CASUALTY.

An accident of a most painful character occurred on Saturday last, on Patterson's Creek, in this county—
Mr. Jacob Willis in company with two brothers and a man named Richardson, were out turkey hunting, and having a flock of turkeys and scattered them, separated and hid themselves for the purpose of "calling" the turkeys. It was raining at the time, and Mr. Willis seated himself under a tree with the lock of his rifle under his coat. In a few minutes he heard a noise a short distance down the hill from him, and immediately got ready to shoot. In bringing his gun up so as to cover the clump of bushes in which he had heard the noise, his gun went of when a man jumped out of the bushes and clump of bushes in which he had heard the noise, his gan went off, when a man jumped out of the bushes and started to run. Mr. W. thinking it was one of his brothers or Mr. Richardson, immediately started in pursuit, and on overtaking the man and recognizing him, asked who he was:—"My name is Gidean Clapper," he replied, "and you shot me for a turkey." Assistance was called and the wounded man taken to his home, which was but a short distance off, where, notwithstanding he had the best of medical assistance and the kind attention of the whole neighborhood, he expired on the Monday morning following at half past 7 o'clock.

Mr. Clapper was a young man, and had been married about one year. He and his wife were both, we believe, from Frederick county. He was a sober, honest, industrious man, and very much beloved by all who had become acquainted with him since he has been a citizen of Hardy.

Hardy.

It is but proper that we should state that Mr. Jacob Willis and his brothers were untiring in their exertions to minister to the relief of the unfortunate man.

[Hardy (Va.,) Whig, September 2. SAD CASUALTY.

Hon. Dyer Hibbard, a brother of E. A. Hibbard, of our town, was killed on the 6th ultimo, by the breaking of a staging on the roof of a new starch mill in the village of Lisbon, N. H. He was precipitated to the ground, a distance of twenty feet or more, striking head foremost on a pile of pine roots. Mr. Hibbard represented the town of Concord in the Legislature of Vermont for several years, and was for awhile one of the Judges for Essex county, Vermont. He was about seventy years of age at the time of his death.—Winchester Republican. A REGULAR TUMBLE.—While at the North American mine a few days ago, the following incident occurred;
A little boy, only eight years old, playing with a younger brother, fell down No. 2 shaft, a perpendicular distance of 63 feet, and struck upon the head and back of a Cornish man who was at work at the bottom of the shaft, and bounded off into a kibble of water, without ir jury. The boy gathered himself up, wet as he was, and ran up the ladders, the miner in full chase behind, threatening to whip him—for said he, "anybody might see that the little divil done it a purpose."

....Very cheap, but most wretched accommola-

Hisrellamenns.

A VALUABLE INVENTION. EVI S. REYNOLDS, Esq., of Indiana, ha "The Indiana Brand Duster." The Millers of Georgetown, D. C., and those of Indiana, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland, who have it, testify that it is very simple, durable, and requires but little power, while it takes—after the holts can get no more flour—from one and a quarter to three barrels of good flour from the offul of each hundred barrels: We have numerous certificates in our possession, which certify and prove the great value of this Machine.

It saves in the cleanest Bolting Mills 11 barrels of good flour from the offal of 100 barrels; or, in a Mill of 60 barrels per day, running 300 days per year, 225 barrels, at \$4 per barrel, \$900—which in 14 years, the life-time of the patent, in such a mill, would save \$12,600, while the Machine would cost only some \$200. The saving in less-perfect Mills would be proportionately greater.

\$200. The saving in less-perfect Mills-would be proportionately greater.

The undersigned has purchased the right of this county, and is now ready to supply Millers at the shortest notice. Those who would promote their own interest would do well to procure a Machine immediately. Address, CHARLES S. RICE, August 30, 1853.—3t Frederick, Md. 500 AGENTS WANTED. \$1000 A YEAR.

WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE UNIWANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE UNIto engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make
from \$3 to \$10 a day profit.

(37-The Books published by us are all useful in their
character, extremely popular and command large sales
wherever they are offered.

For further particulars, address, (postage paid,):

LEARY & GETZ,

Subscription Book Publishers,
No. 133 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

August 30, 1853.

WASHINGTON SENTINEL. I PROPOSE to publish in the city of Washington, in September, a political newspaper, under the name of the Washington Sentinel.

In doing so it is proper I should make known the principles it will maintain and the policy it will advice the senting of the sentin

vocate.

It will support cordially and earnestly the principles of the Democratic Republican party of the United States. It does not propose to be the organ of any department of the Government, except in so far as an independen maintenance of the doctrines of that party may represent its complete and express its views. maintenance of the doetrines of that party may represent its opinions and express its views.

It will not be ambitious to commend itself to the people by a blind flattery of their rulers. It will seek public support by the bold avowal of the sentiments which are common to the genuine Democracy of the Union, and by the condemnation of all such as may conflict with them, from whatever quarter they may come. It will seek to be (and it will endeavor to deserve the title) the organ/of the Democratic party of the United States.

The Sentinel will maintain, as a fundamental truth of that great party, that the States formed the Union between them by the ratification of the Constitution as a compact; by which also they created the Federal Government, and delegated to it, as their commo agent, the powers expressly specified in it, with an explicit reservation of all others to the States, or to their separate governments. The exercise of any powers beyond those thus delegated is therefore an usurpation of the reserved authority of the States by the agent of their own creation. The Sentinel will uphold and defend the Union upor the basis of the rights of the States—under the Consti-tution—and thus by sedulously guarding the latter it will the more effectually strengthen and perpetuate

the former.
With Regard to the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government, the Sentinel will take as the principles of its action that Congress shall exercise no power which has not been delegated by the Constitution, according to a strict and fair interpretation of its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to attain indirectly an object through the exercise of constitutional power, for the direct attainment of which it has no delegation of power. In other words, all powers exercised must be clearly granted, and all granted powers must be used for no purpose except such as is clearly intended by the Constitution.

In respect to the internal administration of the Government the Sentinel will sustain the settled policy of the Democratic party. It will labor to inculcate

cy of the Democratic party. It will labor to inculcate this cardinal doctrine of Democratic internal policy—that this Government will best promote the freedom and prosperity of the people of the States by being less ambitious to exercise power and more anxious to preserve liberty; and by leaving to the individual States the management of all their domestic concerns—while it contents itself with guarding the Confederacy from external violence, and directing the foreign policy of the country to the promotion of the common rights and hange of the States composing it this cardinal doctrine of Democratic internal pol rights and honor of the States composing it.

The Sentinel will advocate such a progressive foreign policy as will suit itself to the exigencies and correspond with the expanding interests of the country.— That policy should be energetic and decided; but should temper firmness with liberality, and make its

highest ends consist with the strictest principles of justice. The real interests of the country upon each occasion demanding attention will be its guide in the course the Scatinel will pursue.

The national policy of the world in this age is essentially aggressive. In the growing sense of weakness of some of the nations of the Old World and the ambitious restlessness of others, a common motive to colonial extension has developed itself.

Our settled determination to repel interference from abroad with our own domestic concerns will prompt us to avoid it in the affairs of other countries, unless by their foreign or colonial policy our peace should be threatened, our security endangered, or our inter-ests invaded. For when the selfish interests of other nations prompt a foreign or colonial policy which in-fringes upon our rights and places in the pathway of our commerce a dangerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy must be resisted by remonstrance, and if need be by war.

Our foreign policy should indeed be defensive; but to be properly defensive it must sometimes be apparent-ly aggressive. Our Administration should be vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world is full of important movements, commercial and political, deeply concerning American trade and American power.— It is time we had an American foreign policy, must have it. We cannot avoid it if we would. have large interests and a greater stake in the world and its destiny than every other people. We occupy the best portion of a continent, with no neighbors but a colony and a worn out an archical despotism. We are the only people whose own land, without colonial dependencies, is washed by the two great oceans of the world. Our agricultural productions are more varied and more essential to civilized life and to human progress—our mineral and manufacturing resources. and more essential to civilized life and to human progress—our mineral and manufacturing resources more vast—our facilities and capacity for internal and foreign commerce more extended than those of any other people living under one government. A continent to a great extent unexplored and exhaustless in its yet hidden wealth is at our feet. European trade seeks the great East through avenues which are at our doors, or must be made through our own limits. Europe. Asia: Africa, and the isles of the sea. its. Europe, Asia; Africa, and the isles of the sea lying all around us, look to us as the rising power ugh the agency of whose example, and everwide ing and extending, though peaceful influences, the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion, are destined to triumph over the barbarism and supersti-tion of the millions of the world. And shall such a

people refuse to lay hold upon their destiny and act upon the high mission to which it is called? A mis-sion so full of hope, though so laden with responsision so full of hope, though so laden with responsibility, which, if properly directed, must make our Confederacy the harbinger of peace to the world as well as the peaceful arbiter of its destiny.

The Sentinet will, therefore, advocate a bold and earnest foreign policy, such as the condition of the country demands, but it will advocate it under the flag of the country—nowhere else. Its foreign policy must be consistent with the spotless honor and unimpeachable good faith of the country. To be respectable at home and abroad, and to be great in the eyes of the world, it must ask for nothing but what is right and submit to nothing that is wrong. It must be and submit to nothing that is wrong. It must be liberal and magnanimous to the rights of others, and firm and immoveable in insisting on its own. It must, in fine, be true to its own interests, rights, and

nor-it cannot then be false to those of other n Such, then, is the chart by which we shall be guided. Independent and free, we shall endeavor to be honest and truthful. The true friends of Democratic

enemies in the field or in ambush we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions denounce.

To our future brethren of the press we extend the hand of friendly greeting. The Sentinel is the rival of no press of its own party—the personal enemy of none of the other.

The present Democratic Administration has our best wishes for its success in the establishment of the great principles upon which it came into power; and in its honest labors to attain such an end it will find the Sentinel its friend and coadjutor.

Thems: For the daily paper, \$10 a year, in advance. For the Tri-weekly, \$5 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies, at the rate of \$3 a year. For the Weekly, \$2 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs

Weekly, \$2 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies, at the rate of \$1 50 a year; in all cases proposed. or persons subscribing for live or more copies, at the rate of \$1 50 a year; in all cases payment to be made in advance.

All communications should be post paid, and addressed to BEVERLEY TUCKER. OG- Editors throughout the country are requested copy the above Prospectus, and send us a copy their paper, who shall receive in return a copy their paper, who shall receive in return a copy BEVERLEY TUCKER. ours.

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1853. SHENANDOAH CITY WATER-POWER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Known as the Gulf Mills, or Strider Property,)
One and half miles above Harpers-Ferry, on the Shenandoali River. andoah River.

THE Company have their Mills in complete order for operating the ensuing season, and intend carrying them on themselves, having engaged the services of Mr. Geo. W. Taylor, well-known in this and adjoining counties, as Miller, and having also engaged Mr. John R. Holliday is therefore prepared to pay the highest cash price for WHEAT, CORN AND RYE. All kinds of grain will be ground for Tolls. They solicit a share of the public interest and patronage.

Farmers of this and other counties will please bear in mind, they can find as good a market at the above Mills as any in the country; Messrs. Taylor and Holliday being always on hand ready and willing to serve them.

Lyuly 5, 1853—tf

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE, FOR LADIES!-Just arrived, 60 Black silk Visites, latest style, richly trimmed, only \$2.50 apiece; 60 dozen of the "fast-selling" Stockings, still finer, at 12! cents per pair; 5 bushels of Shirt Buttons, at 12! cents a gross; Needle-worked Goods and Dress Goods, at auction prices.

Charlestown, May 31, 1853. OLD WINE AND BRANDY.-6 dozen fine Madeira Wine;
3 " do Port do.
2 " do Claret do.
6 " Old Brandy.

A few barrels of the best Old Rye in town.

May 17. HARRIS & RIDENOUR VAILS, NAILS.--40 kegs Nails, assorted sizes fust received by H. L. EBY & SON. July 12, 1853. COTT'S PATENT REFRIGERATOR g of its advantages over all others; for sale a imore price, adding freight, by KEYES & KEARSLEY, Ag'ts.

Mechanic Arts.

TO THE PUBLIC. From the Charlestown Tin-Ware, St Roofing, Spouting, Lightning-Rod Shower-Bath and Bathing-Tub ESTABLISHMENT! THE Machinery of this Establishment is in full ope

TIN-WARE. The assortment of Tin-Ware now on hand is extensive, and all orders from Merchants will receive prompt attention and Wares be delivered at their places of business without extra charge.

olling out with a rush.

The Metropolitan Elevated Oven Cook Stove, for burning wood, is a strong and durable Stove, and will be sold with all fixtures complete, delivered, set up and warranted to operate well, for \$30, \$35 and \$40 for Nos. 3, 4 and 5. All persons in want of a good Stove, will please forward their orders and they shall have the pleasure of seeing one of the best stoves now in use, in operation in their kitchens, and if the Stove does not operate satisfactorily, it will be taken away after six days trial and no grumbling. A good selection of other patterns of Stoves kept constantly on hand, which will be sold cheap.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING Will be done in a thorough manner, at short notice and at prices that defy competition. LIGHTNING RODS. Iron Rods with silver-plated Points, Brass Connecters, Glass Insulaters and malable fastenings, will be put up in a durable manner at low prices. SHOWER BATHS & BATHING TUBS. During the Summer months may be found at this Establishment a good assortment of Shower Baths, Bathing Tubs, Boston-Boats, Hip-Baths, Foot-Tubs, &c., &c., which will be finished in the neatest possible style and sold at Baltimore prices.

JOB WORK-Job Work of every description, connected with the Tin and Sheet Iron business, will be done with neatness and promptitude—in short this Establishment shall be the Emporium for the above mentioned wares and Great Bargains will be given to all its patrons.

THOS. IF PARKER.

THOS. D. PARKER. (G-Cotton Rags, Wool, Hides, Slieep Skins, Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Read, Iron, Diricd Fruit, Beeswax, Beans, Corn, Hay, Oats, Wood and Bacon taken at the highest current prices in exchange for ware or more.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Harpers-Ferry and Bolivar, that they have commenced the above business in Hawpers-Ferry, on High street, a few doors above Shenandoah, where they will manufacture in the very best manner, and out of the best material, all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES. All work will be warranted to be of the best quality, both in material and workmanship. material and workmanship

Repairing will also be nearly and on the shortest notice.

* * All work guaranteed to equal in style, beauty, finish, and material, any that is manufactured in the County.

A. G. McDANIEL. Repairing will also be neatly and substantially done, Harpers-Ferry, February 1, 1853.

SHENANDOAH IRON FOUNDRY. THIS Foundry, situated on the Winchester and Po-tomac Railroad, 1½ miles from Harpers-Ferry, has been rented for a term of years by the subscriber, who would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to do, in a style of workmanship, which cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in this Valley, every description of Machinery and Plough Castings, at short Having been engaged in the business for many years in the largest foundries in the United States, and being now determined to devote his whole attention to the business, he is confident that those who favor him

with their work will at the same time, be favoring their own interests, as his prices for Castings shall be as low as at any foundry in the Valley. Orders, from all in want of Castings of any description, are respectfully solicited.

Od Old Iron taken in exchange for Casti HENRY C. PARKER. Shenandoah City, August 3, 1852:

WM. S. ANDERSON, MARBLE STONE CUTTER, FREDERICK CITY, MD., DETURNS his thanks to the citizens of Jefferson and R 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, shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms; and his work shall compare with any other in the country. All Stones delivered at my own risk and

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address WM. S. ANDERSON,
Finderick city Md Frederick city, Md., J. W. McGINNIS, Agent, Charlestown, Va.,

or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent, 1, 1853. Happers-Fenry, Va. January 11, 1853. THE SHENANDOAH CITY WATER Power and Manufacturing Company, HAVE the MILLS in operation. They will pay the highest price in Cash for Wheat, Corn, and Ryc. They will grind all kinds of Grain for Tolls, exchange Flour for Wheat or other Grain—receive and forward all kinds of Produce or other Goods for Baltimore or other Northern markets. They have made arrangeother Northern markets. They have made arrange-ments with the respectable and responsible house of Newcomer & Stonebraker, of Baltimore, for the trans-action of their business, or any that shall be entrusted to their care. Mr. Geo. W. Tayloa, well known in this and adjoining counties as miller, has charge of their mills, who will give his attention and space no pains to give satisfaction. The Company have more WATER POWER to dispose of, on sale or rent, will give every encouragement to Manufacturers and Me-chanics. They would invite them to call and examine

for themselves. They feel confident in saying that a better location for all kinds of manufacturing Business cannot be found.

They have obtained a charter for a Bridge across the Shenandoah River at their place, which when constructed and Roads made will open to the fine settlements in the Valley of Londoun, and give a more di rect communication with Harpers-Ferry and Charles-town, and must give to this place additional advan-tages. They ask a share of the public interest and ISAAC GREGORY,

patronage. ISAAC GREGORY, Shenandoah city, Feb. I, 1853.. Agent.. NEW BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY. THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Halltown and surrounding country that they have commenced the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING commenced the BOOT AND SHOE MARING BUSINESS in all its various branches. They will manufacture in the very best manner and out of the best material all kinds of Boots and Shoes. All work will be warranted to be of the best quality, both in material and workmanship, and guarantied to be equal in style, beauty of finish, and material, to any work manufactured in the county.—
They will make work as cheap if not cheaper than
any shop in the county. Repairing will be neatly
and substantially done on the shortest notice. All or-

ders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
D. J. CARLISLE & SON. Halltown, June 21, 1853. BLACKSMITH SHOP. THE subscriber having permanently located him-self at the BLACKSMITH SHOP at Duffield's Depot, is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, at prices as moderate as any other shop in the

county. He will at all times be prepared with Iron of all kinds for repairing or making Plough and other Irons used by the Farmers.

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

CHAINS.--I shall manufacture and keep constantly on hand a supply of all the various kinds of Chains used by the Farmers. Breast and Trace Chains, single and double link, straight or twisted, made of the best iron, and in the best style of work-manship.

GEORGE PENSE. GEORGÉ PENSE. Duffield's Depot, April 12, 1953. CARPENTERING AND JOINERING. THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlestown and neighborhood, for the liberal patronage he has received in the last five years; and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

He is always ready to execute work at the shortest no-tice, and will make it his interest to suit the times in his prices.

He has procured a set of Draughting Instruments, and having made himself acquainted with Architecture, he is prepared to Draught and give plans and proportions for all kinds of work in wood. He will also make a real control of the co also make and carve to order Capitals for columns in the different orders of Architecture at the shortest notice. Always on hand SASH of various sizes for win-

Those wishing to patronise him will address him hrough the mail, or verbally at Charlestown.

All orders shall be strictly attended to, and gen eral satisfaction given. WM. A. SUDDITH. Charlestown, April 5, 1853-1y

JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP & IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. OLD THINGS DONE AWAY AND ALL THINGS BECOME NEW. THE subscribers respectfully call the attention of the farming community to their very large assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, comprising every kind of implement used by the farmer to facilitate and cheapen his operations, including our celebrated

Patent Premium Thresher and Cleaner, Patent Premium Thresher and Cleaner, which received the first premium over the New York Pitt Machine and several others at the Maryland State Agricultural Fair last fall; also, at the Washington County Fair, Hagerstown, Maryland, and at our Valley Fair, Charlestown—which for simplicity, durability, and capacity has no equal in the world. By a recent improvement we can make the machine clean all kinds of grain perfectly clean for market, taking out all cheat, smut, and light wheat if wished, saving altogether the use of a Wheat Fan; thus saving the farmer two-thirds his expense over the common thresher. together the use of a Wheat Faz; thus saving the farmer two-thirds his expense over the common thresher, requiring but eight hands and from six to eight horses to thresh from 200 to 400 bushels per day, perfectly clean for the mill. This has never been accomplished by any other machinist but ourselves, and all sceptic minds can have their doubts removed by trying one and if they cannot do what we have represented we will take the machine back without charge.

Shop price of our Thresher and Cleaner from \$250 to \$275, that is:

Charlestown, February 8, 1853.

A SSORTMENT.-Screw Wrenches, Brad Awls,
A Gun Caps, Screwdrivers, 7 inch Auger Bits, Gun
Wipers, Bed Casters, Scotch T Hinges, Scales and
Weights, Brass Kettles, Moulders' Steel Shovels, Wagon Boxes, Dusting Brushes, &c., to fill assortment,
just received.
T. RAWLINS & SON. August 2, 1853. SUGAR .-- Fresh supply of good fip Sugar, just received and for sale by

August 2, 1853. R. H. BROWN.

SHAD.--No. 1 Family Shad, just received and to gale by [June 21.] R. H. BROWN.

HEIM, NICODEMUS & CO., Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, of every description. No. 383 Baltimore street, between Paca and Eutows Baltimore, April 12, 1858-tf

ENRY A. WEBB. H. A. WEBB & CO. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c., &c. O. 14 North Howard Street, Nearly Opposite the Howard House, formerly the Wheatfield Inn, Next Door to Davis & Miller's Drug Store, July 12, 1853—1y.

Baltimore.

To the Millers in the Valley. MARTIN & HOBSON, FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner of Eutaw and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore, Md THANKFUL to their friends and the Millers I Virginia who have so liberally sustained their House, offer increased facilities for the prompt and most satisfactory performance of all business commited to their care.

Baltimore, July 12, 1853—1y.

NEW CHINA STORE. JOSEPH S. HASTINGS, Jr., Importer and Wholesale & Retail Dealer in China, Glass and Queensware, 202 Baltimore street, north side, between St. Paul and Charles streets, Baltimore, DESIRES to inform the public that he has just laid in an entirely new and elegant assortment of every description of PLAIN AND FANCY WARE,

White, Gold-Band and Painted French China Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets; Rich Vases of beautiful shapes and styles; Fancy Mugs-and Cups, with or without mottoes; Castors, with Cut and Moulded Bottles; Cut and Pressed Tumblers, Goblets, Wines, Champagness, &c., of new and beautiful styles; Jellies, Bowls and Dishes to match. An extensive and well selected stock of Granite and Common Ware.

A. Country Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat and Ship Agents, Private Families, and all others who may want articles in this line, are invited to call and examine the stock and prices.

Baltimore, April 12, 1853.—1y SUCH AS-

L. L. MATTHEWS. F. HYDE. MATTHEWS, HYDE & SMYTH, Importers and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic MARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, SADLERY, &c.

Corner of Baltimore and Liberty streets, Baltimore. Baltimore, June 21, 1853-1y NOTICE. THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of CAPRON & GOSNELL for the transac-

tion of a General Commission Business in all kinds of Country produce, was dissolved by mutual consent. J. L. BUCK GOSNELL. Baltimore, December 17, 1852.

J. L. BUCK GOSNELL L. W. GOSNELL & SON. Country Produce Commission Merchants. No. 71, Bowly's Wharf, South street, Baltimore. THE undersigned take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have closed up their Dry Goods Business, and will hereafter give their entire attention to the Commission Business, in all kinds of Country Produce, under the firm of L. W. Gosnell & Son, and solicit any favors in that line as we can at all times the firm of the country produce. in that line, as we can at all times obtain the very highest market rates for every thing in the way of We intend to keep our friends constantly advised of the state of the market, and will furnish regularly a

Price Current. L. W. GOSNELL. J. L. BUCK GOSNELL. Baltimore, December 28, 1852-1'y DICKSON & KING.

Lumber Merchants, water street, Georgetown, D. C., T/EEP constantly on hand a general assortment of A Building Materials. October 12, 1852-19 CHARLES B. HARDING, Attorney at Law.

WILL Practice in the Inferior and Superior Courts of Jefferson, Clarke and Londoun. Office, No. nandoah street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia. September 28, 1852. GEO: J. BICHARDSON. RICHARDSON & OVERMAN,

Umbreila and Parasol.Manufactory, No. 106, Market street, Phradelphia. January 11, 1853-tf. J. R. THOMPSON & CO.,

Merchant Tailors, DENNSYLVANIA Avenue, between 3d and 4" sts., I two doors east of the United States Hotel, desires to call the attention of their old customers, members of Congress, strangers, and the public generally, their importation of French, English and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS, which they will make up in their usual style of elegance, and at prices as reasonable as any other esta-blishment in the District of Columbia.

EXCHANGE BANK OF SELDEN, WITHERS & CO.,

WASHINGTON, D.C. THE undersigned respectfully announce that they
have formed a Copartnership to transact a General Banking and Exchange Business in this city, under the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS & CO., and are
prepared to deal in Foreign and Domestic Exchanges,
Time Bills, Promisory Notes, Certificates of Deposite,
Letters of Credit, Bank Notes and Coin. We undertake to make collections and promptly to remit the proceeds to any designed point within or without the Union.

Mr. WILLIAM SELDEN, a member of the firm, and for many years past the Treasurer of the United States, will give his careful personal attention to all financial business which we may be employed to transact with any of the Departments of the Government. The business which our employers may require us to transact, will be conducted with fidelity and promptitude; and upon the most reasonable terms.
WILLIAM SELDEN,

Late Treasurer of the United States.

JOHN WITHERS, Of Alexandria, Va. R. W. LATHAM, Of Washington, D. C. L. P. BAYNE, Of Baltimore, Md. Washington, February 10, 1852-ly

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

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

A large and commodious Stable is attached to the 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 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 patrone of the House to give him a call, as he is the patrons of the House to give him a call, as he is determined to spare no pains in making his guests

Boarders taken by the week, month or BARNET GILBERT.

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

June 29, 1853.

JAMES W. COE.

RAWLINS' HOTEL. Corner of Queen and Burk streets,

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

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

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 attrac-tive and desirable resting places in the great Valley of Virginia.

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

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL,

March 2, 1852-1y

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

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

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

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON,

July 9, 1850.

Proprietor.

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

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

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

WM, N. THOMPSON.

Berryville, April 5, 1853.

BERRYVILLE HOTEL.

Berryville, April 5, 1853. BLAKE'S PATENT Fire-Proof PAINT.
The subscriber has received a large supply of this valuable Paint, which he is prepared to sell at the most reasonable rates.

L. M. SMITH. Batent Medicines.

ODRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c. M. SMITH keeps constantly on hand a very large and fresh assortment of Drugs, &c.;
White Lead, ground and dry; Oils of all kinds;
Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Shaving Cream;
Sapophene; Barry's Tricopherous;
Hauel's Eau Lustrale; Wright's ditto;
And other Preparations for the hair;
Perfumery of every kind;
Lubin's Genuine Extract; Wright's Extracts.
All of which are warranted to be of the best quality and which will be sold at reasonable rates.
Charlestown, January 11, 1853.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE The Great Restorative & Invigorator, AND CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, &c.

THIS Medicine is altogether from the Vegetable Kingdom, and may be used by any one without

THIS Medicine is altogether from the Vegetable Kingdom, and may be used by any one without injurious consequences.

By a wise choice and combination of some of the best of each class of co-operative simple remedies, it fully reaches all the essential organs of the human system, and thus it has proved itself so effectually curative of the whole round of CHRONIC AFFECTIONS.

This article was discovered by Dr. Jesse Hampton, now in fine health in the 79th year of his age. He was born in Virginia in 1775, emigrated to Kentucky—then a wilderness—with his father, in 1779. In early manhood he was so reduced by disease as to be almost wrecked in constitution. He spent much of his living for medical advice and attention, and grew nothing better, but worse. Finding no relief from his physicians, he resolved to try the restorative powers of the roots, barks, leaves, plants, est., of the forest. He then dwelt in the midst of the Red Man of the Western wilds. Having heard much of their skill in the use of vegetable remedies of the forest, and knowing their mode of medicinal practice must be ene of practical experience and not of theoretical speculation, he made himself acquainted with their remedies, and also with the practical medicinal knowledge of the early settlers of Kentucky, had obtained from the "medicines men' of the Indians.

He carefully studied the nature of the medicines used by them, combined them according to the light he had received, used them as he had been taught, and had the cheering satisfaction of finding disease driven from his emaciated body, and vigorous health given in its stead. His case was of no ordinary kind, but astonishing to his friends and neighbors. The fame of it spread; the people far and near sent to the doctor for his successful and wonderful combination of Indian remedies; which was freely given them, until the cases became so numerous and the demand so great that the doctorwas advised by his friends, and induced through justice to himself, to put up his Vegetable Tincture in bottles,

most talented men of the country.
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was cured by it of Chronic Inflammatory, Rheumatism
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of Paris, London, and of this country had failed Rev. of Paris, London, and of this country and taled liver-Vernon Eskridge, chaplain U.S. Navy, was cured by it. Also, Judge Davies, Hon. T. H. Shelby, members of Congress, with members of the State Department, Washington, and hundreds of others, who give their testinaony to this wonderful discovery:

PHYSICIANS
have cured themselves, and the members of their families, by its use, after their own remedies had failed; and some of them are so generous as to recomm to their patients. It has shown itself most powerfully curative of
NERVOUS DISEASES
in their various forms, giving new life and vigor, restoring the shattered constitution, and thus infusing

storing the shattered constitution, and thus infusing hope in place of despondency. By its mild, pleasant, and safe action on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs and the nervous system, it cures DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DISEASES OF THE URINARY OR-GANS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, KING'S RALGIA, ST. VITUS' DANCE, FITS, FISTULA, PILES, with all diseases arising from impure blood. THE FEMALE SYSTEM,
has, in DR. HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE A CURE for its numerous and complicated

derangements. Hundreds who have been debilitated and dispirited, and on the verge of a premature grave, have been restored by its use to blooming health, which we are abundantly able to prove by such a host OF LIVING WITNESSES s we think no other medicine can produce To publish ALL THE TESTIMONY in its favor would make a large volume. Numerous Letters and Certificates, showing its RESTORATIVE AND HEALING QUARITIES, are published in a pamphlet, which with their origi-nals, and a host of other commendatory letters not yet

published, the proprietors will be pleased to exhibit to Attention is not called alone to the quantity of the estimony, but also, to its
HIGH CHARACTER. Thousands will testify to cures on themselves, wives children and friends, after all other remedies had failed. We give below a few extracts.

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plaint and with inability, constantly complaining from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable DISEASED SIDE, BREAST, EYES. Extraot from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Loudoun county, Virginia.

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DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c. Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore custom house, suffered these complaints for eightéen months, with both body and mind seriously affected. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, after other things failed.

COUGH, CONSUMPTION, &c. Mr. Henry C. Winn had a cough for five years, great weakness, ect.; had, in all, five or six physicians; tried all their remedies, but was cured only by HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

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[Jan. 18, 1852—1y.

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of this class of disease.

The valuable Medicines, above named, have recently been introduced, with the approval of a number of the Medical Profession in the city of Baltimore, and elsewhere, and in practice have succeeded most admirably in curing the diseases for which they are prescribed. They are offered to the country practitioner, as medicines which he can in all respects depend uponas prepared in agreement with the experience of some of the most learned and judicious physicians, and strictly in conformity with the rules of Pharmacy, and as especially serving his convenience, who cannot so readily as the city physician have his own prescriptions compounded by a practical Pharmaceutist.

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chitis for fourteen years, and that she is fast recovering from her long standing malady. It has in a few weeks done her more good than all the remedies she has heretofore used under able medical counsel.

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we do confidently recommend them Pro Bono Publico.
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And Loudoun Merchants generally, [Jan. 13, 1853. MARRIAGE, HAPPINESS AND COM-PETERCE.

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IN AFTER YEARS,

When too late to be benefitted by our knowledge, we

When too late to be benefitted by our knowledge, we look back and mourn, and regret the full consequences f our ignorance. What would we not often give to possess, in early life, the knowledge we obtain in after years! And what days and nights of anguish we might not have been spared, if the knowledge was timely posses.
IT IS MELANCHOLY AND STARTLING To behold the sickness and suffering endured by many a wife for many years, from causes simple and controllable, easily remedied—or better still—not incurred IF EVERY WIFE AND MOTHER Possessed the information contained in a little volume, (within the reach of all) which would spare to herself YEARS OF MISERY, And to her husband the constant toil and anxiety of mind, necessarily devolving upon him from sickness of the wife, without giving bim the opportunity of acquiring that competence which his exertions are entitled, and the possession of which would secure the happiness of himself, wife, and children.

SECURE THE MEANS OF HAPPINESS

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