### PIRIT OF JEFFERSON

BY JAMES W. BELLER.

reice on Main Street, "New SPIRIT BUILDING."
be "SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON" is published every
Tuesday Morning, at \$2 in advance—\$2.50 if paid
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expiration of the year. G-ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for each continuance. Those not marked on the manuscript for a specified time, will be inserted until forbid and Charged accordingly.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, OSSESSES the most speedy and effectual remedy in the world for all

Secret Diseases:

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

Young Men.

Young Men.

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

Marriage.

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

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(G-Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place. Be not entired from this office.

A Cure Warranted or no Charge, in from

The many thousands cured at this Institution, and the very extensive practice of Dr. Johnston (exceeding all others) is a sufficient gra-antee that he is the only proper Physician to be consulted.

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 astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with a ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately. A Certain Disease.

When the misguided and impudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as along tell are throat diseased nose pocturnal symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face, and extremities, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings by sending them to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." To such therefore, Dr. JOHN-STON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable

no traveller returns." To such therefore, Dr. JOHN-STON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend the most safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness or ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that iteadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or makes the residue of his life miserable. Take Particular Notice.
Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves

by private and improper indulgences, that serret and silitary habit, which ruin both body and mind, unfiting 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, Discessia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Conventions

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.,

to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for General Debility.

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

who have injured themselves by a Certain Practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which

from evilcompanions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured, renders marriage impossible, and destreys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit.— Such persons before contemplating
Marriage,
should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most

accessary requisites to promote controbial happiness. a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hearly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the hap-Press of another becomes blighted with our own.

Weakness of the Organs

To Strangers. The many thousands of the most desperate and hopeless cases cured at this institution within the last twelve years, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the papers and many other persons notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. 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. There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks copying Dr. Johnston's advertisement, and advertising themselves as physicians, trifling with ng themselves as physicians, trifling with Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say especially to those unacquainted with his reputation that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his Office.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST-PAID—REME.

DIES sent to any part of the country.

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THE present critical state of European affairs will

I render these publications unusually interesting
during the year 1854. They will occupy a middle
ground between the hastily written news-items, crude
speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal,
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sh of the Reviews.

Initiances and communications should always dressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

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54 Gold street, New York.

B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and a now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," be any Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton, and Prof. Norton vo, containing 1600 pages, la steel and 600 wood avings. Price in muslin binding, \$6.

This work is nor the old "Book of the Farm," y resuscitated and thrown upon the market.

PRUIT TREES.

HAVE on hand, at my nursery, on the farm of Wm. Lucas, near Hall Town, a large number of tople, Pear, Peach, Appricot, Plum, and Almond tes, of the very finest variety. As the public are tare, Mr. Lucas has been at great pains to procure a very choicest kinds from the best nurseries in the mited States, and I have been allowed the privilege bud and propagate from his trees, which, added to yown selections, gives me all the best varieties.—

y Peach Trees, especially, sre very fine. My terms a accommodating.

JAMES STRONICK.

p and Nice Articles for Ladies om 12; cents to \$2 api

JOU LES LARD, WANTED,

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION; THE FOUR PILLARS OF OUR PROSPERITY-MOST THRIVING WHEN LEFT MOST FREE TO INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE

### CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1854.

NO. 34

[FROM ARTHUR'S HOME GALETTE.] THE WIFE.

BY FANNY FALES Wrong her by petulance, suspición, all
That makes her cup a bitterness—yet give
One evidence of love, and earth has not
An emblem of devotedness like hers.—Willis. love him-I love him, and cling to him yet, The wrong he hath done me my heart would forget. His penitent, tear-blotted letter I ope— A leaf from the deluge, that whispers of hope. I love him—I love him! Oh! chide not, my friends, Though justly you blame him, each word my heart rends;
I wood Pride and Anger, they came at my call,
Wood Scorn, but Love, mighty Love, conquered
them all.

You bid me forget him—thro' good, and thro' ill, I vowed at the altar to cherish him still; I trusted him, nestled beside him for years, Unchanged by the coldness that stung me to tears. And, now, if I fly like the moth to the flame, And draw near him tenderly—reckless of blame; While he pleads for forgiveness, I cannot deny—I may suffer beside him, afar from him—die.

There's calm on the sea when the storm hath swept by, The black night in passing leaves dawn in the sky; The moss groweth green o'er the lightning reft tree Oh! Father! deal gently—give solace to me.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING MIRROR. THE EVENING HEARTHSTONE. Gladly now we gather round it. For the toiling day is done, And the grey and solemn twilight, Follows down the golden sun; Shadows lengthen on the pavement, Stalk like giants through the gloom, Wander past the dusky casement,
Creep around the fire-lit room.
Draw the curtains!—close the shutters!
Place the slippers by the fire!
Though the rude wind loudly mutters,
What care we for wind-sprite's ire?

What care we for outward seeming? Fickle Fortune's frown or smile? If around us Love is beaming, Love can human ills hequile! Neath the cottage-roof and palace,
From the peasant to the king,
All are quaffing from Life's chalice,
Bubbles that enchantment bring.
Grates are glowing—music flowing
From the lips we love the best;
O, the joy—the bliss—of knowing
There are hearts whereon to rest!

Hearts that throb with eager gladness-Hearts that echo to our own-While grim Care and haunting Sadness Mingle ne'er in look of tone. Sadness haunt the midnight hour-But the weird and witching Twilight Brings the glowing Hearthstone's dower. Altar of our holiest feelings! Childhood's well-remembered shrine I Spirit-yearnings—soul revealings, Wreaths immortal round thee twine!

## Miscellaneous.

New York, Feb. 1854. WINNIE WOODVILLE.

"FLL DO IT WELL." There lives in New England a gentleman who gave me the following account of his own life. He was an apprentice in a tin manufac tory. When twenty-one years old he had lost his health, so that he was entirely unable to work at his trade. Wholy destitute of means, he was thrown out upon the world, to seek any employment for which he had strength. "He said he went out to find employment. with the determination, that whatever he did. he would do it well. The first and only thing he found that he could do, was to black boots and scour knives in a hotel. This he did, and did it well, as the gentleman now living would testify. Though the business was ow and servile, he did not lay aside his self-respect, or allow himself to be made mean by his business The respect and confidence of his employers

were soon secured, and he was advanced to a more lucrative and less laborious position. "At length his health was restored, and he returned to his legitimate business, which he now carries on extensively. He has accumu lated an ample fortune, and is training an interesting family by giving them the best advantages for moral and mental cultivation .-He now holds an elevated place in the commu-

nity where he lives. "Young men who may chance to read the above statement of facts, should mark the secret of success. The man's whole character, of whom I have spoken, was formed and directed by the determination to do whatever

"Do the thing you are doing so well that you will be respected in your place, and you may be sure it will be said to you, " Go up

THE THOROUGHLY EDUCATED.

A man entering into life, says Mr. Ruskin. ought accurately to know three things .- First, where he is; secondly, where is he going; thirdly, what he had best do under these circumstances. First, where he is-that is to say, what sort of a world he has got into; how large it is? what kind of creatures live in it, and how; what is it made of, and what may be made of it? Secondly, Where he is going —that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides this; and, whether, for information respecting it, he had better consult the Bible, Koran, or Council of Trent? Thirdly, What he had best do under these circumstances—that is to say, what kind of faculties he possesses; what are the present state and want of mankind; what is his place in society, what are the readiest means in his power of attaining happiness and diffusing it. The man who knows these things, and who has had his will so subdued in the learning them, that he is ready to do what he knows he ought, I should call educated, and the man who knows them not, uneducated, though he could talk all the tongues

OUR WASTE PAPER BASKET.-Men make their chief sacrifices to love before they marry; women (poor creatures!) after.

patch-work made from the spare clippings of Little children are the lillies-of-the-valley of

A title is frequently nothing more than the crest stamped on a silver spoon. The most solemn duties are generally the most readily undertaken. How many a man would with pleasure be your second in a duel, or stand godfather to your child, yet would strongly object to the loan of a five pound

Fast men, like fast rivers, are generally the Good intentions, like the waxen wings o Icarus, melt with the morning sun.

A hasty mrrriage too frequently turns out a mourning suit that's run up in our four-and-

Candid truths, like candied fruits, are all the better for having the stones picked out of

A Valentine is the first letter which a young girl learns in the Alphabet of Love. Poor relations, that have been flung as ofren turn up and prove of value when least expected—like bank notes that have been nd, before now, in a waste-paper basket.

....A lady, a regular "shopper," who had made an unfortunate clerk tumble over all the stockings in the shop—they were all fall goods—objected that none were long enough. "I want the very longest hoes that are made."—"Then madam you had better apply to the

The Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following account of one of the most heart-rending cases that ever came under our notice. The case came up before the Court of Common Pleas on Tuesday last :

A case was heard before Judge Thompson, and Allison this morning, on habeas corpus; which stands without a parallel in the annals of cruelty. We had supposed that the benign doctrines of Christianity had redeemed mankind from the barbarous feelings of a Pagan era; but we have discovered that there are still exceptions in this city-few it is to be hoped—but sufficiently numerous to show that there is yet much to be done before human nature can be elevated to its proper dignity.—
The case that we are about to relate proves that even the maternal feelings can be lost or stifled, and that cold and calculating cruelty

may usurp their places.

From the tesimony before the Court, it appeared, that G. B. Hammer and his wife were the parents of a sprightly little boy about 6 years of age, named Chas. John Hammer. He was borne out of wedlock, and at the age of a few months was abandoned by his parents and placed in the almshouse. From the institution, he was taken by a family residing in Berks county, total strangers to the child, and kept until last Christmas. The parents of the little boy married a short time after his birth, but made no attempt to reclaim their offspring, until a few weeks ago, when they obtained him from the family who had thus far nurtured and supported him.

As soon as the parents obtained his custody, a systematic course of torture was commenced, which makes every feeling of humanity shudder within our nature. He was starved to such a degree, although his parents were in easy circumstances, that he "picked up the crumbs of bread and the seed from pies that fell upon the floor while the girls who worked for Mrs. Hammer were eating their dinners. He would eat the hard crusts found in the yard, and when spoken to about it, would reply, that he was so hungry that he could eat any thing. He was whipped so unmercifully, that black stripes as thick as a woman's fore

finger were on his body." For an accident that will sometimes happen to children, he was taken into a shed, stripped naked in the coldest weather of the ason, and soused with cold water from a hydrant until he was almost perishing, and then whipped severely and put behind the stove, wrapped up in a sheet for hours. His mother struck him over the head with a lapboard with such force as to raise a lump as large as a walnut. His father took him out of bed, while asleep, and flogged him severely with a shoe, as the mother told one of the witnesses, for five minutes. The child's cries were heard by the witnesses, and his artless appeals, "Oh, father don't whip me any more, and I will be a good boy," were totally dis-

His mother would take him by the head. spin him around like a top until he became giddy, then pemit him to fall with his head against the wall, and strike him first on one side of the face and then on the other for crying. This same mother has put him out of doors in the severest weather, but thinly clad, and compelled him to stay in the vard for an hour and a half at the time, until he became so rold as to be unable to walk. She would threaten to beat him to death for calling her mother, and would frequently knock him

But the greatest torture, and that which aroused the indignant feelings of the young ladies who worked for Mrs. Hammer, was the resort of that mother to hot irons, with which she seared and burnt the flesh of her child. According to the testimony, Mrs. Hammer picked up a hot flat-iron, and said "Come here, Johny, till I iron you out." The child re-plied, "Oh no, mother, it will burn me."-She then placed the iron first against one cheek and then the other, put it against his hand, ran it up and down his leg, and concluded by opening his pantaloons and holding it against the naked flesh until it burnt the skin off! In this condition he was found when taken out of their possession by a good Samaritan named Mary Ann Lewis, a woman of middle age, who had heard of the parents' cruelty, and took measures to relieve the child

from their barbarity.

Mrs. Lewis stated to the court, that after she heard of the child's tortures, she could not leep at night, and felt it to be her duty to resoue him. She and another lady hunted up the young ladies who worked for Mrs. Hammer. They did not wish to testify against Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, as they would lose their places as tailoresses, and one of them said she would be out of work. Mrs. Lewis replied, "never fear, God is a merciful God, and he will provide for your wants." The

Wm. R. Dickerson, for Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, after the testimony was heard, remarkthat they were not fit to have the care of a child, and he would not ask that the child should be returned to them. He had not supposed that such conduct could exist in our community. He would ask that the grandfather who was willing to take the child, should have the care of him to bring him up. Judge Thompson said—that it appeared that the child had been abandoned by its parents at a very tender age. This divested them of all legal right to the child's custody.— The grandfather had never shown any feeling

for the child, and had left him entirely to the charity of strangers. Had it not been for the superintending care of Providence, who always raises up some kind hearted person like Mrs. Lewis, in emergencies like the present, the fate of this child would have been hopeless indeed. It may be viewed as a special provdence. The details of the case are of t most shocking character, and the court award the child to Mrs. Lewis, his generous protect-

or, if she will take care of him. Mrs. Lewis willingly took upon herself the care of raising the child, and every one present felt that he could not be entrusted to more

The members of the Bar present immediate ly took up a subscription among themselves, which they deposited in the little boy's jack-et pocket, and he left the court room with his foster mother, happy in his new found friend. Mrs. Lewis had never seen the child before last Saturday, and was an entire stranger to the parents. The boy is an intelligent little fellow, and is now in a fair way to

become a useful man.

The Philadelphia North American, speaking of the infamous conduct of G. B. Hammer and wife towards their innocent little boy,

holds the following language:

The recent shocking case of barbarous treatment of a child by its parents, G. B. Hammer and his wife, developes a singular state of the law. The community was horror-stricken at the details of the long-continued oruelty which was proved upon the heartless wretches. And what justice was meted to them! The little sufferer were taken from them. Why, the object of their torture was to get rid of him, and thus the law has gratified their wishes to the full. If the driver of a cart gives his horse an unmerciful flogging, he cart gives his horse an unmerciful flogging, isl iable to be arrested and fined. But parer it seems, may torture a child almost to death, and outrage the feelings of the whole commu-nity, and the utmost that can be done is to

UNPARALLELED BARBARITY OF PARENTS TO- take the child from their control. This may be law but there is certainly a sad want of justice. The savage treatment of little Hammer was a crime, and all crimes should have their punishment. In our opinion the citizens would feel much more comfortable if such degraded specimens of human as Hammer and his wife were taught the lessons only to be learned within the walks of a prison.

MARGARET OF BURGUNDY. We candidly believe that there is hardly a gentleman in France,—nay, in Spain or Italy, who could restrain himself from challenging, and slapping the face of any individual who would venture to compare that gentleman's wife or mother, to Margaret of Burgundy. This name is associated with bloody deeds and infamous crimes; it recessantly recalls to the minds of the French, a dark period of their appears of their appears. of their annals, which a lapse of five cen-turies has not yet effaced from their mem-

Margaret, daughter of Robert II. Duke of Burgundy, and wife of Louis X. King of France, was a faithless spouse, who, together with her two married sisters, Joan, Countess of Poiteirs, and Blanche, Countess of Marche, lived in a scandalous commerce with young noblemen and Parisian students whom she cowardly murdered and caused to be thrown headlong into the Seine to silence by an untimely death these indiscreete accomplices in her criminal pleasures. One of her victims whom they had not bound fast, escaped by swimming, and betrayed her to Louis. She was imprisoned and strangled by the King's orders for the crime of adultery, in her prison of Chateau-Gaillad, towards the year

Nor is it absolutely necessary to drive into the history of Paulus Æmilius or the Chroniques de St. Dennis, to read or hear of Margaret's torpitudes. They are still in France a topic for popular comments, and so late as a few years ago, Messes. Alexander Dumas and Frederica Gaillardet, in their popular play of La Tour de Nesle dramatized her history for the stage. This drama was crowned with one of the greatest theatrical success on reccord, and by its having been translated into several languages and performed nearly all over the Continent by Mille. George and several actors of great talent- lish by reference to past transactions. helped to diffuse an approbious celebrity which will blend forever Margurite de Bourgogne with Jaan, of Naples, and Messallina. that famous Queen; such was the import of when in pointing out Mrs. Soule, they said: "Viola Marguerite de Burgogne!" And vet we hear ignorant individuals blame a son, an American and a Southerner, for resenting the

insult, and fighting a man who had the insolence in an open-ball-room, and in presence of hundreds of spectators, to compare his chaste and virtuous mother, to an adulterous and sanguinary spouse! Some papers go even as far as to say that Messrs. Nelvil and Pierre Soule ought to have taken it as a compliment! HIGH PRICES OF FLOUR. ETC.

Every body is talking of the high prices of flour, grain, &c, at this time, and not without good cause, and as the comparison is made with the prices some two years since, it is no marvel that house-keepers and others who have to pay \$11 a barrel for family flour, lift up both hands in dismay.

We have had put in our hands a commercial letter from Philadelphia to a house in Baltimore, of the date of January 29, 1817just 37 years ago. The following are some of

"Flour is pretty steady at \$13 75. Rve whiskey was sold vesterday out of wagons at 61 cents, but to-day at 65 cents, Philadelphia money. Country Gin 72a73 cents. Cloverseed \$11 50 cash. Flaxseed \$11 per cask in the rough. Rye flour \$8 50a\$8 75. Corn meal \$7 75 per barrel, and \$35 per hogshead. Coffee, green, 22a23 cents; very scarce and in demand; coming in from Baltimore in wagons. Baltimore bank notes 33 per cent. discount. New York 21a3 per cent. pre-

Now from the above price current, it would seem that we are not so bad off after all, as almost everything is 40 per cent. lower than it was at the date above. - Baltimore Patriot.

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF DELE-GATES .- It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know the professional character of the present House of Delegates. It will be seen from the following table that the number of "gentlemen," and the number of "edi-

tors" is equal—two of each. There are eighty-three Farmers, twenty-six Lawyers, eighteen Physicians, thirteen Mer-chants, two Editors, four Manufacturers, one Machinist, one Printer, one Millwright, one young ladies at length agreed to testify, and they did so with tears in their eyes. Miller, and two Gentlemen. One hundred and they did so with tears in their eyes. thirteen widowers. Eighteen are Methodists, eleven Baptists, eight Presbyterians, three Episcopalians, four Disciples, two Lutherans, and one German Reformed.

Gen. Smith of Kanawha, is the oldest, (65) and Mr. Sinclair of Prince William, the youngest, (25.) Twenty-five are under thirty, fiftyfive between thirty and forty, thirty-five between forty and fifty, thirty-three between fifty and sixty, and four over sixty.

SHOOTING CHALLENGE EXTRAORDINARY. ohn Travis, in New Orleans, has accepted the following remarkable challenge from Mr. Bertin L. Rhodes: Rhodes bets Travis \$1,-000 to \$800, that he (Travis) cannot, within 90 days, produce a living man who, standing thirty-six feet from the said Travis, will allow im (Travis) to shoot with a pistol (off-hand) an apple placed on the said living man's head— the apple not to exceed 4 inches in circumference. The said Travis is to have three shots at the apple, and he must hit the apple once to win the match. If he does not hit the apple, or if he hits the man, Rhodes wins, and the man (or rather the fool) looses his head.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—There are n Canada thirty-five thousand fugitive slaves, who are represented as in a very flourishing condition just now owing to the high prices paid for their labor on the lines of rail-way building in the Provinces. In the town of Chatham alone there are seven hundred and thirty fugitives, who are rapidly acquiring property in land. In the abolition town of Buxton, there are one hundred and thirty families of colored people—escaped slaves—who own a tract of nine thousand acres of land.— The whole amount of land in Canada West owned by the fugitive is stated to be twenty-five thousand acres.

A HUNDRED YEARS' WAR.-Rev. Mr. Rich mond, writing from the capitol of Hungary says a hundred year's war has begun, i says a hundred year's war has begun, in which America will be the final umvire in Asia, which is chiefly concerned: for the Principalities on the Danube are not a drop in the bucket. Now the influence of America is great every where, and increasing beyond computation. I have, in the last twenty-two months, visited all Europe, except Russia and Spain: also parts of Asia and Africa, and am astonished by the advance we have made in the minds of all men since my former journeys of 1828 to 1831. vs of 1828 to 1831:

.... A young lady, at dinner, asked a gentle-an to hand her the "hen fruit," pointing to plate of eggs. The gentleman suggested changhai berries" as a more fastidious term.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE-THE TREATMENT

Yesterday we sought to clear up and explain the misapprehensions which have existed touching the Missouri compromise. We promised also to present to-day an exposition of the manner in which the Missouri compromise has been treated by that party which now insists upon its sanctity. The pressure upon our columns forces us to be brief; yet we think we can make room enough to expose think we can make room enough to expose the low, mean, and contemptible hypocrisy of the freesoil and abolition crew who are seeking to renew the reign of agitation by the basest and most dishonorable practices.

As we stated yesterday, the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union did not in fact clear the way for the admission of that State. The Missouri convention framed a constitution in accordance with that preparatory law; but the anti-slavery se ment resolutely closed the door to her. Then Mr. Clay brought forward his compromise, as we mentioned yesterday, by virtue of which Missouri became a member of the confederacy in 1821; so that the Missouri compromise, the sacred compromise as the freesoilers and abolitionists have termed it for the last forty-eight days, was repudiated by the anti-slavery sentiment as soon as it was passed.

That compromise was never approved by the south. It was forced upon the south. Up to the present moment a vast majority in every southern State regards the Missouri restriction as a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution, springing from a feeling hos-tile to southern interests, and unjust to south-ern rights. But yet the south, although protesting most solemnly against that restriction, has always endeavored to carry it out, and apply it and the principle which lies at the bottom of it in good faith; and we defy any man to point to an instance when the representatives of the south in Congress have manifested even unwillingness to abide by the arrangement with regard to Missouri; and we will state further that every vote which has been taken in Congress on the subject of the Missouri compremise since the memorable 6th day of March, 1820, bears full, complete, and convincing testimony of the bitter and vindictive hostility of the anti-slavery sentiment. But this is the point which we have to estab-

The Missouri compromise, that a t of legisdishonestly pretend for selfish and sinister Such was the notorious true character of purposes to hold sacred, became a law on the 6th day of March, 1820. When the State of Messrs. de Turgot's and de Alba's remark. Missouri applied for admission under that law. within a few months after its passage, the antislavery sentiment rejected the application and made a new compromise necessary. This was the first repudiation of the Missouri compromise by the men who now insist on its

sanctity. When Arkansas, which is south of the Missouri compromise line, applied for admission into the Union, the anti-slavery party, with John Quincy Adams at its head, undertook to defeat the application unless Arkansas would forbid slavery. This was the first unsuccessful anti-slavery attempt to overthrow the Mis-

souri compromise. When Iowa, which is north of the Missouri compromise line, applied for admission, the south did not oppose the application.

When Texas was annexed, the effort was made to extend the Missouri compromise line as a line of permanent settlement. The antislavery men voted against that proposi-

When our title to Oregon was perfected, the anti-slavery men repudiated the principles of the Missouri compromise, by insisting on a special amendment offered by Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, excluding slavery from Oregon. Mr. Polk, a southern President, thoroughly imbued with State-rights sentiments, signed the Oregon bill with the Winthrop proviso attached, on the express grounds that the principle on which the Missouri com-promise was founded required the extension of the line of 36°30' as far westward as our possessions might reach.

When we acquired territory from Mexico, the south offered, not once or twice only, but again and again, and not only in the Senate, but in the House of Representatives, to abide by the principles of the Missouri compromise. Even the Memphis convention—the disunion convention, as it has been termed-offered the Missouri compromise line. But, again again, anti-slavery said: no, I will not have it; I must have all the Territories of the Union. This is no fancy sketch; it is true veritable history, and no man can deny it without denying the truth as recorded in the

archives of the nation. Considering that the anti-slavery men have done all that we have charged against them, it is enough to drive one from his propriety to see the freesoilers and abolitionists now insisting on the sanctity of the Missouri compromise in order to make capital against the Nebraska bill. When we were younger than we are now-five years ago, when we had not been brought face to face with the anti-slavery sentiment-we would have been utterly astonished and completely astounded by the mean and dishonest course which the freesoilers and abolitionists are now pursuing. But five years of Washington politics have taught us one thing, if no more. That one thing is this: When an American citizen can find it in his conscience to join a crusade against the slave institutions of the south, all manliness has departed from him, all manly courage is lost to him; and justice and candor, and even common houesty, have no dwelling within his heart, for he is ready to commit any crime which the fear of punishment does not deter him from. Such are our sentiments—the result of our experience. - Washington Sentinel.

WHERE DOES ALL THE CRIME COME FROM?

We believe that what is called the neutral known, and the knowledge of which can only be hurtful. There are things that humanity shudders at. There are things that hu blushes at. There are things done that never should be named, for if named they only lead to the repetition of them by others.

The crime and follies of a great city like New York! How multiform, how varied, how immense! The miseries of such a city—how infinite and diversified! They are confined to no class, to no condition, to no sex, to no age. It becomes the press studiously to avoid pandering to the morbid tastes and appetites of the public; to set its faces against all who for profit or fleeting notoriety would ruthlessly root up the gross iniquities, the shocking enormities, and the disgusting bru-

them?" the New York Times of the 17th has an article, from which we make the following

"Intelligent persons sometimes wonder where all the crime that infest society can come from. They will cease to wonder, if they will but reflect upon the fact that there are ten thousand children in this city alone, who are either without parents or friends, or are trained systematically by their parents to vagrancy, beggary, and crime; not only shut out utterly and hopelessly from all moral influence, but exposed day and night to the contamination of crime, and taught by example, the swiftest of teachers, its worst excesses; growing up into youth and maturity without even knowing how to get an honest living, and predestined thus from their very infancy to become the pests and victims of society. It is from this class that our army of theives and murderers is annually reinforced. Here is the nursery from which come forth in due time

the thousands of hardy, expert, and reckless villians against whom we bar our doors in vain, and from whom we are compelled at last to protect ourselves by the dread machinery of the dungeon and the gallows. This is the hot-bed in which society raises its criminals, in which it trains its children to habits of crime; shutting from them the light of knowledge, screening them carefully from all sympathy and kindly regard from the classes above them,

from the lower classes; while those styled 'gentlemen"-who perchance have had wealth and influential connections, have escaped the punishment which the law of God and man

Holy Writ cries, "Blood for blood." We are informed from the same high authority that, according to the light which we have received, so shall we be held responsible. Why, hen, should the learned man who murdered Prof. Davis, of the University, or Mr. Christian, the law student, escape punishment after the ignorant Trayer, who committed the murder in Staunton, was hanged? Because, (as I have heard said,) they had influential relations? or, in the latter case, because he was not a

Can any one make me believe Prof. Webster, who killed Dr. Parkman of Boston, would have been hanged in Virginia? Or can any one make me believe that the son of a member of the American Cabinet would have been hanged in Virginia.

Though I am Virginia-born myself, I de clare it is time for the Press to speak out and spare not. Our Southern moral atmosphere needs purifying. Why is it that distinctions are not so marked in the New-England States? Because their tribunals have the firmness in the sight of God and man to discharge a sacred duty. Capt. McKenzie hung the bloodthirst Spencer that others would see his fate and know their own if they followed his example-Prof. Webster was hanged for the me effect-and if we had had the same moral firmness in Virginia-if public sentiment on this subject had been as healthythe murderer of Prof. Davis or the murdere of Pitman would not have escaped their just deserts. Nor would the murderer of young Blackburn now receive sympathy or aid

in shielding him from the vengeance of the Justice cries aloud, I repeat, that it is now time to make a melancholy example of one of the learned—even if he has numerous relations and friends. The times require that such a sacrifice be made. The safety of the community demands the sacrifice public morality demands it-a desecrated Sabbath de-

Unless there is a change in the existing state of things in Virginia, in this respect, we may as well rub out our criminal laws. A friend recapitulated twelve murders to me just now, all of which occurred in Virginia of late years, which entirely escaped the vengeance of

the law. Is this not true? Look at the consequences of the recent bloody butchery of a promising and magnan-imous youth—the thrill of which chilled the blood of thousands a hundred miles away.-Go into the family circle of the murdered youth—see the stricken-hearted and comfortless mother—the weeping brothers and sisters—the stout-hearted but melancholy father, the life blood of whose premising son stains the earth even at the very threshold of a Christian church in Lexington. Look upon the blighted hopes and fearful wreck the assassin's hand has made in that household; and then turn to the murderer's own paternal home. Behold the sadness wrought among his relations and friends, who must now bid adieu to the bright hopes they formed of him as well as to their own peace of mind. For, if by a quibble of the law he escapes—there is still blood on his hand—he is henceforth dead to them !

What will prevent the recurrence of these We regard nothing as beneath the dignity dreadful scenes? We answer—the purificaof the press that points out the evils that af-flict the human family, more particularly when the appropriate remedies for those evils are at the same time pointed out.

tion of public sentiment, and the certain, ter-rible and omnipotent vengence of the LAW— the law which God thundered to a terror-stricken world, and which men have written in their statutes with reverence and justice.and independent press, whilst most assiduous and enterprising in collecting news, and whilst it justly claims over the political press the advantage of versatility and variety, yet often times, to make paragraphs and to get the reputation of being uncommonly industrious, gives publicity to things that should never be bosom of a rich and influential family?—the reater and more salutary shall be the effect. It will indelibly stamp the sentiment of the omnipotence of the law upon the public mind, and restrain with wholesome fear the brawling and turbulent spirits of the land. It will cause the public to be less often pained with the recitation of horror-chilling trag Let the press-ay, even the pulpit-speal

A VOICE FROM THE MOUNTAINS. FRAUD IN FLOUR.-The Providence Journal

has heard of two instances of fraud in flour purchased in that city. In both cases the weight in about one quarter of a considerable lot was twenty pounds short to the barrel. One barrel was fifty pounds short. When four is twelve dollars a barrel, it behoove chasers to see that they receive their

the store and get me some sugar."
"Excuse me, ma; I am somewhat indisposed this morning. Send father, and tell him to Under the head of "The Friendless Chiled this morning. Send father, and bring me s plug of tobacco along."

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARD LANKS, CHECKS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, OFFICE OF SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.

(C)-A supply of Magistrates', Sheriffs', and Constab BLANKS—Deeds of Bargain and Sale and Deed Trust—Negotiable and Fromissory Notes, &c.,

THE ARMORY QUESTION. [FOR THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSOR)]

Interested as we ourselves profess to be, and as we are perfectly aware by far the larger portion of this community are, in the Armory question, it may not prove altogether unprofitable or devoid of interest, to many of your readers, to bestow a passing glance or a few moments of consideration upon the thoughts which suggest themselves to our mind in regard to the principle involved in this question, a principle, which hitherto in its operation affecting the interest, or but of vital importance to the fen, failed to attract that attention, or excite that interest, which now, when more fully developed, it is receiving at the hands of the representatives of the American people; and which, in our opinion, from its nature and importance, it fully demands.

We are no propagandist of new doctrines—we are no alarmist—seeking to disturb the old; we have as much confidence in the stability of our institutions, as much faith in the intelligence and capacity of the

partment of the Federal Government—executive, indicial, or military inclusive, as prudence warrants. But, notwithstanding all this, it would be folly to deny or attempt to conceal the fact, that others, with no less intelligence, with equal capacity, devotion, patriotism, and bravery, have fallen victims, not to any abrupt attempt or sudden assumption of power on the part of their rulers, but by the stealthy and gradual encroachments of power; binding at first the feeble, then the strong; at first the few and afterwards the many; like the finely spun meshes of the unfinished web, of strength at first barely sufficient to withstand the feeble fluttering of the smallest insect, yet when fully complete, with its myriad of diverging cords, under the control and moved by the will of one master spirit, can arrest the armed hornet in its impetuous course and bind it, despite its struggles or its sting.

shutting from them the light of knowledge, screening them carefully from all sympathy and kindly regard from the classes above them, surrounding their budding passions and evil propensities with whatever can stimulate them into a rank and precocious growth, and then sweeping them into its dungeous, or hanging them by the neck until they are dead, in self-defence."

| CRIME IN VIRGINIA | [FROM THE GREENEMIER ERA.] |
| I picked up a Virginia paper this morning in which were reported two or three murders — happening in the State. This lead me to reflect seriously—as I have often done before—on the many murders which have of late years been committed, not only in Virginia, but in the south generally; and I asked myself the question, "Is there not something rotten in our public sentiment which gives rise to and shields these horrible tragedies?" Yes, sir—if you will take a retrospect of the murders in Virginia, and the South generally, in times gone by, you will see the stubborn, incontrovertable fact, that examples of punishment have, in almost every case, come from the lower classes: while those styled. gles or its sting.

The desire to accumulate to increase, in wealth let each branch of the Government be content, (and if not make it,) with the performance of the duties legitimately appertaining to it, and each and all responsible to the people, and the unnumbered blessings which it has been ours to enjoy, may continue and be perpetuated to the remotest generations.

If such, (however faint, however remote or chime-

rical they may appear,) are the results to be appre-hended from a combination of circumstances and in-fluences so powerful in their nature, would it not be fluences so powerful in their nature, would it not be well—would it not be wise—on the part of the people of this Government to keep them separate from each other—to demand that they remain where the Constitution placed them, and that they shall continue to flow, without our leaping their boundaries, in the channels originally prescribed for them, and in which the interest, the happiness and the peace of the people demand they should?

What interest of the Government demanded an in-crease of the power or extension of the authority of the Ordinance department, of a personal supervision over the National Armories, over the Capitol works and others, to which originally they were not enti-tled? And what has been the result? These are grave questions—questions involving much of interest to the whole people—questions which are undergoing a scrutinizing investigation by committees appointed for their examination. Upon them we await
for a solution of the question whether it is expedient
or inexpedient to continue the present system, and upon their decision we are perfectly willing to rest its final settlement, satisfied in our own mind that "a step backward" has been taken and that they will recommend it should now be re-trod.

ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLARS. Heroism and Desperate Battle. About two o'clock on Saturday morning, Mr. Will. Wright, residing in Ninth street, Philadelphia, was aroused by hearing some persons in his house. He immediately dressed bimself, and went down stairs.

Before going down, he armed himself with a six-barrelled-revolver, and a sort of javelin formed of a piece of water or gas pipe pointed on the end, and secured to his wrist by a thong. Mr. W. took a stand in the hall, when he saw four rough looking villains light the gas and commence deliberately to ransack the dining room in search of valuables, helping themselves to brandy and to such other refreshments as they could find. The Bulletin says:

After a time two of the men went up stairs, leaving the other two in the dining room. Mr. W. knowing that the chambers of the members of his family were kept lecked, and that no person was in his own room, (Mrs. Wright being absent from the city,) suffered the two villains to ascend the stairs without disturbance. Soon one of the twain, who remained down stairs, and who appeared to be a leader of the gang gave to his fellow a boulder of stone, weighing about two pounds, and told him to take it up stairs and "give it to the master," admonishing him, at the same time, with an oath, to "give it to him right."

Mr. W. thinking this was a favorable moment for

an attack, rushed into the dining room and made at

ah attack, rushed into the dining room and made at one of the villains with his javelin. The fellow attempted to defend himself with a formidable looking butcher-knife with a sharp blade, about ten inches in length. The handle of this weapon Mr. W. struck as it was thurstat him, and the broken portion can now be plainly seen. Mr. W. immediately caught the fellow and threw him headlong on the floor. The second burglar rushed to the aid of his comrade, and was greeted with a shot from the revolver, but it is uncertain whether the load took effect.

The poise of the scriffle and the shouls of Mr. W. The noise of the scuffle, and the shouts of Mr. W. alarmed the two burglars who were up stairs ran-sacking the house, and they immediately rushed down to the assistance of their companions. The down to the assistance of their companions. The fight now became frightful, and Mr. Wright was compelled to defend himselfagainst the four burglars, who cut at him with their kuives and strove to kill him. Five shots were fired from the revolver—the sixth missing fire—and the javelin was not kept idle.—Meantime, a lad, a son of Mr. W., hearing the noise shouted murder lustily, and the fellows made the best of their way off, but not without having sus-

tained some serious wounds.

Mr. W. states that he fired a shot at one of the ruf-Mr. W. states that he fired a shot at one of the ruf-fians while struggling with him and that he held the pistol close to the back of the neck of the latter when he fired, and that the collar of the coat was thus set on fire. The partially burnt collar was found in the room after the battle. A round crowned drab wool hat was also found with the rim at the rear scorched. The crown of this hat bears a heavy mark of Mr. W's prowess—this side is cut through evident-ly by a heavy blow of the javelin. The lining is stained with blood, and a clot of gore on the inside stained with blood, and a clot of gore on the inside has a lock of long red hair matted in it. From the manner in which the hat is cut, and from the marks inside, a very serious wound must have been inflicted on the robber. A black cloth cap was also found; the inside is deeply stained with blood, and the cap is torn by the blows inflicted on the head of the wearer. One half of a skirt of a blue frock coat, left in the room, has a bullet hole in it in such a location as to render it almost certain that the shot which caused it was ledged in the right thigh of the wearer some.

as to render it almost certain that the shot which caused it was lodged in the right thigh of the wearer somewhere about the hip joint. About one half of one leg of a pair of broad striped pantaloons was forn off in the struggle, and was left behind by the robbers.

They were tracked a long distance in the street by the blood which flowed from their wounds, and as the police are in search of them, there is little doubt of their arrest. On Sunday last a man came to Mr. W.'s house and asked for food, and he gave him a harty dinner. The fellow was joined by three others just after leaving, and this gang no doubt, are the robbers. It is a singular fact that Mr. Wright had a similiar encounter, four years ago, with four desperate negro burglars.

THE MILLERITES—The Millerites in this city has renewed their zeal of late, and confidentially pudict the end of the world this year. They not name the precise day. That has been done as eral times and, of course, failed. The general plis to speak of the time as to occur sometime the puent year. Some, however, fix the time to be on 20th of May, when the great eclipse occurs, progress of events in Europe, they say, surely in

debt, it is concealed, until the accumulation safery has paid his creditors—all things going if he were still alive. We wish some of the owe is would go to Japan and die in office.



CHARLESTOWN:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 28, 1854.

"THE CAUCUS SYSTEM." The editors of the "Gazette" and "Republican" of Martinsburg, have gotten into quite a controversy, upon the subject of a communication which appeared in our columns a few weeks since, signed "Old Democracy." This communication was admitted into our columns because it came from a highly responsible and respectable source, one who had frequently contributed to our columns upon subjects of interest to the public, and with no design or intention in the world, to endorse upon our part, either the justice of the article as to its strictures upon the present dominant parties, or the topics discussed or the remedies proposed. Nothing could be more foreign to our better judgment, or the necessity of party organization. The Cations System may be, and no doubt is in some instances, perverted for selfish and deleterious purposes, yet it is a necessary and conservative principle, so long as there may be a division of parties and conflecting claims for offices of honor or emolument. It secures to us

better men, more honest and incorruptible politi-

cians, than we can secure under any other mode of

presenting candidates for public favor. The "Gazetto" is equally at fault, in presenting the article in question as "Democratic anthority" for the County of Berkeley or any other county, any more, and perhaps not quite so much, as "Whig authority" for the same conclusions. The author of the communication in question was no doubt one of the "Old Democracy" in days gone by, but so far as our recollection goes back, he has acted uniformly and consistently with the Whig party. It was not his design, however, we are sure, to give to his remorks an application to one party, which were not equally applicable to the other, and therefore as our columns are always open alike to all for the discussion of questions of interest or seeming importance to the people, his communication was cheerfully admitted for the investigation of our readers, feeling no sort of responsibility upon our part to endorse the "Democracy" of its author or the principles which he advanced. We have deemed it due to say this much as the "Gazette." unintentionally we are sure, has misinterpreted our position, and endeavors to make us responsible for opinions and senti-

ments which we do not entertain. THE GALLED JADE WINCES. Our neighbor of the "Free Press," when he assumed his position in opposition to the Nebraska Bill, and proclaimed an affiliation with the Freesoilers and Abolitionists of the North, in a common crusade | in January. The shipments from France to England st the rights of the South, had the temerity to proclaim that to charge this truth home upon him could under no possible circumstances affect his "nerves," the only avenues by which they could be reached being seared by prejudice, or unapproachable by reason. With all these protestations, however, of "insensibility to fear," or seeming regard for public feeling and public reprobation, the few comments we deemed it pertinent to make in our last issue, has excited his ire at least, and we fear put his nervous temperament into that condition by which It is no longer an exponent of the principles of the heart, or the understandings of the head. Having no argument to back his position, he has grown "insolent," and "turns up the whites of his eyes" at being judged of by the company he keeps, and of which he was only the week preceding proud to boast. As to the source from whence the reprimand emrnated, that is a matter of very small consequence. It was from one who has understanding enough to appreciate the Constitution of his country, patriotism enough to defend those principles which can alone perpetuate the Union, and love and veneration enough for the home of his birth and the soil where he hopes may rest his dust, to defend it from assaults

from within or without-from fauatics of the North, or fecreants at the South-so long as "we ask nothing but what is right," he will be unwilling to submit to anything that is wrong. Can the Free Press say as much? Has it ever, upon any occasion, been the exponent of Virginia sentiment, upon questions as nearly affecting, the interests of its people or its rights and immunities under the Constitution, as was life or liberty? We can call no such time to remembrance, and may have occasion, if it be denied, in our next number to prove the assertion. The fugleman of the Free Press, the National Intelligencer, has been repudiated by its party in Congress for promulgating the same heresies as that fournal. yet we do not invoke the wrath or indignation of our Whig friends as against the "Free Fress," but hope they may let it alone, and it must soon retrace

its own steps, or else write its own epitaph. THE NEBRASKA QUESTION. This is still the absorbing question of Congress and but little will be transacted in either House until it is disposed of. There have been some able and powerful speeches in the Senate, in defence of the bill, whilst the speeches of its opponents have been scarcely worthy of those who are representing the nation in the U.S. Senate. General Houston opposed the bill upon the ground of its doing wrong to the poor Indian, which was merely a pretext for covering up his desertion of the South, and a betrayal of the interests of his own State. Mr. Hunter of Virginia is said to have made a masterly defence of the bill on Friday last, which we will endeavor to lay before our readers, if we can find room. The discussion is to be closed in the Senate en to-morrow, and Mr. Douglas has given notice he will at once press it to a vote. There is no doubt entertained of its passage in that body, whilst many

THE LEGISLATURE. Under the limitations of the Constitution, the present Legislature of Virginia, will expire on Saturday next, unless convened again by the Governor upon the recommendation of three-fifths of its members.

are equally sarguine as to its success in the House.

There is a very large amount of business to be transacted as yet, though the impression seems to be, it must necessarily go by for default, as no extra ses-The appropriations made so far to works of In-

ternal Improvement, amount to but about eight hundred thousand dollars, and from present appearances, it is not very probable that the aggregate will be greatly increased. The Covington & Ohio bill is again under discussion. Amendment after amendment has been offered, and its chances of success seem "to be growing small by degrees and beautifully less."

It is most probable that no new tax bill will be passed, and that of last year will remain in force. No increase of taxation will be necessary, unless appropriations to the extent of five millions of dollars are made, which is not at all likely. A bill for the reassessment of the lands of the Commonwealth was introduced, but it will hardly pass this session.

The bill incorporating a Company, with a capital of \$20,000, on the joint stock principle, for the purpose of constructing a turnpike road from Middleway, in the county of Jefferson, to Gerrardstown, in the Back Creek Valley, in Berkeley county, was taken up in the House of Delegates a few days ago, and passed by a vote of ayes 86, noes 31.

The State's appropriation to the Alexandria and Hampshire Railroad Bill was rejected in the House of Delegates on Friday by a large majority.

THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION. The 22d of February was appropriately celebrated by a large number of the citizens of Charlestown, and vicinity, at Sappington's Hotel. LEWIS W. WASH-INGTON, Esq. was selected as President of the evening. and Gro. W. TURNER, Vice President. The supper on the occasion was most sumptuous, the cheer and good feeling universal, and the substantials and delracies devoured, with a gusto and enjoyment that only freemen could realize, and the patriotic occasion justify. The Farewell Address was read by John A. Straarra in a feeling and forcible manner, with appropriate and judicious remarks upons such portions as were pertinent to the present condition of

our country, and the peril of its institutions. An eloquent and most exceedingly appropriate Address was delivered by Whilam Lucas, fr., which res creditable to its author, a fit enlogium upon the irth of the great man whom it was designed to or, and of great interest and satisfaction to the

DEATH OF GEN. ROBERT ARMSTRONG. The Washington Union of Friday announces the death of its senior editor and proprietor, Gen. Armstrong, at his residence in Washington, on Thursday evening. Mr. Nicholson, the associate of Gen. Armstrong, feelingly alludes to his decease as fol-

The melancholy duty devolves upon us of announcing the death of General Robert Armstrong, the proprietor of this paper, and our associate in its editorial management. He died last evening at seven o'clock, at his own residence in this city, surrounded and solaced in his afflictions by most of his children. We are in no state of mind to prepare anything like a sketch of his life. Our relations with him since our boyhood have been of a character so intimate and uninterrupted, that he was more than our friend. He died at the age of sixty-three, of congestion of the brain. His health for some weeks had been frail, but until yesterday morning weeks had been trail, but until yesterday morning his disease was not regarded as threatening a fatal issue. His distinguished and gallant services in the war of 1812 are matters of history. He was the bosom friend of General Jackson, and the man selected by him as the depository and keeper of his sword. It was our fortune to be selected by General Jackson to deliver to General Armstrong this inval-table legacy. The noble qualities which endeard him to General Jackson were his stern integrity, his cool courage, his sterling judgment, and his devo-ted patriotism. In the several responsible public rusts, civil and military, which he filled, these noble attributes marked his conduct. He enjoyed the un-imited confidence of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, and Pierce. He was amiable and attractive in the private relations of life as he was fearless, honest, and faithful in the discharge of his public du

THE GADSDEN TREATY PROVISIONS. The following are the principal provisions of Mr.

Gadsden's treaty, now bestite the Senate: 1st. The new boundary commences two marine eagues north of the mouth of the Colorado, giving ns no access to the Gulf of California, and goes between latitude thirty one and thirty-two to the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west of 2d. It abrogates the 11th article of the treaty of

Gaudalupe Hidalgo, and cancels all claims of Mexican citizens under that article to date of ratifica-3d. The United States pay fifteen millions of dollars in monthly instalments of three millions each—the first payable on ratifying the treaty.

4th. Reserves five millions for claims of American tizens in Mexico, including the Garay grant. 5th. Both Governments agree to put down Fillisterism, and pursue the Filibusters with army and navy into the other's territory.
6th. Agrees to refund goods and chattels stolen by ndians from citizens of the others county. The President amends No. 5 by striking out the ursuit by land and sea into the other's territory, and he amends No. 4 by not mentioning any par-

The amendments are very important. The treaty will be ratified in its new forth:

BREADSTUFFS. The Mark Lane Express of London ascribes the fall in price of breadstuffs in England to the complete cessation of the re-export demand there, and to the fact that countries which were until lately drawing supplies from England, are now offering their recent purchases for re-sale. This, however, is not likely to be of long duration. Home consumption cannot abate, as there are no cheap substitutes. Potatoes and oatmeal are quite as dear relatively as flour, and Indian corn is scarce. Prices will remain weak for a few weeks-so long as it will require to consume what the millers and bakers bought early wheat, as French products are prohibited to be ex-

A CORRESPONDENCE. Mr. Botts' recent letter on the Nebraska bill having been very roughly reviewed in the Richmond Enquirer, that gentleman has addressed a note to Mr. R. A. Pryor, one of the editors of that paper, charging him with the authorship of the objectionable article, complaining of its abusive character, and inquiring whether the intent of certain portions of it was to impeach his "personal honor and integrity." Mr. Pryor replies avowing the authorship of the article, affirming that Mr. Botts' public course on the Nebraska question justified the severity with which it was criticised, but stating that the article was intended only to reflect on Mr. Botts' public course and not to impeach his honor or integrity. This explanation Mr. Botts accepts as satisfactory and requests the publication of the correspondence

VOICES FROM VERMONT. Every democratic newspaper in the Green Mountain State supports the territorial bill for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas now pending before Congress. The Burlington Sentinel, the Vermont Patriot, the North Star, the Spirit of the Age, the Franklin County Herald, and the Bellows Falls Argus are doing yeoman service in favor of the people's rights, the people's sovereignty, and the people's organization. We congratulate the noble democracy of Vermont upon their proud position. Let the denocracy of the whole Union mark the attitude of the

lemocracy of that northern State! THE LONDON QUARTERLIES.

Messrs. LEONARD SCOTT & Co. have sent us their re-publication of the North British, London and Edinburg Reviews for January. It is almost unnecessary to mention that to the reader of general literature these works are invaluable, comprising as it were in a nut-shell, the ablest dissertations upon our own times, and the times gone by. We will add that the re-print is a fair specimen of American typo-

graphy. VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR-1854 The Sub-Committee, (consisting of Edmund Ruffin, C. B. Williams, and Wm. G. Grenshaw,) charged with preparing a Schedule of Premiums for the Annual Meeting and Exhibition of 1854, having performed their laborious duty, publish the result thereof in the Southern Planter-an Agricultural paper that should be in the hands of every farmer in the

There are 469 articles and subjects commanding oremiums-Making an aggregate of over \$8,000 that vill be distributed at the next Agricultural Fair in There are but two premiums thus far offered

by individual donars, though there will doubtless be One of these is known as the "Corbin Premium. being an offer of \$50 by Maj. Jas. Parke Corbin of Caroline, for the best means for eradicating the growth of wire-grass-the process not to require he cost of labor (or other expenditure) of more

han \$4 per acre. The other is a premium of \$100 offered by Member of the Society, for the best essay "on the connection of moral and agricultural improvement. and their reciprocal operation and effects." nor has selected the following gentlemen as Judges: Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Bishop John Johns, D. D., and

Johnson Barbour, Esq.

The Schedule of Premiums, offered by the Society mount in the aggregate, as follows, under their

remiums for agricultural experiments, ... \$1,925 Essays and other written communications, Fruits, fruit trees, flowers and vegetables,.... 133 

Special and individual preminms,......530
Additional premiums distributed among With some few yet to come on the list in the class of

ricultural implements. [In this connexion, we are sorry to say, but little as been done on the part of Jefferson thus far, towards her County subscription. No county of the State is better able to contribute \$500, the amount of her quota, than is Jefferson, and we hope our farmers may come forward at once and subscribe the amount. Col. Braxton Davenport, Robert W. Baylor or J. W. Beller will receive any subscriptions that can be obtained.]

BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This, the largest ecclesiastical body in the Methodist Episcopal Church, will assemble in Light street Church, Baltimore, on Wednesday, (to-morrow,) and will continue in session about two weeks. Rev. Bishop Ames will preside, for the first time in this Conference, and will be assisted by Rev. Bishop Waugh. The territory of the Conference embraces the Western Shore of Maryland, District of Columbia and considerable portions of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and includes three hundred and forty itinerant ministers, three hundred and fifty-two local ministers. and seventy-three thousand one hundred church

85-The newspaper proprietors of Boston have resolved to increase the rates of advertising in their papers twenty-five per cent. The high price of paper and the accumulating expense of newspaper pubning are the reasons given. The two-cent papers of New York also talk of raising their price to three cents per copy. The Herald appears to be making preparations to carry this change into immediate

MY-NEIL BARNETT, who purchased Mr. Burwell! farm in Clark, a short time ago, has sold his own tract in the same county, containing over three hun dred scres, to JNO. BURCHELL, for \$35 per scre.

DOINGS AND GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON. lence of the Spirit of Jefferson

Washington, February 24, 1854.

James W. Beller, Esq.—Dear Ser: More than a houth has elapsed since the date of my last letter to you, and which I find inserted in your last paper. I had wondered what had become of it, but never expected to see its face again, as it had become old enough to be, (if indeed it ever had any merit,) by this time, "flat, stale and unprofitable." Your columns, however, have been much better employed. and more entertaining to your readers, as in the interval you have given them the letters of your "Copenhagen correspondent," with his views of Foreign affairs, &c., and your Richmond correspondent has placed the interesting affairs, &c., of our Legislature before them-besides your editorials, cotigressional summaries, miscellarly, &c.

In fact I have had but little to communicate to you, as the whole interest of the Senate, has been absorbed with the debate upon the "Nebraska Bill," which, from the beginning to the present time, has been one of very marked ability on both sides, not surpassed in my judgment in any degree by the Compromise debate of 1850, or the debate some years ago upon "Foote's resolutions," when Mr. Webster and Gen. Hayne, of South Carolina-then, both, in the pride and fullnesss of intellectual vigor-met in such fearful struggle.

in my humble judgment-"takehim all and all"-Judge Douglas is the ablest debater at this day in the Senate of the United States: I do not say that he is the gredtest man in the Senate, but as a debater he has no equal there: John M. Clayton, of Delaware, always great in the Senate (though comparatively small as a Cabinet Minister) met more than his match in Douglas in his effcounter with him at the extra Session of the Senate, last Spring, upon "the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty," and his opening speech upon "the Nebraska Bill," ift my judgment, is the of the finest efforts it has ever been my good fortune to hear or read. It covered the whole ground of the controversy, and although it has been adroitly attacked by his opponents in every conceivable ittaff= ner, yet stands unharmed and unmutilated in a sittgle particular. He, according to parliamentary rule, will have the right to close the debate, and will probably avail himself of the right, and if so I expect to hear one of the greatest speeches ever pronounced within those walls, which have echoed the voices of the best men of the nation in the last quarter of a centhry. This distinguished gentleman deserves the thanks of the nation for the bold and fearless manner

in which he has walked up to this question. Temporising, compromising, &c., of such a question, will no longer answer. Sooner or later it had to be met in the vital point. That time has come. Is the constitutional shield and buckler strong enough to protect all and the rights of all, under its broad Ægis, and are all willing to abide by, stand or fall with its provisions, is the question now? It must be answered. It is useless longer to build around the question with a wall of sand. It is useless to smother the fire—which the first gale will fan into a furious flame-more disastrous, more destructive, from the false security which has been engendered by its deceitful covering: We must have non-interventionequality of all and for all under the Constitutionor else, if driven to extremes, the ultima fatio: Can it be avoided, unless a permanent and honest settletained as a whole-or it is worthless. He who fears to stand by it, and demand its fulfilment, is worse than a parricide. I speak warmly because I feel that the time has now arrived for trying the strength of the Constitution-of settling this eternal source of trouble and vexation by the fundamental law of the land—of putting a finality to it by the law, insued of a Compromise, which experience has demonstrat to be a deceitful contrivance, out of which men an communities will creep and find escape, whenever a purpose is sought to be accomplished by it. But I cannot dwell on this idea. The debate in favor of the Bill has been conducted by Messrs. Douglas,

ginia, is speaking to-day; in opposition by Chase, Wade, Truman Smith, Seward, Sumner, Everett, and General Houston, of Texas, as the only Southern advocate. There have also been some incidental speeches of a few minutes on each side, and which The speech of Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, I com mend especially to your notice, it is able, to the point, free and clear from all indirectness and equivocation in any respect. In fact its doctrines suit my

Dixon, Badger, Weller, Toombs, and Hunter, of Vir-

views of the question in every respect, more nearly than any one that I have as yet heard. I regret to set General Houston in such company as he is, though his opposition to the measure is not of the obnoxious character of the "the illustrious opposition!" which it has encountered in the Senate. Aside from Mr. Everett, and the opponents of the Bill are the most notorious Freesoilers and Abolitionists in The House has also had the Bill under discussion somewhat, while in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, or the "Homesiead Bill." Judge Douglas's bill will pass the Senate by a large majority. but I confess I have my doubts of its success in the

House. Powerful outside pressure is going on against it, and it is said some southern men, are contributing towards it, more from opposition to the administration who are known to be in favor of it, than from any other cause. It is rumored that there are 16 southern Whigs in the House opposed to the Bill, but we shall see, when they are brought to the scratch. Botts is here attending the boiling of the pot. He has written an exceedingly trashy letter upon the subject, which has fallen perfectly "still born," but he is here operating upon all whigs like himself who aspire to no higher rank than partizans, and calculate every measure by the rule, of how will it operate upon the next Presidential election, and how can we make it act, as an INITIAL step, in the game to defeat the administration upon it! That is all o Botts-poor fellow-he cannot keep stiff. He can-

not get to Congress, or induce the thedtrical muses to acknowledge his greatness, so "he must be doing So soon as the "Nebraska" decks are cleared-i

will be well for us-to be looking into some other matters of interest, such as the French Spolistions. Tonnage Duties, &c., all of interest to the people. shall come up to them one of these days, I very much doubt if Douglas's Bill will receive a

single Whig vote in the House from the North.-The Northern Whigs held a cancus, and deputed a committee to wait on the Editors of "the Intelligencer," and see how they stood, and whether they were with them, and it is said received an unequivoca answer in the affirmative. They then determined to set up for themselves. Subsequently the Southern Whigs held a caucus, and Mr. Toombs formally proposed a dissolution of the Whig party, and a declaration of non-intercourse, with Northern Whigs now and for ever. What the precise programme and decision was I have not yet exactly learned. but will endeavor to do so, in time for my next let-Total, ..... \$8,301 | ter. But be it as it may, "to that complexion it must come at last." Who doubts it? It has been tending that way, for years past. Mr. Clay saw it and before he died, did not hesitate to declare that the Whig party was rapidly sinking into an abolition faction. As much as Seward is abused, he is the Major General of the Whig party, "the soft impeachment" will have to be acknowledged yet, in putting him forward as a candidate for the Presi-

> General Armstrong, the venerable editor of "the Union," died in this city last night. His eventful history, will doubtless be spread in full before the country, and will make an interesting chapter in the annals of the last quarter of a century. I have no news of interest. Your exchanges keep you much better posted in the way of news than I could, if I were to try my best. Very respectfully,

> 65-The Prohibitory Liquor Law passed the Maryland House of Delegates on Saturday by a vote of 43 to 22. The proposed law is to go into effect in May. 1856, if sanctioned by a majority vote of the citizens of the State in November next. If not thus sanctioned the Governor is authorised to suspend its operation until it can be repealed.

> > MILEAGE IN CONGRESS.

The mileage paid to the Delegates from the four ferritories, (one from each) Minnesota, Oregon Utah, and New Mexico, amounts in the aggrega for one Congress, to Thirty-six Thousand Six Hu dred-and-Ninety-nine Dollars! To this should added at the present Congress an amount for the Territory of Washington, equal to that of Oregon, which is over \$14,000.

YET ANOTHER FIRE.—On Saturday night lest, carn belonging to John Bruce, Esq., standing a sholistance beyond the western limits of the town, we estroyed by fire, with about thirty barrels of corn gricultural implements. &c., and a quantity of street

THE TRANS-ALLEGHANY BANK. The Richmond Whig, in referring to this bank, us explains the operation of the new independent anking system which has lately sprung up in Vir-

"The operations of this bank were lately under discussion in the Legislature. It was then stated that a process of this kind was practised:—The proprietors bring, say, stock to the amount of \$100,000 to the treasurer, and obtain his signature to notes to that amount, and with the notes thus signed, another \$100,000 of stock is purchased, that again is brought to the treasurer and the same operation is repeated. In this way the bank is a self-expanding machine and with really only \$100,000 capital, appears to have the full amount allowed by the char We suppose the treasurer retains the stock for the protection of the commonwealth; but some-body must suffer in the course of time-for it is not possible that issues resting on such a ba-sis can continue to command the public confi-

"It is said that the process which we have en degvored to explain is not in violation of law-the statute being so framed as to justify it-and perhaps it was shaped with a view to that special purpose. The subject, we believe, is before a committee for investigation. We think, if it be possible, that the operation should be arrested."

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. Hon. S. A. Douglas will also accept our thanks for a printed copy of his "Letter to Governor Mat-TESON of Illinois." It is a well digested article in relation to "River and Harbor Improvements," and adduces such an array of facts against their construction by the General Government that we cannot refrain from publishing a short extract:

"For more than a quarter of a century the ener gies of the national government, together with all the spare funds in the treasury, were directed to the construction of a McAdamized road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to Jefferson city in the State of Missouri, without being able to complete one-third of the work. If the Government were unable to make three hundred miles of turnpike road in twenty-five years, how long would it take to conall the harbor and river improvements necessary to protect our widely extended and rapidly increasing commerce off a seacoast so extensive, that in forty years we have not been able to complete even the survey of one-half of it, and on a lake and river navigation more than four times as extensive as that These questions are worthy of the serious consideration of those who think that improvements should be made for the benefit of the present generation as well as for our femote posterity; for I completed any work of internal improvement com-menced under its auspices."

SOUTHERN WHIGS ON THE NEBRASKA QUES-We were greatly pleased to hear Senator Badger, in his speech on Thursday, announce that every Southern Whig Senator concurred with him in an earnest, hearty support of the Nebraska bill. This goes to confirm the truth of the rumor that the course of the National Intelligencer, which has thrown its whole weight against the bill, is viewed with great indignation among Southern Whig Congressmen.— The same unanimity of sentiment seems to prevail among the Southern Whig press. We know of no exception except the Louisville Journal. These evidences of union at the South are highly gratifying .-The opposition of John Minor Botts, we don't take account of. It is only the evil spirit which posses him and casts him offtimes into the fire and off into the water, that is bringing him forth to be demolished again: Backed by the influence and cordial co-operation of our excellent President, and of many generous spirits among the Northern Democracy, the hill must pass. It is a singular and instructive commeritary on the position of parties at the North, which we commend to the attention of our Whig cotempofaries, who have been accusing the Administration of free-soilism, that so far as we know, there is not a solitary Northern Whig whose vote is counted on for the Nebraska bill, or even so much as made the subject of speculation. They are set down against fail to notice where they bave to look for friends, and they will act strangely if they do not remember it:

A MARTYR OR LIONESS. The Norfolk Argus publishes the judgment of ndge Baker in the case of Mrs. Douglass, who was prisoned under the act forbidding the teaching of save or free colored persons to read and write.

"The Gry found a verdict of guilty, and the law had to be sustained. Sympathy was aroused for Mrs. Donglass. It was revolting to the citizens to have a woman imprisoned in the citizens to have a woman imprisoned in our jail, and every inducement was offered Mrs. Douglass to escape the unishment. The court was obliged to adjourn it judgment over, and although a capias was awarded, yet it was the hope and wish of every one that she would leave the city. But no; to inartyr she would be to the cause of benevolence; and to cap the climax, she brought her daughter, a uniden of some 'seventeen summers,' who had obeyed the injunctions of her mother as a child should, to try the stern real ties of the laws, and to use her own language in de-fending her cause, 'to glory in works of benefits and and charity to a race down-trodden? There y mpath departed, and in the breast of every one rose ighteous indignation towards a person who would

throw contempt in the face of our laws and brave the imprisonment for 'the cause of humanity.' The Argus also states that Mrs. Douglass' impriher time expires this week, hopes she will depart .-There is little need of this expression. She will go North and be a lioness; at all events, that is the

Boston, Feb. 23 .- An immense meeting of the tizens of Boston and vicinity, was held at Faneuil Hall this evening, to protest against the passage of the Nebraska Bill. All parties were represented The Hon: Samuel A. Elliott presided, and speeches were made by the Hon: Abbott Lawrence, Jonah Quincy, R. C. Winthrop, George S. Williams, Rev. r. Blagden, Mr. Stevens, &c., all in denunciation of the proposed measure, and appropriate resolutions were adopted. The Hall was crowded to excess by an attentive audience including many prominent Democrats: The speakers were loudly cheered.— Ex-Governor Clifford sent a resolution cordially en-

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ALLIANCE.—The New York Sun is quite positive that the alliance with France so industriously courted by England has for its object wider and more permanent results than the adjustment of the Russo-Turkish dispute. It believes that, when the two Powers have settled the Eastern question, they will undertake the settlement of the Western question-that is, of Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, &c. The editor quotes in evidence the following remarkable passage, extracted from the speech of Lord Clarendon, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, made the first night of the present session of Parliament. Speaking of the alliance

"I will further add that the union between the two Governments has not been confined to the Eastern question. The happy accord and good understanding between France and England have been extended beyond Eastern policy, affecting all parts of the world, and I am heartily rejoiced to say that there is no portion of the two hemispheres with regard to which the policy of the two countries, however heretofore antagonistic, is not now in entire har-

"An American Citizen."-In a lecture recently delivered in Boston by Mr. G. W. Curtis, he told the following anecdote, according to the Transcript: In 1848 while sailing down the Danube in a steamer, he was approached by a stranger-a Hungarian of noble appearance and impressive manners, who accosted Mr. Curtis as an Englishman; and when informed that he was an American, he whispered in his ear, with marked emphasis: "Then thank God! for you are protected by the greatest, most powerful, and only free nation on earth."

....The Alexandria (Va.,) Gazette—deservedly ne of the most influential whig papers in the Untakes very decided ground in favor of the Nebraska-Katisas bill. Commenting on the fact that the President is its ardent supporter; the editor of that journal savs

"The approval of the President gives the matter, of course, no political authority with us; but we are pleased to see him stand up to the doctrine—the only safe one—the only proper one—which recognizes in the people of a territory the right to establish or prohibit slavery, according to their own pleasure. Believing that all the people of all the States have the same interest in the Nebraska territory that they had in the territories of Utah and New Mexico, we see no reason why the same principle which has been applied to the latter, should not be applied to the for-

...At the special term of the Circuit Court of Rockingham county, held last week—Judge PARKER presiding—Mrs. Elizabeth West was divorced from her husband, Mr. Jas. W. West. This case has been in Court for a long time, and has excited considera-

Patch, was witnessed on Saturday, by the conductor and passengers on the Covington and Lexington train. A young farmer was walking across the bridge at Demoinesville, just after the train had passed over; at Demoinesville, just after the train had passed over; when the engine was suddenly reversed, and the cars were backed at a rapid rate. There was no room on the side of the bridge to stand between the edge and the cars; the only alternative was to spring off into the creek running thirty or forty feet below. The young man gave one look at the cars and instantly sprang over the side and struck the water feet foremost. The train was stopped, but to the surprise of all, the hero of the perilous feat came out of the water, shook himself, and walked off whistling "Jordon is a hard road to travel, I believe."

[Cin. Com.

can sculptor, Thos. Crawford.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE. The following strong article is from the Rich Whig, and we hope may receive the immediate attention of our neighbor of the Free Press: The National Intelligencer has compiled from the proceedings of Congress the particulars of the action of that body in 1820 and 1821 in regard to slavery,

or what is commonly called the "Missouri Compromise." We give the article in another column. The reader will be astonished at the facts disclosed. Mr. Clay said in 1850, that no historical event was ever so misapprehended in the same length of time as the so-called Missouri Compromise. The common impression has been that the declaration that slavery should not be allowed North of 36-30, was the Compromise proposed by the South for the adn of Missouri and agreed to by the North. That Mr. Clay was the proposer of that Compromise—and that both sections of the Union since its adoption have scrupulously respected it. This is the prevailing idea of what constitutes the Missouri Compromise. There is however no truth whatever in it. The South did not propose, in consideration of the admission of Missouri to prohibit slavery North of 36-30. That proposition was made by a Northern Senator, (Mr. Thomas, of Illinois,) after a long and angry contest, and was adopted by a mixed vote—some Southern men voting for it—but most of them against it. Mr. Clay had nothing in the world to do with this proposition. His name does not appear among those voting—and being Speaker, it is highly probable, he did not vote at all. The clause was carried like any other amendment, and had no more sanctity than any other act of legislation. A Committee of Conference between the two Houses approved and recommended it as the only expedient for getting rid of the sectional quarrel—and Mr. Lowndes, in referring to the action of the Committee spoke of it as a Compromise. That was the whole and sole authority for calling it a Compromise. But that the North, by whom it was proposed and adopted, did not consider it a sacred and inviolable Compromise, was made manifest in nine months effer. When Congress wat in December 1920. Wis

after. When Congress met in December 1820, Missouri presented herself for admission. The draft of her Constitution contained a provision against the admission of free negroes. Forthwith, the Northern gentleman, who (if we believe Free Soil historians of this day,) had settled the whole question in March preceding, pounced upon this clause and said it was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which declares the citizens of one State ent tled to equal privileges in the rest of the States. This clause in the Missouri Constitution illiringed upon the rights of their colored fellow-citizens! and they went to work with teeth and nails to prevent the admission of Missouri. That was their practical interpretation of the sacred Compromise! within the twelve month after it was adopted. They did not consider themselves bound to perform their part of the contract-not at all: It was then, that Mr. Clay brought forward his Compromise, which had nothing in the world to do with the line of 36-30. It is given in full in the Intelligencer's compilation. It is confined expressly and exclusively to the provision in the Missouri Constitution; relating to the admission of free negroes. It is simply designed to obviate any antagonism between that provision and the Constitution of the United States. This is the sum and stibstance of the much-talked-of Missouri Compromise: It had nothing to do with slavery North of 36-30: That had been adopted the previous year, on motion of a Northern member, and by Northern votes: Its constitutionality was not defended by Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun; or any other distinguished man of the South. It was carried by brute force—by a sectional majority—and those, who carried it, have never respected it farther than t might be made subservient to their sectional views. Whenever it suited their convenience, they

have disregarded it. Its constitutionality cannot be defended on any principle of law or logic. It is of the very essence of our confederated system, that all the States are entitled to equal rights under the Constitution; Stateequality, was the basis of the Union-without it, the Constitution would never have been formed, and ought not to be suffered to exist. y of the States, which was perpetrated in 1820, be- a bill to incorporate the Morongaliela and Ravensing on the motion of a Senator from Illinois, a motion to abrogate that outrage comes now with a double propriety from a Senator from the same

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.

The editor of the Alexandria Sentinel, who heard Mr. Badger's speech on the Nebraska bill, gives a glowing synopsis of that masterly effort. We clip the following extract from his leader:

Mr. Badger concluded his speech with some earn est and forcible remarks on the Slavery question in ts practical aspect: Addressing himsef to Northern Senators, he said, there are in this Country, three nillions of Slaves. We cant send them away, -you know that. They cannot exist here except as Slaves, everybody sees that: If their presence here be an evil and a sin, as you maintain, it is one for which we are not responsible. Your fathers brought these, people here, and our fathers bought them of your fathers. What your ancestors and ours thus con-curred to establish; we have simply inherited. If the existence of Slavery be a misfortune to us,-and you may assume it as great as you please, for the greater the misfortune, the stronger my argument, will you add to the burden under which we innocently groun? What motive nucler Heaven can you have, for confining us to prescribed limits. If you chain as down to sterile lands von will cramp the means and stint the enjoyment of the master; but can that be your object? Surely you would not do us a harm for its own sake! You will also there by diminish the conforts and the pleasures of th by dimnish the comforts and the pleasures of the slaves—is that your object? You profess to sympathize with them. Why, then, if gathering adversity or decaying fortunes force us to leave the homes of our route do you not allow us to emigrate, as did the patriarchs of old, with our family and dependents of a Endlier soil? Do you wish to compel us, when thus forced to emigrate to but up at pub. us, when thus forced to emigrate, to put up at public auction the servant among whom we have grown up, the maid who hurses our children, and the "mammy" wip hurses us,—for all of whom we feel the strongest ties and whose eyes glisten as they look upon us and feel us to be their best friends? Are you resolved to make us hard-hearted and mercenary? Besides, what harm can it do? Does it convert any free person into a slave? Is not a slave as well a bondsman on the banks of the Savannah as on the banks of the Kansas? Would it in-terfere with your free laborer? No, we want only sugar, cotton, and tobacco lands which you do not want, for those crops you would not cultivate. Then. in the name of humanity and common sense, why

wrongs and injures no human being,-and which benefits those whom you assert to be the especial obects of your sympathy? [Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] Washington, Feb. 23, 1854.
The Nebraska Debate—The Vote on the Bill—Indian Territories and Tribes to be Organized-An

should von object to a rule respecting our new ter-

ritories which is only fair and equal to us,-which

Ert in the Red Man's History-The Conkling Treaty-War Steamers, etc. The speech of Mr. Toombs in favor of the Nebraska Bill was very forcible. It is now pretty well understood that the opponents of the bill have done speaking, and an effort will be made by the friends of the bill to bring it to a vote on Wednesday next. The bill will pass the Senate by a three-fourths vote. The ascertained majority in the House is from 80 to 35, and it is confidently expected that the vote will be had in that body before the second Tuesday in March, the day on which the elections are held in the State of New Hampshire.

In addition to the Territory of Nebraska, there are the Indian Territories, Chel-o-kee, (Cherokee;) Muscogee, (Greek,) and Chap-ta, (Choctaws,) lying west of Arkansas, south of Kansas, north of Texas, and east of New Mexico, to be organized for the pur pose of extending the benefits of civilization and re lican self-government to those gallant but unortunate sons of the soil, who, without such an effort on the part of their natural protectors, must ecessarily soon come in conflict with the white race and perish. One of the tribes is now here urging the measure which has been embodied in a bill introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, in the Senate. The bill if passed, will constitute an era in the history of the red man, and prove better than all abstract hilosophy or romance his capacity for a higher stage f humanity than has yet been occupied by him. If these territories are organized with the Indians' consent, and republicanized, white men will intermarry with the "Red Republicans," and regenerate them in the only way in which old mations, have ever been regenerated since the flood-by att infusion of new and better blood into their veins. How much Roman blood is there now in Rome? How much Greek

blood in Athens ? The Conkling treaty expires by its own limitation on the 31st of March next. Nothing but a copy of he treaty is now before the Senste, and on this the Senate cannot act. Senators may merely advise or suggest, the initiatory in all our foreign relations it reserved for the President. The bill for building six additional war steamers

has been reported by the Senate committee on naval affairs. The position of Europe, and the necessity of being armed to preserve our rights as neutral, amply justifies the bill; though it would have been in order first to report the bill to the House. ....A Grand Tornado swept over Harrison; Ohio; (20 miles from Cincinnati) destroying property, prostrating houses, trees, fences, and buildings: Several persons had their limbs broken and otherwise dan-

isly wounded, and it seems almost a miracle

gerously wounded, and it seems almost a miracle that many were not killed.

In one shop five men were at work, and the building was entirely demolished; yet they escaped, by crawling from under the building.

There were about fifty dwellings, stables and shops; either totally or badly injured; the storm, however, passed over that part of town where most were small that the part of the storm where most were small that the storm is the storm where most were small that the storm is the storm where most were small that the storm is the storm where most were small that the storm is the storm where most were small that the storm is the storm is the storm is the storm in the storm is the storm is the storm in the storm in the storm is the storm in the storm is the storm in the storm in the storm is the storm in the storm in the storm is the storm in the storm in the storm in the storm is the storm in the storm in the storm in the storm is the storm in the storm in the storm in the storm is the storm in the storm in the storm is the storm in the storm in the storm in the storm is the storm in the storm in the storm in the storm is the storm in the storm in the storm in the storm is the storm in the stor buildings. The entire loss will not exceed \$25,000.
One man was blown out of the street and landed in One man was blown out of the street and landed in a lot. Bags of wheat were blown out of a wagon.—Sticks of timber were whirled through the air like feathers. There is now a large scantling or joist sticking into the gable end of a frame building twenty feet from the ground. It had been taken up by the wind and carried along endways with such force as to drive it through the frame and stick there. There are various hard yarns I could tell, but they can only be believed by being seen.—Cincinnati Commercial of the 12th.

On Monday of last week, Mr. Jeremiah Mohilin, while under the influence of liquor, fe nces that they attacked the grocery de drunk, and destroyed all the lig

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE. report of the Senate's Committee of Finance that the debt of the State, existing on the 30th September, 1853, amounts, in the aggregate, to \$19,209,348 37. This sum, however, includes \$1,-167,573 50 due on honds or certificates held by the Board of the Literary Fund. This debt is not subject to the operation of the sinking fund, for it was

The aggregate debt due at the above date is classi-ied as follows: 

The resources of the Commonwealth, other that the right of taxation, consist in stocks and loans up-on mortgage, the amount of which is estimated by the report at \$21,317,484.96. The total productive stocks are put down at \$8,256,171.63. They are as Stocks in State Bonds.....

Do. old J. R. Company......

Do. Richmond, Fredericksburg and
Potomac Railroad Company....

Do. Winchester and P. R. R. Com... 83,333,33 Do. Turnpike Companies...... 99 812 47 14,612,50 Do. Navigation do. ...... 282,500.00 J. R. & Kanawha Company .... Do. Trustees in town of Bath..... Do. Other Railroad Companies.... Do. Loans to the James River and Kanawha Company..... Do. Loans to several Internal Improvement Companies, redeemable 1,700,000,00

in 34 years..... Total productive stocks. . . . . . . \$8,256,171.63 The result of an examination into the acc he Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts for the ten years preceding the 1st of October, 1853, shows that on that day there was a nett balance of cash on hand, to the credit of the Commonwealth

proper, amounting to \$186,259.57.

The report estimates as follows the probable state of the Treasury at the expiration of the fiscal years 1854 and 1855 Balance on hand 1st October, 1853. . . . \$1,186,259.57

Estimated receipts to 1st Oct., 1854.... 2,194,755.36 Do. Disbursements for same period ... 2,200,461.87 Do. Balance on hand 1st October, 1854 180,553.06 Do. Receipts to 1st October, 1855.... 1,244,346.02

Do. Disbursements for same period.... 2,233,868.58 Do: Balance on hand 1st October, 1858 180,931.05 The receipts of Sinking Fund, from its organization to 30th Sept'r, 1853... \$626,721.49

Disbursements...... 612,996.96 Balance to credit of the Fund ........ It is stated that there are no assets belonging to the Washington Monument Fund, except one bad debt of \$706:60, and that there was a deficit on the 1st of October, 1853, of \$58,706:57. Farther appropriations from the Treasury will be necessary to complete the work: The sums necessary for that purpose are estimated at \$23,752.37 for the year 1854, and \$15,000 for the year 1855, making, together, \$38,762.37:—Rithmond Dispatch:

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The committee of banks il the Virginia House of Delegates have reported a oill to repeal the charter of the Bank of the Old Dominion. The bill authorizing the issue of 7 per cent. bonds by the Richmord and Petersburg Railroad Company has passed both branches. The Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$24,000 to revise and complete the Geological map of the State, and a bill appropriating \$70,000 to erect a statute of Thomas Jefferson; at the University of Virginia, by Galt, the artist, of Norfolk. The House has passed wood Railroad Company. The bill gives the right of way through seven of the Northwestern counties, lying between the Monongahela river and Ravenswood, on the Ohio river, both of which points are to be the termini of the proposed road. A bill to construct a branch of the Covington and Ohio Railroad from Scary creek to Point Pleasant, by the Board of Public Works, and appropriating \$100,000 for that purpose, has been rejected in the Senate by

VALADICTORY SERMON.-The Rev. John S. Martin. whose term of two years at this station has expired reached his farewell sermon to the congregation f the M. E. Church last Sunday evening. The building was crowded with auditors, and the parting words of the esteemed pastor were lisened to with earnest attention. It has been the lot of Mr. Martin to fulfil the duties of his mission to this place with great service to the church, and no minister has dissolved his pastoral relations more regretted by his congregation. Chiefly through his instrumentality, a new church is in course of erection. which; when completed will furnish twice the accommodations of the present place of worship. Upon retary of the Baltimore Conference, Mr. Martin was elected to fill the vacancy, and the responsible labors attached to the office have compelled his departure earlier than would otherwise have been the case .-The Conference meets, this year, in Baltimore, on the 1st of March.—Winklester Republican.

COURT DRESS .- John M. Daniel, U. S. Charge at Furin, in a recent letter; speaking of court dresses.

I have put myself to a great deal of trouble about this very thing, because I wished to establish the freedom of the dress' here for all future Charges, and after a delay of several months. I was the other day presented to the King of this country in a suit of dain black which I have often worn in Richmond. attended the first court ball of this season, in the same dress, and these are the only times I have appeared at court at all. Since then I have received an intimation that it would be esteemed the civil I do not wish either to do so or appear uncivil, the probability is that I shall keep away from the palace ereafter, as much as etiquette will allow me.'

A SPLENDID DIAMOND,-The following paragraph n regard to a remarkable diamond found in South America appears in the money column of the London

"One of the largest diamonds known was deposited yesterday at the Bank of England, by a London house, to whom it was consigned from Riv de Janeiro. Its weight is 254 carats, and its estimated value, according to the scale, £280,000. It is said to be of the finest water, and without flaw, and was found by a negro slave, who'received his freedom

A TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.-There is at present in the Washington Orphan Asylum, an orphan child, the daughter of a married couple of the name of West, both of which ill-fated pair were the victims, about twelve months ago, of want and misery.— The woman fell down dead in our city, as she was begging from door to door for relief, and the hisband followed her a few days after to their last resting place, having been conveyed to the almshouse, wh he died. Their sole companion, a daughter years of age, was placed in the Orphan Asylum, and has now been sent for from England by the sister of the mother. It appears that they were very highly connected, the unfortunate man having been an Episcopalian minister of the Church of England, and the sister of the wife is married to a Colonel in the British army .- Washington Star.

MALE AUXUEMY. The Martinsburg Gazette states that the Presbytery of Winchester, Va., have determined to establish within its bounds a Male Academy of a high order; for boarding and day scholars, to be under its control and supervision, at such place as may offer the greatest inducements. The Gazette suggests Martinsburg as a suitable place.

of the 17th says: About a week since, the dwelling of Mr. James Harvey, of Bulloch county, was consumed by fire, together with his wife and infant, only three weeks old. Mr. H. had gone out to work in one of his fields, after breakfast; leaving his wife and child in bed, and after he had gone for some time, looking in the direction of his house, he saw it enveloped in flames. Hurrying to the rescue of his little family, he discovered neither sigh nor sound of them. A few charred bones of his wife were the only sad evidence of the melancholy fate of herself and child. It is supposed that after Mr. H. left the house, a log or stick rolled from the fire to the floor, thus setting fire to the house; and that Mrs. H., being asleep, became suffocated with the smoke, and was thus unable to escape her dread-

TURNPIKES.—The multiplication of turnpikes the North Valley has become quite a feature of the day, and a valuable one too. In the four counties of Frederick; Hampshire, Clarke and Warren, mor of them have been commenced or opened within the past five years than in thirty years preceding Every village will soon have its turnpike. The at-traction of the Manassa Gap railroad calls out roads from Strasburg to Capon; from Sydnor's to the White Post junction, by Newtown; from Lursy to Front Royal; and from Millwood to the Forks of Front Royal; and from Millwood to the Forks of Shenandoah. These, as well as the road already tested, will doubtless pay their cost several times over in the advanced value of land on their routes. They will all be macadamized or planked, we judge. Indeed, experience shows that a mud turnpile over our clay soils is little or no improvement. It is accordingly contemplated to plank the Winchester and Berry's road for the five miles yet uncovered; as we urged when the road was begun. The increased capital is for that purpose. creased capital is for that purpose.
[Winchester Virginian;

High Prices of Stock.—The Higherstown (Md.)
Herald says that all descriptions of stock, with the
single exception of hogs, is selling at very high prices
at all the public vendues which are taking place in
that county. Horses especially are in great demand, and are generally sold at imprecedented
prices. Good work horses bring from \$140 to \$175,
and two or three year old colts from \$100 to \$112.
Cattle and sheep, and farming intensils, also rule
very high, and are anxiously sought for:

SOMETHING NEW.—The ministers of Maine are en-deavoring to break up the practice of burying the dead on the Sabbath. They will no doubt next at-tempt to stop the practice of dying on that day. ....It is estimated that 31 millions of people did

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY In the SENATE on Monday, the Chalf laid before that ody a report from the Secretary of the Treasuswer to a resolution of the Senate in rela apon the table.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to organize the I
dian country west of Arkansas into three Territori The Nebraska bill was taken up, and Mr. Pe spoke at some length in favor of the measure. At some remarks from Mr. Cass, Mr. Sumner obtain

the floor for to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Latham reported from the Contribittee on Public Lands the Senate bill for extending the pre-emption privileges to California; wheread a third time and passed. On motion Richardson, Tuesday; Wednesday, and Thurshe week after the call of the the call o the week after fext were set apart for the considera-tion of local business in relation to organize Territion of local business in relation to organize Territories. The House went into committee on the homestead bill. Mr. Noble addressed the committee at length on the tomage duties, de ending the President from the charge of having recommended their impost on domestic commerce, and showing that the object of the President was simply to secure the adoption of the most efficient plan for securing the improvement of the rivers and harbors, and leaving it to the wisdom of Congress to devise the best plan.—Mr. Ewing then addressed the committee, showing that Mr. Clay was not the priginator of the Missouri that Mr. Clay was not the originator of the Missouri Compromise; as has been stated, and in defence of the institution of slavery. Mr. James C. Allen, of Illinois, obtained the floor, when the committee rose, and the

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Pearce moved the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Sm sonian Institution, occasioned by the expiration the term of the Hon. R. M. Charlton, be filled by President of the Senate; which was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Mr. Douglas.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Nebraska bill, and, after a few remarks from Mr. Cass, Mr. Sumner spoke at considerable length in opposition to the bill. When he had concluded, Mr. Toombe obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned over

until Thursday next. The House went into committee on the hould. Mr. James C. Alleu, of Illinois, addre House at length in support of the principle of the non-intervention of government with State or terri-torial institutions, and in favor of the Nebraska and torial institutions, and in favor of the Nebraska and Kansas bills as based on that principle. Mr. Dent addressed the committee at length in opposition to the homestead bill. Mr. Grow supported the bill in a speech of much eloquence and philauthropy, and proposed a slight amendment. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, opposed the bill. Mr. Smith, of New York, spoke in its favor, and Mr. Dawson briefly replied. The period for debate having expired, the bill will now only be discussed under the five-minutes rule.—When the committee rose, the House referred the bounty-land bill to the Committee of the Whole, and then adjourned over till Thursday, in commemoration of the birth-day of Washington

In the Senate, on Friday, the Committee on Indian Affairs made a report, exonerating from all impro-priety of conduct the Hon, Alexander Ramsey, late superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, against whom tertain tharges had been preferred.

The Nebraska bill was taken up. Mr. Hunter addressed the Seliate in its support, and was followed by Mr. Butler, who had not concluded when the

In the HBuse, Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, made a unanimous report from the Committee of Elections in favor of Don Jose Manuel Gallegos, as the delegate from New Mexico; the fight of his seat having been cofficested by Mr. William Carr Lane. A resolution to this effect was adopted;
Mr. Churchwell announced the death of General Robert Armstrong, an officer of the Hotise: He was followed by Messrs. Ewing and McMilleit, in this eulogies on the character of the deceased; and in order to afford an opportunity the attend his funeral, the House adjourned until Monday.

IMMENSE GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury exhibits most worlderful evidences of the giant progress of the confederacy. In 1846, year endin June 30, the total imports were \$121,691,797,and the total exports \$113,488,516,; in 1852, total in ports \$212,673,282, total exports \$209,641,625 while in 1853, the total imports were \$267,978,647, and the total exports \$230,452,250. Thus the total imports of the country for the fiscal year, ending \$55,365,365, while the total exports have increased only \$20,810,625. The exports of specie, however, have fallen off 25,000,000; 55 that the exports of nerchandise and produce have actually increased 332,763,435—th enormous excess, and (says Hunt's derchant's Magazine) and altogether unpar in the history of our commerce. The total difference between the declared value of imports and exports for the year is \$37,726,397-an amount which the Secretary in his report says has been exceeded by the profits on our exports and the freights of our vessels. The falling off in the shipments of specia which show a decline of about 45 per cent.) would dicate, in the opinion of the same high authority creased imports have been paid for in something besides coin, while there must be added to the imports, in a fair estimate of our indebtedness, the govern-ment bonds forming part of our national debt, which have been sent home for redemption in answer to the call of the Secretary. If we had to credits, abroad, the question would be easily settled, and in that case the excess of imports over exports would be looked upon as a sign of increasing wealth. A farmer who sells produce to the amount of \$1,000, and with it buys other productions to the value of \$1. 500, has cleared \$500 by the transaction. Many will not be able to see why a nation which ships its produce to the value of \$230,000,000, and imports for it, other produce to the value of \$267,000,000, is not also a gainer by the exchange. If it could be distinctly shown that such an exchange was fairly made, we believe the mysterious theorizing upon this subject would be exploded; but credit steps in and we are told that we have rolled up a great debt, which is still hanging over us. Our own opinion is; overrated, and that it would not be in the power any nation, or of all nations, to injure our standing or credit if a universal settlement of ballances were called for to-morrow. In one respect this country occupies an anomalous position among the nations of the globe; our revenue is so much above our necessities as to be really embarrassing, and the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress will find their chief occupation during the coming session in maluring a plan for the depletion of the trea-

sury .- Rich Enq. OF-The following paragraph is from the Richmond Whig, which charged Judge Douglas with unworthy motives in his advocacy of the Nebraska bill. We are glad to see the leading Whig Journal of Virginia retracing its unworthy imputation against a Statesman whose patriotism is far above party or personal considerations

"In a paragraph a few days ago, we expressed, of implied a doubt, touching the motives which may have actuated Mr. Douglas in this matter. We are persuaded, we did that gentleman injustice, and we wish frankly to repair it. We are satisfied, he has by his conduct on this occasion, exhibited a disinterested fearlessness, more and more rare, every day, in public men, and therefore more to be commended. upon him but it was an excusable, a faudable ambition—that sort of ambition, without which patriotism would become extinct and great and noble deeds would cease to be achieved. If he hoped to win the Presidency, he at the same time must have been con scious of the risk he ran of compromitting himself at home, and sacrificing all his future prospects. He was the only man of his party of his section, who had the nerve, the markiness, and curtian spirit to brave the crisis. His conduct forms an enviable contrast to that of our great man Mr. Everett—who with exalted worth and brilliant acquirements, through want of moral courage, dread of Harvard College and Faneull Hall—the bug bears of stumbling blocks of all the latter great men of Massachusetts, shrunk from the destiny which fortune pressed upon him. Nothing was wanting to round off and perfect the character of Mr. Everett—to make him perhaps the character of Mr. Everett—to make him perhaps the foremost man of the times, but the evidence that he possessed moral courage—that he was not afraid to assert the just and the right against all odds an without regard to consequences. But panied by shadow of Cambridge University, he was not en to the occasion. Mr. Douglas, with pos half his substantial worth, certainly with not a tithe of his varied accomplishments, has fairly worl the palm and deserves to wear it."

The Mashington Globe says that, if the ground had been frozen, the depth of snow that fell on Monday week, would not have been less than two feet in that city. As it is, it measured there, on an average, from fourteen to eighteen inches—in some places three feet deep, where it was drifted, and in others, of course, less than the average. That distinguished individual, the "oldest inhabitant," calls this snow storm the deepest that has fallen within the last ninetteen years; that of 1835, it is said, having been a little deeper, but not much.

The storm prevailed as far West as Cleveland, North to Boston, and South to Richmond. The New York Tribune says of the storm there:

The heavy snow of Monday night was one of the most severs experienced in this City for a quarter of a century. The snow began to fall about 2 P. M. on THE LATE SNOW STORM:

most severe experienced in this City for a quarter a century. The snow began to full about 2 P. M. Monday, and continued without intermission i fourteen hours. The wind all the time blew a hir ricane from the North East, drifting the snow in large piles in all sheltered places, in many instance heaping it six feet deep on one side of a steet, where the other side was perfectly bare: It is scarcely pusible to estimate the average depth, but perhatively inches would be near the mark. Fortuna ly, it was not very cold, so that there was less a ferring among the poor than might have been expe house plied slowly, and at great rise, saili steamships cast anchor, and even horse, latter part of the night, were unable to draw fricles through the drifts:

.... Mrs. Anna Denton, wife of

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.-Mr. Geo. D. Bough, a painter in the employ of the B. & O. R. R. Co, at Martinsburg, Va. fell on Saturday last, while at work upon the new engine house, some 25 feet, breaking his left arm near the wrist, badly dislocating the wright wrist, fracturing the end of one of the bones of the arm, and his nose was also broke. His injuries are not nsidered fatel

... An English pound is equivalent to \$4.60 of our money; an English shilling to 23 cts; and an English penny to one and ninety-one-hundreths of a cent. In the English market comiss mostly sold by the quarter, which by our measurement is one-fourth of a ton, or eight bushels. By remembering this we can conveniently compute the cost of grain per bushe can conveniently compute the cost of grain per bushed in the English market, and understand correctly its rise and fall. The shilling used in the New England States and

Virginia, is 16% cents; in New York and North Car-olina it is equal to 12½ cents. ... At the last February term of the County Court of Loudoun, there were 91 Chancery, 25 Appeal, and 8 other cases disposed of, in all, 124, besides dispatching all of the County business and entering a number of miscellaneous orders and inter-

....Mr. William R. Smith, a citizen of Fluvanna county, Va., in endeavoring to avoid a train of cars on the Richmond and Danville railroad, last Saturday, fell through a bridge, a distance of 12 feet, and was instantly killed.

....Mr. John Jackson, who was burned to death in the steamer Georgia, lately, at New Orleans, was formerly a resident of Alexandria, Va.

#### COUNTY ELECTION. Election Day 4th Thursday in May:

There will be no State Election this year in Vi ginia, though each county of the Commonwealth will be required to elect on the 4th Thursday of May, its Sheriff, Commissioner of the Revenue, and the Constables for the several Districts into which the county may be apportioned—all of which officers serve for two years.

for The Printers' fee for announcement in the "Spirit of Jefferson," is \$5.00; and no announcement will be published until the same is paid, or a responsible name accompany the order.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY.

SHERIFFALTY NOMINATIONS. hr-We have been requested to state that Capt. John Avis, who is one of the candidates for the Sheriffalty in this county, has been confined to his bed by severe indisposition for the last several days, but hopes in a short time again to be able to pay his respects to the people in person. 63-We are authorized to announce Henry Tim-

berlake as a candidate for the uext Sheriffalty of [Nov'r 22, 1853. ferson county. We are authorized to announce, Capt. George W. Sappington as a candidate for the next Sher ffalty of Jefferson county. [Nov. 22, 1853, 03-Wearerequested to announce Ino. W. Moore, the present Sheriff, as a candidate for the next Sheriff alty of Jefferson county. [Nov'r 29, 1853. 13-We are authorized to announce John Avis, Esq., as a candidate for the next Sheriffelty of erson county. [Dec'r 6, 1853.

To the Voters of the Jefferson County:

BELIEVING myself to be well qualified to discharge
all the duties of Sheriff, I have yielded to the earnest solicitation of many of my friends to become a candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and flatter myself with the hope that my intimate acquaintance with the voters of Jefferson county, will ensure my election.

Nov'r 29, 1853 G. W. SAPPINGTON.

CONSTABLES. G-We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN REED as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in District No. 3: Feb. 21. 13-We are authorized to announce THOMAS JOHNSON, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in District No. 3.

13-I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Constable for the 4th election District of Jefferson county. Should my friends elect me, I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability. J. W McGINNIS. BRAGG, as a candidate for Constable, in District No 4, at the next election. [Dec. 27, 1853.

Young as a candidate for the office of Constable in District No. 4. If elected, his best efforts will be given to the discharge of the duties which the office impose Dec. 20, 1853. • MANY VOTERS. 13-We have been requested to announce Mr. WIL-LIAM WEST, as a candidate for re-election as Constable in the Kabletown District, No. 1. He claim to have discharged the duties of his office with fideli-ty to the public interest, and a conscientious discharge of the responsibilities imposed. He shall be grateful t receive again the support of the people of the District February 7, 1854.

CLARKE COUNTY. We are authorized to announce JOHN PIERCE r., as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Clarke ounty. Feb. 7, 1854.

# Special Potices.

MONEY WANTED.

On the first of April next, the Printer has five hundred dollars to pay, and as from his engagements, no less than the effects of a severecold, he will be unable to make any personal effort, at collection, he most earnestly and respectfully desires that those who know themselves to be indebted will enclose per mail either whole or part of such indebtedress. There are surely 100 of our patrons, who are indebted to the extent of from ten to twenty-nive dollars, can send us live dollars on account during the menth, and hereby relieve us of embarrasment, and we shope put their consience at ease. This is no farcy sketch, but plain matter of facts, and we hope have be so regarded by all for whom it is intended. THE PRINTER.

Feb. 21, 1854. MONEY WANTED.

By-Notice .- Oh Wednesday hext, March ist, being Ash. Wednesday, there will (Providence permitting) be Divine Service in the Episcopal Church of this place. Charlestown, February 28, 1854.

Patriot, says; This medicine, which has been before the public for many years, has met with remarkable success, as we have seen from the most respectable sources. A large number of patients who have been relieved, and a number of the medical profession also, who have used it in their practice, have yoluntarily given their certificates of recommendation to the proprietors. we are decidedly opposed to ruffing quack nos-trums, but as we have seen so many letters to Messrs. MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, from the sources above

mentioned, we feel it to be nothing more than justice to call the attention of the public to their advertisement in to-day's paper. For sale by

L. M. SMITH, Charlestown.

T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry.

L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester. Dr. MOTT, Leesburg. ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown. And by Dealers everywhere. 03-The Ladies of the Presoyterian Con gregation, of Harpers-Ferry, propose holding a Cola-tion on the 22d instant, for the benefit of the Church, at which time some useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale: [Feb. 14, 1854. onered for sale:

(Feb. 14, 1894.

(Feb. cy. It is known to be a "good medicin

and as such is offered to the public; as also STA-BLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL; for diseases of the bowels. See advertisement in another column, and descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis. Price of each, only 50 cents, or six bottles for \$2.50. (6)-Henry's Invigorating Cordial.—The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility, nervous affections, &c. &c. are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. \$2 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$5, 6 bottles for \$8; \$16 per dozen.—Observe the marks of the

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine Street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa., TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESS-For Sale by all respectable Druggists & Merchants throughout the country.

PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va., wholesale

Ag-Bank Notes for sale.—We have just rinited, and have on hand and for sale, a large ascording of Negotiable and Prommissary Notes, Blank Checks, Hiring Bonds, and a general assortment of Lawyer's, Constable's, and Sheriff's Blanks, swell as Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Deeds of Trust, etc., all executed in the best style and on the best mality of paper.

all executed in the best style and at the its notice, afid in the best manner. Having a see and varied assortment of type, we are preparto execute Pamphlets, Constitution and By-Laws any of the Orders, in the best style, and on the st reasonable terms.

Kossuth, according to reports, is pre-

Matriages. On Wednesday, 8th instant, at Cedar Lawn, by Rev. C. AMBLER, Mr. S. S. BEDINGER, of Kentuc-ky, and Miss MILDRED B. WASHINGTON, of this

On Sunday evening, 12th instant, by Rev. DAVID WILSON, Mr. BALDWIN JOHNSON and Miss MARY ELIZABETH MARLATT—all of Bolivar, Jefferson county. On the 7th instant, by Rev. J. W. START, Rev. JAMES BEATY, of the Baltimore Conference, and Miss CATHARINE R., daughter of Dr. I. K. CHAM-BERS, of Hardy county, Virginia. On the Bridge, at Harpers Ferry, on Wednesday, 15th instant, by Rev. John F. Price, Mr. WILLIAM J. GAILEY and Miss EMILY J. KEYSER—all of Rockingham county.

On Thursday, at the same place, by the same, Mr. LEWIS WHITTINGTON, of this county, and Miss ADALINE RUDOLPH, of Shenandoah county. On the Rock in the Potomac River, on Friday, 10th instant, by Rev. J. F. PRICE, Mr. HENRY WATT-MAN and Miss MARY GROVES—all of Jefferson. On the 7th instant, by Rev. John Ö. Paocron, Mr. JACOB FILES and Miss MARY SLONAKER—both of Berkeley county. On Tuesday, 14th instant, by Elder A. H. SPILMAN, Mr. JAMES W. SUDDOTH and Miss FLORA DORES—all of Fauquier county.

At Honeywood Mills, Berkeley county, on Tuesday evening last, 21st instant, Mr. GEORGE BYERS, of Jefferson county, and Miss AUGUSTA MILLER, daughter of Mr. DAVID MILLER, of the former place. In Shepherdstown, on Thursday evening, 23d instant, by Rev. John S. Dehle, Mr. ALFRED J. HOFFMAN and Miss DORTHA ANN DONNELLY

# The Markets.

all of Jefferson county.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON.] BALTIMORE, Feb. 24, 1854.

CATTLE.—The offerings at the Scaled on Monday were about 600 head of Beef Cattle, which were sold to city butchers; (with the exception of 40 head left over) at prices ranging from \$3 50 to \$5 00 on the hoof, equal to \$7 00 a \$9 75 net, and averaging \$4 50

Five Hogs.—Sales at \$6 75a \$7 00 per 100 lbs. COFFEE.—The sales of the week comprise 5000 bags Rio at 11412c for common to prime qualities. The imports this week are 2,300 bags from Rio de Janeiro.

FLOUR —The market opened on Saturday with sales of 1600 bbls at \$8 25. There were sales on the previous day, after the closing of our report, of 3000 bbls at \$8 12½. On Monday the arrival of the Baltic was announced. Under her news prices declined 25 cts per bbl. We note sales of 3000 bbls at \$8. On Tucsday the market was rather heavy at \$8. There were sales, however, of 3000 bbls at that figure; and just at the close of 'Change 500 bbls were sold at \$7.5, and 1000 bbls at \$7.5, for delivery on the 1st April. On Wednesday there were sales at the Corn Exchange of 500 bbls at \$8, and of 1000 bbls for future delivery at \$7.9. Subsequently there were saled of 5000 bbls at \$7.75. On Thursday the sales were 5500 bbls, partly for immediate and partly for were 5500 bbls, partly for immediate and partly for future delivery, at \$7 75, and 1500 bbls., deliverable at the seller's ortion in 60 days, at \$7 50. The operations to-day have again, been heavy. There were sales on Change of 6500 bbls. for immediate delivery, at \$7 75, and of 1200 bbls. deliverable in 60 and 90 days the seller's operation at \$7 75. days, at the seller's option, at \$7 50.

CURN MEAL.—Baltimore ground \$4 37½ per bbl.

The following are the inspections of Flour for the week ending February 23: 13,946 bbls and 50 half bbls. Together with 150 bbls Rye Flour, and 200 bbls. Corn. Meal.

WHEAT.—About 3000 bushel were at market on Saturday, which was mostly sold at 185a188 cts. for fair to prime reds, and 190a195 cts. for fair to prime whites. These prices were a slight advance on the rates prevailing at the close of our last weekly report. On Monday a farther improvement in prices took place, and about 6000 were sold at 190a192 cts. for fair to prime reds, and 195a197 cts. for fair to prime whites: The above sales were made previous to the receipt of the news by the Baltic. We heard of no sales afterwards, but had any been made, a material decline in price would have taken place. On These day is no processor of the story of Monday. day in consequence of the storm of Monday, there were no samples offered at the Corn Exchange. On Wednesday about 6000 bushels were at market. The only transaction that took place at the Corn Exchange was a sale of 1500 bushels on private terms. Subsequently, however, we note sales of 3000 bushels good white wheat at 153 cts., which is a decline of about 12 cts. per bushel from the prices of Monday. On Thursday only about 2000 bushels were offered. We note sales of fair to prime reds at 180a183 cts.— Sales after early 'Change yesterday of red Wheat at 175 cts. To-day about 1500 bushels were at market, which was mostly sold at 175a182 cts. for fair to prime reds, and 180 to 185 cts. for fair to prime whites. CORN.—On Saturday about 30,000 bushels were offered; which was mostly sold at 82a86 cts, for yellow, and 83a87 cts. for white! On Monday about

34,000 bushels were at market, only a small part of which was sold previous to the receipt of the steamers news, after which no sales took place. Yellow sold at 85 cis. and white at 85 a89 cts. On Tuesday samples of some 20,000 bushels were offered, but no sales took place. On Wednesday about 32,000 bushels were at market, which was mostly sold at 82a83 cts. for white, and 83 cts. for yellow. Yesterday the offerings were about 33,000 bushels of which some 25,000 bushels were sold at 88a85 cts. for both white and yellow. After the close of Change yesterday, there were sales of 10,000 bushels yellow Corn at 82 cts. To-day about 16,000 bushels were at market, for which there was a brisk demand. Yellow sold at 82aS3 cts. for good to prime lots, and a parcel of 1800 bushels inferior sold at 80 cts. We note sales of white at 84aS6cts, and of mixed at 80 cts.

CLOVERSEED .- We quote at \$6.37 a 6.50 per bushel, for fair to prime parcels.

LARD.—We quote buls at 10½ cts.

WOOL.—Fine fleece 35a45 cts; tubwashed 33a36 cts; pulled 31 cts; and unwashed 22a24 cts. WHISKEY. - We note sales of barrels through the week at 32<sub>2</sub> a 33c. We quote hhds, at 32.

PALTIMORE MARKET-SATURDAY FLOUR AND MEAL. - The Flour market to-day was much unsettled. There were sales early in the morning of 500 bbls Howard street brands at \$7.75 per barrel; also 1500 bbls do. at \$7.62;, and 1000 bbls do. at \$7.50 per bbl. These transactions took place before the Europa's news was received. Afterwards prices gave way, and 700 bbls were sold at \$7 25, and 500 bbls at \$7 37 per barrel. There was a better feeling towards the close, and holders were firm at \$7 37; some not disposed to take it. Nothing done in City Mills. Rye Flour \$5 37, and Corn Meal \$4

for city and \$4 37a \$4 44 per barrel for city manu-GRAIN AND SEEDS.—The supply of all kinds of Grain on Change to-day was light, and the market very much unsettled. About 1000 bushels Wheat offered, but no sales. Corn-About 2200 bushels offered, and small sales before the news at 80a83 cents for white to 80a82 cents per bushel for yellow. Afterwards no sales. Oats—Sales of 500 bushels Virginia Oats at 52 cents per bushels. Cloverseed \$6 37a6 50, Flaxseed \$1 35, and Timothy \$3 per bushel.

Sale 5500 bbls at \$8 25 for State and \$8 50 for Ohio; sales of 1300 bbls southern at 8 37a \$8 75. Wheat— Sales of 6000 bushels of Southern white at \$2. Corn firm—Sales 40,000 bushels at 93a95 cts. Philadelphia Market, Feb. 25th.—Flour is dull—Small sales at \$8 per bbl. Grain scarce. Wheat—Sales of red at \$187, white \$1 90. Corn 88a89 CINCINATI MARKET, Feb. 23.—Flour—Sales to-day at 6 25a \$6 30, with a dull market. Mess Pork

Pigs, roasters... \$1a1,371
BUTTER, CHEESE AND LARD.
Fresh roll and Glades, per Shad, per pair, ... 62;a1,50
Land, per lb... ... 20a25c
Cheese, per lb... ... 12a14c
Lard, per lh... ... 12½c
Lard, per lh... 12½c
Lard, 

Wild Geese........62½c Cranberries, 

WINCHESTER MARKET. FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 23, 1854. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SAML, HARTLEY, AT THE DEPOT 

(N-Wanted.-Wood or Corn, a few hun-ired weight of Pork, and Country Produce generally, will be received in payment of dues to

In Shepherdstown, on Friday morning, 24th instant Mr. OCTAVIOUS SNIVELY, aged about 25 years. Near Hard Scrabble, Berkeley county, on Friday morning, 17th instant, Mr. JOHN WOOLLARD, aged about 30 years,
Near Shepherdstown, on Monday morning, 20th instant, HANNAH, aged 3 years, daughter of David and HANNAH HOFFMAN.

On the 23d instant, Mrs. ANNIE LINK, wife of Mr. Annu Ling Sep. in about her 39th year leaving.

Mr. ADAM LINE, Sen., in about her 39th year, leaving a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn her departure; but their loss is her eternal gain, for she died triumphant, trusting in that Saviour in whom she had believed.

On Thursday night last, suddenly and unexpectedly to all, Mr. HENRY LASHHORN, a "poor though honest citizen" of our county, who leaves a large and destitute family to mourn his loss. PUBLIC SALE.

I AM obliged to leave Virginia, and will sell, on the 16th day of March, 1854, at public sale, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY on my farm, situated five niles from Martinsburg, on the Martinsburg and Winchester Turnpike. The following is a list of some of the property to be HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE of excellent quality and appearance.

A lot of very superior Port Wine, in bottles impor ted by Capt. Boarman;
A lot of Old Apple Brandy, distilled by Abraham

Shepherd;
15 head of HORSES, among which is a Buggy and Saddle Horse, young and very fast;
30 head of Cartle of the Airshire and Alderny stock;
A young Bull, Alderny and Airshire crossed;
A yoke of large-sized young Oxen;
200 Sheep of good quality;
100 head of Hogs, many of them large;
2 Carriages and 2 Sleighs, with Harness;
1 Ox-Cart, Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows;
Wheat Drill, Reaper, Fan;
Corn Sheller and Straw Cutter.
Together with all the other Tools and Implements Together with all the other Tools and Implements necessary on a well appointed farm.

15 tons of Hay; and 20 bbls. of Vinegar;

12 very large Oil Casks;

A lot of Bacon, Lard and Potatoes.

The Northern-bred Stallion, HARDWARE, whose sire trotted a mile in 2.40. He is unsurpassed for docility and good temper, will work any where perfectly, and is no trouble on a farm.

Temps—A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of \$10 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, under that sum the cash will be required. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

800 bushels of CORN will be offered at 60 days, for negotiable paper well endorsed. I will sell a NEGRO WOMAN, about 43 years old with her three children, a girl and two boys, ages 7, 5, and 2 years. She is an accomplished pastry and meat cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a beautiful seamstress. Being desirous of getting a good home for this excellent servant, in this or the adjoining counties, I will give twelve months credit for the purchase money—if it is satisfactorily secured. I will also hire out, from April to December, TWO BOYS, one aged about 20 and the other about 16 years, unless previously disposed of.

All persons having accounts against me, will please

The sale will commence at about 9 o'clock.
February 28, 1854. FRANCIS PET WILL, be sold, at my residence, on Union street, Bolivar, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of March, 1854; (if the day be fair, if not, the first fair day,) the HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE 1 Wardrobe, large and commodious; 2 choice Bed-steads; 1 Table; 1 Safe; Hockcase; 1 Cooking Stove, steads; I Table; I Safe; Hockcabe; I Cooking Stove, complete; I ten-platedo.; I eight-day Clock; Chairs; Cupboard Ware; Washstands; Looking Glasses; and many other things not necessary to mention.

Terms—All sums of \$5 and under, the cash will be required; above that sum, a credit of three months will be given—the purchaser giving bond with good security. No property to be reinoved until the terms of sale are complied with.

Bolivar, February 28, 1854.

resent them for settlement.

LL persons indebted to me by note or otherwise, A are hereby requested to come forward immediately and make payment, as a further indulgence Bolivar, February 28, 1854.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. WILL pe sold, at public sale, in front of Mrs. Carrell's Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March hext', A LOT OF LAND, situated west of the Short Hill, in Loudoun county, opntaining Four Acres, more or less, the saline purchased by Martin Grace, dec'd., from Samuel Gibson, Trustee.

ALSO—At the same time and place, I will sell the LOT situated on High street, Harpers erry, the same purchased by Martin Grace, dec'd., from N. H. Swayne. There is more said lot a stable. It will be Swayne. There is upon said lot a stable. It will be sold subject to a ground rent of firty-two dollars per annum.

J. W. CAMPBELL, D. S.

for J. W. Moode, Adm'r d. b. n. with the will annexed of Martin Grace, dec'd.

February 29, 1854.

February 28, 1854. PUBLIC RENTING. BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Jefferson, made at the last term of said Court, in the causes of Isaac Fonke, Trustee, vs. Samuel Gibson and others, and Margaret Carrell vs. same, I will, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March next, in front o Mrs. Carrell's Hotel, rent, to the highest bidder, the life in the A bond with approved security will be required for the rent.

J. W. CAMPBELL, D. S.
February 28, 1854.

WALLEY BANK STOCK.
WILL be offered for sale, for cush, at the Bank of
the Valley, in Winchester, on FRIDAY, the
24th of March, 1854. 30 SHARES OF VALLEY BANK STOCK. Five Shar's will be sold, with the privilege of taking more or all of it. • [F-b. 25, 1851—ts UNTIL next Christmas, a NEGRO GIRL, large and well grown for her age. For particulars

February 28, 1854-3t WRITING SCHOOL. THE undersigned returns his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charle town and vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has received as INSTRUC-TER in the art of PENMASHIP; and hopes to mera continuance of the same He, having been engaged for sometime in giving instructions, to a class in this place, and, rendered entire satisfaction to those who have been in attendance, still offers his services to all who desire to improve in this noble art

His is a new system of PENNMANSHIP, and one that is far superior to any of those usually taught; as an examination of the writing of those who have

been in attendance upon his instructions, will plain-Those wishing to patronize him, are requested to meet him at his school-room, adjoining the Methodist Church, on Thursday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. JOHN T. SKINNER. Charlestown, Feb. 28, 1854-3t. THE HOUSE now in the occupancy of J. D. Line will be for rent from the first of

April: Application to February 28, 1854: JNO. J. LOCK: COR HIRE, TWO NEGRO WOMEN February 28, 1854-3t J. W. ROWAN.

February 28, 1854—3t

FOR RENT.

THE undersigned finding that their business at their Warchouse, at Harpers-Ferry, calls for their whole time and attention, they will rent their STONE WAREHOUSE, at the "Old Furnace," for the unexpired term of their lease, which is nearly five years. This point is too well known, as a most favorable one for the "Boating Business," to need any particular description. There is a Dimestone Quarry close by, of the best quality, which adds to the value of the position. Apply to

R. S. BLACKBURN & CO.

February 21, 1854—tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

INTENDING to remove to Kabletown on the 1st of April, I offer for rent the HOUSE at present occupied by myself. It is a new and comfortable house, roomy and well fited for a large family.

Feb. 21, 1854—3t. THOMAS D. WEBSTER. WAGON-MAKER'S SHOP FOR RENT. THE undersigned has, its connexion with his Blackshith Shop, a Wagon-Maker's Shop for Rent; large and commodious, which he will rent on reasonable terms. He has also a complete sett of Tools which he will either rent or sell; and a good lot of seasoned timber which he will sell. This stand is a most desirable one, and to a good workman and a soler and industrious Mechanic no better opening is prescrited in the county. prescrited in the county. Feb. 21, 1854—tf. THOMAS W. DAVIS.

PUBLIC RENTING.

On the 1st day of March next I will rent to the highest bider, at public auction, on the premises, the large WAREHOUSE, STABLES and appurtenances belonging to the estate of John A. Gibson, dec'd., situated at Harpers-Ferry on the Chesapeake, & Ohio Canal, for one year commencing on the day of renting. In the interval I shall be pleased to hear from any one desiring to rent.

Terms:—Good personal security for the rent, payable at the end of the year.

JOSEPH S. DUCK WALL, Executor. JOSEPH S. DUCKWALL, Executor. Berkeley Springs, Morgan Co., Va., Feb. 21, 1854. STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

I OFFER for rent the Store Room, on the Main Street, in Charlestown, at present occupied by Robert Starling, near the Valley Bank. It is suited for either a Grocery or Dry Goods Store. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to JOHN P. GORMAN.

Feb. 21, 1854—3t.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR RENT.

THE WOOLEN FACTORY, on the Opequen
Creek, near Smithfield, known as Whitebill's
Factory, is for RENT the ensuing year. Possession
given at once. There is also a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE attached. Terms liberal. Apply to
WALTER SHIRLEY. JUST RECEIVED—A large stock of Allen's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS from the Winchester Gardens. Warranted fresh and genuine.
February 21.

JOHN D. LINE. JUST RECEIVED-

A very large stock of DOMESTICS, viz:
Heavy Twill Osnaburg;
4-4 plain do.;
718 " do.;
3-4 " do.; Penitentiary Plaids, all for sale very low, by February 21. JOHN D. LINE. TO GENTLEMEN FOND of the WEED.
I would say that I have the very best CHEW.
ING TOBACCO in the county. If you doubt it, just call and try for yourselves.
February 21.

JOHN D. LINE. ON HAND-A prime stock of BRANDIES, WHISKEYS, &c. February 21. JOHN D. LINE. FOR SALE.—50 bushels prime CLOVERSEED February 21. JOHN D. LINE: SALT.-30 sacks G. A. and FINE SALT.

February 21.

JERE: HARRIS.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF HORSES, CARRIAGE
OF Well, in single or double harness, and ride well.

Will be sold separately if desired.

For further particulars apply to

WM. C. BROWN,

U. S. Armory.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 7, 1854.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 7, 1854.

NOTICE.

I HAVE, within the past four weeks, taken particular pains to have every open account on my books made off and presented to the persons to whom they belonged, and, also, given two several notices to all those indebted to me, on any account, to settle their respective dues—and I take this occasion to present to those who have liquidated them my sincere thanks.

But the principal object of this notice is to remind those, I trust for the last time, who have not paid, that they will confer on me a favor, if they will call and pay on or before the 15th of the next month. After which time their respective balances will be disposed of in such way as will best suit my business transactions.

PHILIP COONS:

Harpers-Ferry, January 31, 1854.

MEMORANDUM: I will sell my STOCK OF GOODS, either in whole or part, which consists of almost every article kept in a general country store, on good terms. From this day! will close out my stock at the very lowest prices for cash; and to my old customers on time, and my usual terms.

To an active man, this is an excellent opportunity for investment in a mercantile adventure, where \$25,000 may be sold annually at a good profit and the chief of it for eash.

I will rent my STORE-HOUSE, which is large and convenient, with or without the DWELLING, for one or five years, or trade the whole for land or good paper and either give or receive the difference in value.

January 31, 1854.

PHILIP COONS. Harpers-Ferry, January 31, 1854.

THE undersioned world Warl The undersigned would take this method of returning thanks to the citizens of Jefferson and the adjoining counties for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. They have on hand at all times a large lot of the very best TINWARE, which they will sell as low and on as reasonable terms as any house in the Valley. All orders from merchants will meet with prompt attention and be delivered free of charge. In their assortment they are manufacturing the celebrated Patent Condensing Coffee Pot, which has the reputation of saving at least one-fourth of the coffee used by the ordinary pots. aving at least one-rourd of the control are ordinary pots.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING will be done in the best manner and of the best material.

LIGHTNING RODS, with silver plated phints, brass connecters, glass insulaters and malable histenings, put up in a durable manner and at low rates.

JOB WORK, of every description, connected with the Tin and Sheet from Business, will be done with peatness and promptitude—in short this shall be the neatness and promptitude—in short this shall be the place for work to be done and well done, and great bargains will be given to all its patrons. Shop opposite Dr. Mason's, Main street.

Charlestown, January 31, 1854.

Charlestown, January 31, 1854.

Co-Cotton Rags, Wool, Hides, Sheep Skins, Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Iron, Dried Fruit, Beans, Corn, Hay, Oats, Wood, Bacon and Lard, taken in exchange for ware or work. TEACHER WANTED. A COMPETENT TEACHER is wanted in District No. 7. Apply to THOMAS HITE, January 40, 1854. Commissioner. THE engagement of the Assistant in the Charlestown Academy, has expired, and he desires to
procure a SITUATION as Principal of an Academy
or as private Instructor. Besides the ordinary English branches, he is prepared to give tuition in the
Latin, Greek, French and German Languages. The

best testimonials given. Address, C. E. FAHNESTOCK; Feb. 7, 1854. Charlestown, Jefferson co.; Va. CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY. THE Friends and Patrons of the Charlestown Academy are hereby informed that from this date, the post of Associate Teacher in the Academy, will be filled by Mr. Josiah Ryland, a graduate of a Virginia Institution, who has had several years experience in teaching, and brings the highest testimonials of scholarship and of moral worth.

February 7, 1854. P. H. POWERS, THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Will issue Policies on all kinds of Property, Merchandise, &c., at fair and equitable rates. Capital \$100,000, with power to increase the same to \$200,000. THE attention of the citizens of Virginia is especially invited to this Company as a Home Institution, based upon ample capital, and guaranteed by the best of references; and conducted on the strictest principles of equity, justice, and conomy.

HOME OFFICE—WINCHESTER, VA.

JOS. S. CARSON, President. C. S. FUNK, Secretary.

O. F. BRESEE, Actuary DIRECTORS. Jos. S. Carson, Lloyd Logan, John Kerr, James P. Riely, H. H. M'Guyre, N. W. Richardso B. W. HERBERT, Agent for Jefferson county. August 2, 1853-1y Testimonials.

Wischester, May 27, 1853.

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

The fact that we have insured our own property in the Company, is perhaps the strongest evidence we can give as to our opinion of its merits. J H. Susraato, Cash: Fartner's Bank of Va.

Hon. J. M. Mason, U. S. Senator. Jacob Senseny, Esq., Merchant, Winchester. T. A. Tidbabl, Prest. of Bank of Valley of Va. EW Crop F. C. Sugar; Java Coffee, prime; Rio do.; Tea, Green and Black; Molasses N. O., first runnings; Syrup, N. Y., extra nite; Crushed, Powdered and Loaf Sugar; Sperm Gil; Brandies, Winesard Whiskey; Vinesar best in the town; Beans and Dried Apples; Bacon, Lard, &c., &c., for sale at low prices by Juliuary 31, 1854. JERE, HARRIS.

THE Subscribers have a very superior Sett of Saw Mill castings entirely new, together with Carriage, Ragwheel and Saw Gate, Saw and Fender Posts, including every thing connected with the most improved Mill, which they will sell at private sale, on very low and accommodating terms. Rersons wanting to build a Mill would do well to give us a call January 31, 1854. ZIMMERMAN & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP The Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN T. RIELEY and A. G. McDANIEL was dissolved on the 6th instant by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by John T. Rieley. JOHN T. RIELEY,
A. G. McDANIEL. Harpers-Ferry, February 7, 1854.

THE BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS. in all its various branches, will be continued at the OLD STAND by the undersigned, where he will be glad to see all their old customers with as many new ones as may be pleased
JOHN T. RIELEY. Harpers-Ferry, February 7, 1854. . SEASONABE GOODS. PIECES 4.4 Osnaburgs;

heavy Twills, for Servants' pants; 10 do Penitentiary Plaid;
Brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirting;
Patent Thread, Knitting Cotton;
10 pieces Nankin. Just received and for sale by
February 7, 1854.

T. C. SIG AFOOSE. A T COST.—I will commence this morning clos-ing out my entire STOCK OF LADIES DRESS GOODS, at strictly prime cost. Those wishing bar-gains will please give me an early call. February 7, 1854. T. C. SIGAFOOSE. PURE CIDER VINEGAR, in store and for sale by [Feb 7] T. C. SIGAFOOSE. WANTED .- All kinds of COUNTRY PRO-DUCE will be taken in exchange for Goods. cruary 7, 1854. T. C. SIGAFOUSE. February 7, 1854. N. Y. SYRUP.—I have a very fine article of N. Y. Syrup, which is superior to any before offered, which I will sell low.

February 7, 1854.

T. RAWLINS. SUGAR.—I have just opened a very fine article of N. O. Sugar, which I will sell for 61 cents, and a still better article of Porto Rico, which I sell for 8 cents. Call soon or you will lose a bargain.
February 7, 1854.
T. RAWIJINS. TO CABINET MAKERS.-I have a fine as-A sortinent of Coffin Handles, Tacks, Screws, Hinges of every description and of different prices. February 7, 1854. T. RAWLINS.

MEDICAL LIQUORS, I have a few more bottles of MEDICAL LIQUORS; such as Port and Madeira, Wine, Bunch Extract Schilden and Madeira. Wine, Bunch, Extract, Schiedam Schapps, Pale, Dark, Lavender and Raspberry Bran-dy, which I will sell low in order to close out my stock, to make room for other articles. February 7, 1854. CARRIAGE BOLTS.—Just received a large lot of Carriage Bolts, 1 by 2 inches to 7 by 41 inches long. 1 also have on hand two first rate Cook Stoves, which I will sell at cost to get them out of my way.

[Feb. 7.1] T. RAWLINS. STRONG CIDER VINEGAR; for sale by Jan. 10. A. W. CRAMER. FOR THE LADIES.—Patterns for Collars,
Bands and Undersleeves, printed on Nansook
Muslin.

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

January 10, 1854. L commended as one of the test preparations in use for renovating and restoring hair—price \$1:

For sale by

L. M. SMITH.

February 14, 1854.

MAMIEY AND EXTRA FLOUR, of most TOBACCO AND SEGARS.—A superior lot of Chewing Tobacco and Segars, just received by February 21. H. L. EBY & SON. LYNCHBURG Smoking Tobacco, just received H. L. EBY & SON. SCOTCH SNUFF.—Garrett's 2d Quality, in bottles and papers, for sale by February 21. ROCK, Fine and G. A. SALT, for sale by February 21. H. L. EBY & SON. BAKER'S Broma, Cocoa and Chocolate, for sale February 21. H. L. ERY & SON. GARDEN SEEDS.—A fresh supply just re-ceived and for sale by H. L. ERY & SON. CANDLES.—Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, by box, for sale by H. L. EBY & SON. TEA.—The best Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, for sale by Feb 21 H. L. EBY & SON.

ON HAND—A large and general stock of GRO-CERIES. For sale very chesp by February 21. JOHN D. LINE.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

A N ELECTION will be held for School Commissioners of Jefferson county, for the ensuing year, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of March next; at the places and under the superintendence of the persons hamed in the following schedule, viz: Districts.

No 1—School House—John Keplinger, Wm Kerney and Charles Huyitt.

No 2—J Entler's Tavern—E I Lee, J Entler and J Welshans. No 3-School House-C Harper, D Cameron and G Feaman.
No 4—School House—Jacob W Reynolds, Daniel
Moler and John Hoffman.
No 5—Union School House—I Dust, D Hess and

John Melvin.

No 6—Sqiool House—John E Schley, Thos Osbourn No 6—School House—B Trusssell, John C Wilt-shire and T McKinney. No 8—School House—M Helm, A S Dandridge and Logie. No 9—School House—Jos Harley, Nathan Barnes and Geo Murphy. No 10—School House—W W Throckmorton, J Marshall and S J C Moores.

No 11—School House—Jacob Gruber, Sr., David
Fry and M Hunsicker. ry and M Hunsicker.

No 12—School, House—C S Taylor, G W Turner and H Timberiske.

No 13—School House—John Kable, J C R Taylor and F A Lewis.
No 14—School House—George Backhouse, P Lang-No 14—School House—George Backhouse, P Langdon and Joshua Clip.
No 15—School House—N W Manning, J Walraven and J H Little.
No 16—School House—J G Cockrell, B B Welsh

and W H Moore. No 17—School House—John Moler, R Henderso and D Moler.
No 18—School House—Jacob Moler, D Sheffield and W B Daniels.
No 19—Carter's Hotel—T A Moore, Joseph Starry No 19—Carter and I N Carter No 20—School House—G W Sappington, Thomas Rawlins and J J Lock.

No 21—School House—C Thompson, T Russell and W Sappington. W Spangler. No 22—Herr's Mill—G Mauzey, I Gregory and E No 23—Lutheran School House—A Rhuleman, F Smith and E Spangler! No 24—Carrell's Hotel—W J Stephens, I Fouke No 25-School House-R Dailey, G W Tacy and Jacob Miller. No 26—School House—G W Moler, S T Strider and No. 27—School House—W Rusk, J J Vansant and No 27—School House—W Rusk, J J Vansant and L Etchinson.

The present Commissioners of the Districts will cause this notice to be posted at the School House or other public place of the district; and the Commissioners of election above named will report to the Clerk of the present Board the result of the elections held by them on or before the 24th day of March next, when the Board will need.

when the Board will meet.

It is expected that all tuition bills will be made out to first of April next and with a receipt for the Sheriff to sign, and be ready for delivery on the day of the meeting of the Board.

W. C. WORTHINGTON, February 21, 1854. DISSORUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE business heretofore existing between T. C. Sigkpoose and F. J. Harley, under the firm of SIGAFOOSE & HARLEY, was dissolved on the 1st January; 1854.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE having bought the entire interest of Ft J. Harley in bond, note, account, &c., is alone authorized to settle the business and use the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE,

Jan-24, 1854.

F. J. HARLEY. AT. C. SIGAFOOSE will continue the business in his own name and on his own account.

THE GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, edited by T. Baldwin and J. Thomas, M. D .-This work embraces the population, agricultural productions, commerce, &c., of the different States in the Union. Also, the different towns and post offices, and is justly considered one of the most valuable books ever published in this country. Hagerstown Almanacs.
Thirty Years with the Indians, by Schoolcraft.

Thirty Years with the Indiana, Sparks' Abridged Life of Washington.

L. M. SMITH. Charlestown, Jan. 24, 1854. A CARD. In consequence of the advance in Servants' lire, breadstuffs and other produce, it becomes actually necessary that we the undersigned should increase the charges heretofore made at our Hotels in Charles-Therefore, from and after the 1st day of January next, our terms for boarding without lodging will be increased from \$10 to \$12 per month. Boarders with rooms, lodging, &c., will be charged \$15 per month, instead of \$12.50 as heretofore. G. W. SAPPINGTON, ISAAC N. CARTER.

December 27, 1853. Dr. GEO. H. COOKE OFFERS his professional services to the Citizens of Chalestown and its vicinity.

He will be found at I. N. Carter's Hotel, or at his office one door East of it. November 1—tf

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

THE undersigned tenders his thanks to the Citi-T zens of Harper's Ferry and Bolivar, for their liberal patronage, during the time he has been with them. And having permanently located himself in West Bolivar, world respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of that piace, and the surrounding Community. ing Community.

Those desiring teeth extracted—artificial teeth inserted—either on pivots or gold plates, can have it done in the most modern and scientific manner.

Sept. 20, 1853. J. S. AULABAUGH. NOTICE TO FARMERS. THE subscriber is now largely engaged in manufacturing Leavitt's Patent Corn and Cob Grinder Corn Sheller, and Corn Meal Grinder, at Messrs. Snapp & Coonts's Foundry, Winchester, Va., where all letters (post paid) will receive immediate attention, addressed to the undersigued, who will also furnish Bills, giving full descriptions of the Milk. As this Mill was fully exhibited at the Fair of the Valley Agricultural Society, and the first premium awarded to it, further recommendation is unnecessary.

Nov. 1, 1853-3m HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD CONNECTICUT,
Incorporated 1810.4-Charter Perpetual.
Capital \$150,000, with power of increasing
it to \$250,000.

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

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

January 2, 1854—19

HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

Purely Vegetable in its Composition.

This invaluable Cordial is extracted from Herbs and
Roots, which have been found after years of experience, by the most skilful Physicians, to be possessed of qualities most beneficial in the diseases for which it is recommended, and hence whilst it is presented to the public, as an efficacious remedy, it also is known to be of that character on which reliance may be placed as to its safety. In cases of Impotency, Hoemorrhages, Disordered Sterility, Menstruation, or Suppression of the Menses, Fluor Albiusor Whites, or Suppression of the Menses, Fluor Albusor Whites,

arising from any cause, such as weakness from sick-ness, where the patient has been confined to bed for some time, for Females after Confinement, Abortion or Miscarriage, this Cordial cannot be excelled in its salutary effects; or in loss of Muscular Energy, Irri-tability, Physical Prostration, Seminal Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Sluggishness, Decay of the Progreative Functions, Nervounsess, &c., where a rowfe Medicine is required, it will be found equal, if not superior to any Compound ever used.

TO FEMALES. Henry's Invigorating Cordial, is one of the most invaluable Medicines in the many Complaints to which Females are subject. It assists nature to brace the whole system, check excesses, and create renewed health and happiness. Less suffering, disease and unhappiness among ladies would exist, were they generally to adopt the use of this Cordial. Ladies who are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Many of you may now be suffering; misled as to the cause or source of disease..., To those, then, who by excess have brought on themselves Premature Impotency. Involuntary, Seminal Emissions, Weakness and Shrivelling of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affection; on any other consequences of unrestrained indulgence of the sensual passions, occasioning the necessity of renouncing the felicities of MARRIAGE,

lessening both mental and bodily capacity, Hold! Heavy's Invigorating Cordial; a medicine that is purely Vegetable, will aid nature to restore these important functions to a healthy state, and will prove of service to you. It possesses are virtue; is a general remover of disease, and strengthener of the system.

AS A TONIC MEDICINE.

it is unsurpassed. We do not place this Cordial on a footing with quack medicines, and, as is customary, append a long list of Recommendations, Certificates, &c., beginning with "Hear what the Preacher says;" and such like; it is not necessary, for "Henry's Invigorating Cordial," only needs a trial to prove that it will accomplish all we say.

THE GENUINE "HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,"

is put up in Soz Pannel Bottles, and is easily recognized by the Manufacturer's signature on the lable of each Bottle, (to counterfeit which is fogery.)

(CS-Sold for \$2 per Bottle; Six for \$5; \$16 per dozen

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin dozen
Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin
Row, Vine Street, Below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pa.,
TO WHOM ALL ORDERS MUST BE ADDRESS-For Sale by all respectable Druggists & Merchants throughout the country.

PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va., wholesale agents for Virginia.

January 31, 1854—19

TAR.—5 bbls. Tar, for sale at the Charlestown Depot. E. M. AISQUITH. January 24, 1854. PAULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS. ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, from the most rantable source, in the neighborhood of London, which have proved so highly entisfactory to our customers for sale by [Feb. 14] T. RAWLINS. RISH POTATOES, for sale by H. L. EBY & SON. GLASS, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, for sale by!
H. L. EBY & SON.

VIRGINIA, Jefferson County, Sct. In the County Court, January Term, 1854: Minor Hurst, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of David Moore, deceased, AGAINST [Plaintiff, san Wilson, Rachel Moore, Daniel Janney and

Susan Wilson, Rachel Moore, Daniel Janney and Mary his wife, Wm. E. Frederick and Jane his wife, John Moore and Frances his wife, Elisha Moore, Wm. Moore, Susan Duncan, Wm. E. Campbell and Sarah his wife, Elisha Moore, John Joy, Wm. Moore, Ann Moore, Perry Moore, Geo. Moore, James Moore, Wm. J. Blackford, Thomas Oebourn and Abigail his wife, Eliza Blackford, Virginia Blackford, Ann J. Blackford, John C. Blackford, James Burr, Elizabeth Y. Moore, and Jonathan Watkins and Nancy his wife.

THE object of this suit is to enable the Plaintiff to make a final and full distribution and settlement of the Estate of the Testator.

It appearing by satisfactory evidence that the defendants, Susan Wilson, Rachel Moore, Daniel Janney and Mary his wife; Wm. Atchison and Nancy his wife, Wm. Atchison and Nancy his wife, Wm. E. Frederick and Jane his wife, John Moore and Frances his wife, Elisha Moore, Wil-

his wife, Wm. ExFrederick and Jane his wife, John Moore and Frances his wife, Elisha Moore, William Moore, Susan Duncan, Wm. E. Campbell and Sarah his wife, John Joy, Ann Moore, Perry Moore, George Moore, James Moore and Jonathan Watkins and Nandy his wife, are not residents of this State, they are hereby required to appear within one month after due publication of this notice, and do what is necessary to protect their interests, and it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in this county, and posted at the front door of the Court-House of this county, on the first day of the next term House of this county, on the first day of the next term

of this Court. A Copy—Teste: January 24, 1854—4w. T. A. MOORE, Clerk. [Lucas, P. Q. State of Virginia, County of Jefferson, Sct. In the County Court, February Rules, 1854. James W. Beller, administrator of Gervis S. Gardner, dec'd., An action of debt.

James E. Moler. THE object of this suit is to attach the Estate of the Defendant, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the amount sued for in this action, and It appearing by satisfactory avidence that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, he is hereby required to appear within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest, and it is further ordered, that this orde be published once a week for four successive week in some newspaper published in this county, and posted at the front door of the Court-House of this county, on the first day of the next term of the said county. Feb. 14, 1854. T. X. MOORE, Clerk.

Flour and Commission Merchant, NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT,

A LSO keeps on hand at all times, fresh burnt LIME, which can be furnished at any of the Depots of the Baltimore and Chio or Winchester and Potomac Rail-roads at the shortest notice, by addressing above. ... [December 6, 1853-ly HEW STORE AT KABLETOWN.

H aving purchased the stock of Goods belonging to Franklin Osburne at Kabletown, the undersigned respectfully announces that he is now opening and receiving a general stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., which he offers at the very lowest figure for.cash, or on a limited credit to punctual dealers. It is his purpose to replenish his stock at least four times a year, which will enable him to furnish the public at all sensons with Goods fresh from the market. The stock of Goods purchased from Osburne he intends selling at reduced prices. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, promising to give entire satisfaction in return.

Country produce of all kinds will be taken in ex-Country produce of all kinds will be taken in exchange for goods, and the highest price allowed,

Nov. 1, 1853—tf [F. P.]

A. WILSON.

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 bepool, 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 Tion of all kinds for repairing or making Plough and other Irons used by the Fariners.

I solicit a call from those, in want, feeling assured

that all who give me a call will not go away disstis-fied. CEORGE PENSE. Duffield's Depot, April 12, 1853. kett, &c.

Terms of Sale—One—third in hand, and the residue in one, two and three years, will interest payable annually from the 1st of April next, when possession will be given, and a Deed of Trust on the property to secure the State, will generall? commend itself on examination, as very desirable for investment and residence, at the low prices and easy terms at which it is offered for sale. Full and particular information will be furnished to persons desiring to purchase, by

RENEY L. BROOKE DEED. HENRY L. BROOKE, Richmond city,

S. S. THOMPSON, Lewisburg, Greenbrier co., Va P. P. DANDRIDGE, Lee-Town, Jefferson co., THE subscriber will continue the Shoe Business on his own account. In addition to the large and wellselected stock of Ladies,' Misses' and Children SHOES, he has a large stock of his own manufacture, and is ready to manufacture and that with promptness any orders, of the best material, which may offer. Mr. James McDaniel will give the business his undivided attention. S. RIDENOUR.

FOR SALE. HAVE for sale, 200 tons of PLASTER, ground, o reasonable terms. F. STONE. Kabletown, Feb. 14, 1854.—3t [F. P.] DOSS' FLOUR .- Ross' Family and Extra Flour R and other choice brands, just received and for sale by R. H. BROWN. January 17, 1854. READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT REDUC-ED PRICES.—ISAAC ROSE is now selling, as the season advances, all kinds of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, such as Overcoats, Business and Dress Coats, Pants, Vests, Stocks, Shirts and Drawers, at great reductions for cash. Those liking to get great bargains will please to call. ISAAC ROSE. Charlestown, Jan. 10, 1853.

SAVE YOUR MONEY: N. MONTGOMERY, (Late Salesmar for Yeakle, Cobb & Co.) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY SILK MILLINERY GOODS, No. 211 Baltimore street,

Between Light and Charles street,
BALTIMORE.

HAS on hand and will be receiving constantly through the season, NEW GOODS—rich fashionable fancy silk fill LINERY GOODS. My stock

A very fine PIANO—maker Chick-ering, Boston, and for renta good HOUSE. Enquire of the Editor. FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

Let the Afflicted Read and Potifier!

MORE than 500 persons in the City of Richmond

Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE. formed by CARTER'S SPANISH MINTURE.

The great Spring Medicine and Furifier 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, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatisin, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Seres, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Paines and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

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 Stomach, making the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or bry ken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vi ten down by the excesses of youth, to its prisline vi

DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depuis at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHOENE, Philadelphia. BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by Dr. L. M. SMITH, Charlestown, T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry, and by Dealers in Medicines every where.

August 16, 1853—19

PERSONS having HAY TO PACK to send to the Eastern markets can have it done, on their premises, at short notice, by applying to the subscriber, or, in his absence to KEYES & KEARSLEY. I will go into the neighboring counties if the quantity be large enough to justify it. I am using one of the largest and most approved Hay Presses.

DAVID SHRODES. Feb. 14, 1854—3t . [H. P.]

BOOKS! BOOKS!

THE following books are offered for sale on accommodating terms:

Cooledge's Edition of Shakespear;

The Bow in the Cloud, the White veil; The Bow in the Cloud, the White ven;
Gems of Beauty, the Gems of the Season;
Leaflets of Memory, Fanny Fern's Port Folio;
Ingersoll's Second War, 2 vols.;
Headley's Second War, 2 vols.;
Weem's Marion, Weem's Washington;
Miss' Leslie's Cookery, Mrs. Bliss' Cookery;
Makenzie's 5000 Receipt Book;
Weem's Farrier by Skinner. Mason's Farrier by Skinner.

LOTHING, CLOTHING. room for \$10,000 worth of Spring Goods, the subscriber is now running off Coats, Overcoats, Pant and Vests at wonderful low prices.

January 31, 1854. WOLLES SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, a sur perlative tonic. Diurpuo, esti-Dyspeptic, and

AUCTION SALES

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at the residence of the understate living near Shannondale Ferry, on TUESDA the 28th of February, 1854, the following property 5 head of Work Horses, 1 two-year old Colt;

5 head of Work Horses, I two-year old Colt;
3 Milch Cows, and I Heifer;
21 head of Sheep, I sup. Improved Buck;
42 head Stock Hogs and Brood Sows;
1 good four horse Threshing Machine;
1 Corn Crusher and Grinder;
1 Patent Cutting Box;
1 Corn-Sheller—tie Cutter, Grinder and Sheller can be run by horse-power if wished.
3 Barshear Ploughs;
7 double and single Shovel Ploughs;
4 good Harrows; 4 good Harrows;
1 Road Wagon; (Shearer's make;)
1 Plantation do., 2 pair Grain Ladders
Grain Cradles and Mowing Fixtures;
Rakes, Forks, &c.
Wagon and Plough Gears, Chains, &c.

4 Stoves and Pipes, 1 Cooking Stove, complete. HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. 100 barrels of Corn; 90 Acres of Wheat in the ground, on the best land on the farm.

2,000 ibs. Bacon;
1 two-horse Carriage and Harness;
1 Sleigh and Harness;
Also-One NEGRO WOMAN, aged 30 years, with
2 children, one a girl 9 years old, the other a boy 6 Terms-A credit of six months on all sums of \$10, and over—under, cash. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

JAMES Y. HARRIS.

February 7, 1854.

J. W. McGinnis, Aue'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, March 1st, 1854, at the late residence of Jacob Isler, dec'd., about two miles south of Berryville, Charke county, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said detedent, consisting of in part as follows:

9 head Horses, including some young and valuable Work Horses;

25 head Cattle, including some valuable Milch Cows:

10 head Sheep, improved breed;

25 head Hogs, including stock Hogs and brood Sows:

3 Wagons, 1 Cart, 1 Threshing Machine;

1 Corn Sheller, 1 Berouche and Harness;

150 barrels Corn and 20 bushels Rye:

FARMING UTENSILS

of every kind and description, and many articles too PUBLIC SALE.

of every kind and description, and many articles too Terms of Sale—Nine months credit on all sums of \$10 and upwards—under that sum, cash. No goods to be removed until the terms of sale are fully com-

plied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM A. CASTLEMAN,

Executor of Jacob Isler, deceased.

February 14, 1854-ts NOTICE ... A LL persons indebted to the estate of JACOB ISLER, dec'd., are hereby notified to come forward and pay up the same, as the necessities of the estate requires prompt payment, and no indulgence can be given.

W. A. CASTLEMAN,

February 14, 1854. Executor. THE undersigned, in pursuance of authority given by the Will of the late G. B. Wager, will offer for sale, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1854, before the United States Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, the following property situated at Happers-Ferry.

Ist. Two-story Brick Building, with lot belonging thereto, lying between and Abraham Fleming's on the other—fronting on

and Abraham Fleming's on the other—fronting on High street and bounded in rear by public walk—now in the occupancy of Adam Whip.

2d. Two-story Stone House and 15 miles one and a half story Frame House, or part of John Wager's heirs—the Stone Building fronting on High street and No. W. end of same bounded by public walk on the stone steps—the Frame Building fronting on acid public walk—these will either be sold together of separately. 3d. The Two-story Frame Building ing, over basement, and Lot No. 43 (in afore-said partition) on which it stands. This is a large building and suitable for two families and constructed for

February 21, 1854. of Gerard B. Wager. J. W. McGINNIS, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE WILL be sold, at public auction, at the residence of the subscriber, two miles south of Shepherdstown, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March next, the following PROPERTY, viz:

9 head of Horses and Colts, 24 head of Cattle; 50 head of Stock Hogs and Brood Sows; . .

50 head of Stock Hogs and Brood Sows;
18 head of Sheep, I improved Buck;
3 Barsacar Ploughs, 2 new Harrows;
7 double and single Shovel Ploughs;
1 Wheat Fan, I Wheat Reaper, Hussey's make;
1 Patent Cutting Box, I new Road Wagon;
1 Farm Wagon, I set of Wagon Harness for six horses, complete; 8 sets of Plough Gears;
1 Sleigh, 2 pair Grain Ladders, Grain Cradles;
Mowing Scythes, Bakes, Forks, &c.
3 Stoves and many other articles unnecessary to

3 Stoves and many other articles unnecessary to enumerate. Also, about 900 bushels Corn in the crib. 12 - 1 Terms-A bredit of nine months will be given on all sums of \$10 and upwards, furchaser giving bond and upproved security—under that sum cash—except the Corn which will be sold on a credit of 60 days, purchaser giving a negotiable note well endorsed.

February 21, 1853.

CEDAR LAWN FOR SALE WILL be sold at private sale, the Farm known by the name of Cedar Lawn, formerly the residence of John T. A. Washington, dec'd., lying in Jefferson county, Va., about three miles S. W. of Charlestown, on the road leading from Berryville to Leetown, and about one mile South of the Harpers-Ferry and Smithfield turnpike, adjoining the farms of John R. Flagg, George Isler, Mrs. H. E. Alexander, Thos. B. Washington, Dr. Scollav and others, containing about 245. ington, Dr. Scollay and others, containing about 245 ACRES, about 35 of which are in fine timber. The Between Light and Charles street,

BALTIMORE.

HAS on hand and will be receiving constantly through the sepson, NEW GOODS—rich fash ionable fancy silk MILLINERY GOODS. My stock of RICH RIBBONS, coinprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs.

I offer my Goods for net cash, at lower prices than any credit House can afford.

All persons will find it greatly to their interest to reserve, a portion of their money, and make selections from iny great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes, &c.

Honnet Silks, Satins, Velvets,

Grapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Foundations,

Blonds, Iffusions, and Embroidered Lace for Caps,

French Lace, English, American and Italian Straw Bonnets, and Trimmings.

Together with every article in the Millinery line. Baltimore, February 14, 1854—3m

FOR SALE.

Yery fine PIANO—maker Chick
Proper in the Millinery line. Bellimore, of the Editor.

I mgton, Dr. Stollay and others, containing about 245
ACRES, abodt 35 of which are in fine timprovements consist of a handsome three stoyrs Banck and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn house, Milk-house, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn house, Milk-house, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn house, Milk-house, and very Shrubbery and a large variety of handsome Visual Park and premises orchard of choice by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn house, Milk-house, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn house, Milk-house, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn house, Milk-house, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice by 20 feet by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn house, Milk-house, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice by 20 feet by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Corn house, Milk-house, and Negro Cabins. Also, a large orchard of choice by 20 feet by 20 feet attached; a Barn, Co

Dec'r 13, 1853, tf PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers at private sale, the TRACT
OF LAND, near Lectown, in Jefferson county, now in the occurancy of Mr. Eben Trussell, and containing 218 ACRES, 38 acres of which are in prime. TIMBER. This Land is in a good state of cultivation and produces well. The improvements consist of a good brick two-story DWELLING HOUSE and other convenient Out-buildings.

ALSO, THE TRACT OF 139: ACRES, at present ALSO THE TRACT OF 139 ACRES, at present occupied by Mr. Trussell, and adjoining the above Tract and the lands of John C. Wiltshire, Thomas Hite and others. Of this Tract 55 acres are also in first-rate TIMBER, equal to any in the county. The improvements consist of a comfortable two-story Log-Dwelling House.

Dwelling House.

The above Lands are limestone of fine quality, well situated in a healthy part of the County, and in an excellent neighborhood—and convenient to Charlestown, the county seat of Jefferson, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c.

Terms of Sale made known by personal actilication to the undersigned at his residence near Kerdeysville, in said county, or by letter (post-paid) addressed to him at said place.

James V. MOORE.

July 26, 1853.

weakness of the System, and Prenature Decay.
Many of you may now be suifering, misled as to the cause or source of disease. To the superior of disease. To the superior of the denired mondy and the performed on performed on performed to the system, and prenature Importance of the System, and Prenature Decay.
Many of you may now be suifering, misled as to the cause or source of disease. To those, then, who by cross have brought on themselves Premature Importance of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affection; are, any other consequences of unrestrained indulgance of the sensual passions, occasioning the ecessity of renouncing the felicities of MARMAGE.

None genuine

Warling Complexion, will addressed of Carter's Green and Sully will addressed of the System. Land one containing 150 Acres, with give elasticity to the step, and improve the general hand one containing 150 Acres, with give elasticity to the step, and improve the general hand one containing 150 Acres, with give elasticity to the step, and improve the general hand one containing 150 Acres, with give elasticity to the step, and improve the general hand one containing 150 Acres, with give elasticity to the step, and improve the general hand one containing 150 Acres, with give elasticity to the step, and improve the general hand one containing 150 Acres, with give elasticity to the step, and improve the general hand one containing 150 Acres, with give elasticity to the step, and improve the general hand one containing 150 Acres, with give elasticity to the step, and improve the general hand one containing 150 Acres, with give elasticity to the step, and improve the general hand one cases of Carter's give elasticity to the step, and improve the general hand one cases of Carter's provide of John Lock, Fisher A. Lawis and the heirs of John Lock, Fisher A. Lawis and the heirs of John Lock, Fisher A. Lawis and the heirs of John Lock, Fisher A. Lawis and the heirs of John Lock, Fisher A. Lawis and the heirs of John Lock, Fisher A. Lawis and the heirs of John Lock, Fi the lands of George L. Harris and Dr. John H. Lewisheirs. For terms, &c., which will be made easy, apply to the undersigned at Myerstown, or by lister (post paid) to Kabletown, Jefferson county, Va.

Jan. 25, 1853.

CORN, CORN, JOSEPH MYERS.

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.

F. P.]

NEW-CROP N. O. MOLASSES & SU-GAR, just received by Jan. 17, 1854. H. L. EBY & SON. ADIES: SHOES.—Ladies best Philadelphia Shoes, for sale by Jan. 24, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

TADIES' DRESS GOODS AT COST.—
I I have a beautiful assortment of French Merinos, Cashmeres, Mouslains, &c., which I am now selling off at cost.

A. W. CRAMER. January 24, 1854. WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY, for sale by A. W. CRAMER. January 10, 1854. FRUIT.—20 bushels Dried Peaches and I barrel Cranbergies, for sale by Jan. 10, 1854. KEYES & KEARSLEY.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BELOW COST.—The ruisscriber purchased last Fall a fine supply of BOOTS AND SHOES, for his Branch Store in Shepherdstown. As he give up business in said placeane don't intend to keep the article hereafter, he will self off all his Boots and Shoes on hand, considerably below cost. Please call and look at the goods and you will be surprised what bargains in Boots and Shoes are offered, at the considerably below cost. Please call and look at the goods and you will be surprised what bargains in Boots and Shoes are offered, at the considerably the charlestown, Jan. 10, 1854. Cheap Store CIGARS, CIGARS,—The subscriber re O again of those much admired Havana Cigar 4 cents, or 37½ cents a dozen. Also, Jenny Li 31½ cents a dozen, and a very pleasant half-S Cigar at 12½ cents a dozen. By the box chape January 31, 1854

Then make me a soft and grassy grave; Afar from the busy throng, Where nought is heard but the murmuring wave, And the gush of the wild bird's song;

Where the orient beams of morning, May rest first upon my bed. And where the willow's weeping shadow Bends above my sleeping head. Where the twilight shades fall soonest, And the bright stars first appear,

As gleaming through the forest, They shine so pure and clear. Where the winds may sing a requiem, In the lonely autumn hours, When bending with the rain drops, Droops low the summer flowers.

And even there in winter The snow shall softly fall. And cover o'er my resting place With a white funeral pall. Then I would sleep in the wild wood, Alone, but not forgot— For I know kind feet will often stray To that green and lonely spot.

THE HAPPY MAN. The Boston Commonwealth makes the following extract from a phonographic report of a recent sermon by Rev. Theodore Parker, of that city. The original of the picture is understood to be a highly-

esteemed resident of Newton: "The happiest man I have ever known is one far enough from being rich in money, and who will never be very much nearer to it. His calling fits him, and he likes it, rejoices in its process as much as in its result. He has an active mind, well filled. He reads, and he thinks. He tends his garden before sunrise every morning; then rides sundry miles by the rail, does his sten hours' work in the town; whence he returns happy and cheerful. With his own smile he catches the earliest smile of the morning, plucks the first rose of his garden, and goes to his work with the little flower in his hand, and a great one blossoming out of his heart. He runs over with charity as a cloud with rain; audit is with him as with the cloud-what coming from the cloud is rain to the meadows, is a rainbow of glories to the cloud that pours it out. The happiness of the affections fills up the good man, and he runs over with friendship and love—connubial, parental, filial, friendly too, and philanthropic besides. His life is a perpetual 'trap to catch a sunbeam,' and it always 'springs' and takes it in. I know no man who gets more out of life; and the secret of it is that he does his duty to himself, to his brother, and to his God. I know rich men, and learned men-men of great social position; and, if there is genius in America, I know that; but a happier man I have never known!"

NEW YORK CITY. The Herald, in alluding to the social condition of the city of New York, and more particularly the district known as the Five Points, paints the following

"Here is a district of the city in which four or five thousand men, women and children manage to vegetate; and it is safe to say that three-fourths of this number know not when they rise in the morning where they will get a dinner. The district is a plague epot on the city's escutcheon; to it resorts murderers, thieves, prostitutes, vagrants, and beggars, without number. Here, in ill-ventilated rooms more like the holes where in the beasts of the field make their dens than human habitations, do these outcasts from society live, steal, die and rot. The picture is too horrid for contemplation-the depth of misery too low for description. We find in the police reports so much drunkenness, (and crime resulting therefrom) that we are astonished at the idea of the occurrence of such things in the city of New York, where there are so much philanthropy for the black man and so little for the white man. New York! New York! the Empire City-the centre (as we are told,) of refinement! New York! with her two hundred churches, her eloquent parsons, her great philosophers, her pure patriots-New York! distinguished for everything that is moral, both male and female! And vet there are no such sinks of iniquity in any of the slave States, about which there is so much "agitation' now-a-days, as can easily be found within five blocks of Broadway in the city of New York-the city where everything is free and equal and where the black man may hold up his head as high as the white

CURIOUS CHINESE SAYINGS.

When a man seeks advice and won't follow it, they compare him to "a mple that's continually calling out for the newspaper." A drunkard's nose is said to be "a light-house, warning us of the little water that passes underneath." If a man is fond of dabbling in law, they say " he

bathes in a sea of sharks." The father who neglects his child; is said "to run through life with a wild donkey tied to his pigtail." The young wife of an old man is compared to "the light in a sick bed-room." Their picture of ambition is "a Mandarin trying to catch a comet, by putting salt on its tail."

Mock philanthropy has been described by one of their greatest poets as "giving a mermaid a pair of A CURIOSITY .- In the northern part of

Sterling, on the land of Joel Pratt, are two white oak trees, standing three feet six inches apart, of equal size, being six feet in circumference. At the distance of five feet from the ground these trees are connected by a limb or arm, in an exact horizontal line, and rectangular with the trunks. This arm, midway from each tree, is thirty inches in circumference, and gradually and equally increases each way from the centre, until it reaches the respective trees. On examination no discovery has been made developing the cause of this most singular connection. The people in the neighborhood have denominated them the Siamese oaks .- Groton (Eng.) Mercury.

.... Why is a person asking questions the strangest of all individuals? Because he's the querist. ....It has been discovered that feathers unskilfully cured and put into beds, are deadly to persons of weak lungs sleeping upon them.

.He that hath a trade, hath an estate; and he that hath a calling, bath a place of profit and houor. ughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman .... The Boston Post says: "There are thirteen

thousand marriageable girls now in the factories of Lowell. It is pleasant to know in this world of misery that there are thirteen thousand men yet to be ... The year 1854 begins and ends on Sabbath-

there are five months in the year that contain five Sabbaths, and there are fifty-three Sabbaths in the year. Such a coincidence will not occur again for twenty-eight years. . A divine of our acquaintance, says the Portland Eclectic, in reading Paul's well known advice

to Timothy, slightly modified the text without improving it, in our opinion. He read: "A little wine for thy stomach's ache, and thine often infirmities."— The fault might have been in our ears.

.... A contemporary quietly congratulates the country upon the fact, that there is a slight diminution in the number of medical students

....One of our exchanges proposes a strike among editors. He says the prices of every other branch of business have been advanced. and he thinks that editors ought to be included in the general rise, as there is no free list at the butchers, bakers and grocers in his locality.

... At a depot, a few days ago, said the Groton Mercury, we noticed a fellow seated near the door of one of the ladies' apartments, with a few pounds of hair surrounding his mouth. A little boy, passed the room with his parents, on seeing the object, exclaimed, "Oh! mother, just see that man with a cat in his mouth!" .... "I learned one lesson when I was a little girl," says a lady. "One frosty morning I was looking out of the window into my father's barn yard, where stood many cows,

oxen and horses waiting to drink. The cattle stood very still and meek, till one of the cows in trying to turn round, happened to hit her next neighbor, whereupon the neighbor kicked and bit another. In five minutes the whole herd were kicking each other with great fury.

My mother laughed and said, "see now what

comes of kicking when your are hit." Just so I have seen one cross word set a whole family by the ears some frosty morning.

Afterwards, when my brothers or myself, were a little irritable, she would say, "Children, remember how the fight in the barn yard began. Never return a kick for a hit, and you will save yourself a great deal of

ARINA, RICE FLOUR.-Hecker's Farina. Tour, Sage, Arrow Root, Tapioca, Irish and Moss. For sale by L. M. SMITH. ATHERIAL OIL, for sale by Jan. 10. A. W. CRAMER.

Business Man's Column. COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR. 1854

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 0</t COURT DAYS. CIRCUIT COURTS

Seventh District-Thirteenth Circuit.
RICHAED PARKER, JUDGE. Frederick. June 15, November 15.
Clarke. May 12, October 12.
Hampshire. April 10, September 10.
Berkeley April 27, September 27.
Morgan. May 6, October 6.
Jefferson. May 18, October 18. Seventh District-Fourteenth Circuit.

JOHN RINNEY, JUDGE.
Warren.....March 30, August 30 QUARTERLY COURTS.

Frederick—Monday before 1st Tuesday in March, June, August and November. Berkeley—2d Monday in March, June, August and Jefferson-3d Monday in March, June, Augustand Clarke-4th Monday in February, May, July and

October. Morgan-4th Monday in March, June, Augustand November. Hampshire—4th Monday in March, June, August and November. Loudoun—2d Monday in March, June, August and November. Fauquier—4th Monday in March, May, August and November. Hardy—Monday before 1st Tuesday in March, June, August and November. Warren—3d Monday in March, May, August and November. Shenandoah—Monday before 2d Tuesday in March,

June, August and November. MONTHLY COURTS. Frederick—Monday before the 1st Tucsday. Hardy—Monday before the 1st Tucsday. Berkeley—Second Monday. Jefferson—Third Monday. Clarke—2d Monday in June and 4th Monday in other months. Shenandoah—Monday before 2d Tuesday. Warren-Third Monday. Morgan-Fourth Monday.

DISTRICT COURT. Composed of the Culpeper, Albemarle, Rockingham and Frederick Districts—sits annually in Winchester ; n the 15th day of December.] GREEN B. SAMUELS, Court of Appeals. RICHARD H. FIELD, Judges - LUCAS P. THOMPSON, Circuit Courts.

RICHARD PARKER, JOHN KINNEY, -U. S. OFFICERS.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. President of the Senate, DAVID R. ATCHISON, PRESIDENT'S CABINET,
Secretary of State-WM. L. MARCY, of New York. Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie, of Ky.
Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobbin, of N. C.
Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, of Mississip Secretary of Interior-ROBT. McCLELLAND, of Mich. Postmaster General-James Campbell, of Pa. Attorney General-CALEB CUSHING, of Massachus

STATE OFFICERS. Governor-JOSEPH JOHNSON. Lieutenant-Governor-SHELTON F. LEAKE. Attorney General-WILLIS P. BOCOCK. General-WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON Copying Clerk-William H. Richardson, Jr. Assistant Clerk-P. F. HOWARD. Auditor of Public Accounts—Robert Johnson. Second Auditor—James Brown, Jr.

Treasurer-J. B. STOVALL. Register of the Land Office-S. H. PARKER. Librarian-GEORGE W. MUNFORD. rintendant of the Penitentiary-C. S. MORGAN. Gen'l Ag't or Storekeeper of Peni'ry-J. C. SPOTTS.

STATISTICS. 1850-Population of Virginia.... 895,204 free whites. .... 54,030 free color'd. do. ....472,580 slaves.

The Law of Newspapers. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals the publisher may continue to send them intil all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered them discontinued. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional france. tional fraud.

WANTED. A YOUNG MAN of moral and industrious habits and who is capable of taking charge of a set of books. None need apply who cannot give satisfactory reference.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE. Also, wanted a BOY, from 12 to 15 years of age. January 31, 1854.

COAL, COAL.--FOR SALE January 10, 1854. E. M. AISQUITH. SUPERIOR BLACK TEA, by A. W. CRAMER.

More Clothing and More Bargains. SAAC ROSE has received within the last ten days another great assortment of Clothing of every de A another great assortment of Clothing of every description. Also, Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests. He has at present the largest stock of Clothing in the county, and sells it from 10 to 25 per cent. cheaper than any body else. All those who want Clothing made well and of good materials, will please call at the cheap store, where they will find goods and prices to suit them.

ISAAC ROSE.

LINSEED OIL, WHITING, HIBERNIAN GREEN, &c.—In store, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Chrome, green and yellow; White Lead, ground and dry; Venitian Red, Whiting; Copal and Japan Varnish; also, Hibernian Green, a newarticle of Green Paint, superior to Ground Verdigris, and much cheaper. Call and examine.

October 25, 1853 RESH SUPPLY .-- I am now opening a fresh supply of Groceries, &c., to which I invite the at-Dec. 20. O. SUGAR .- New-crop New Orleans Sugar,

ist received by KEYES & KEARSLEY. Jan. 10, 1854. BOOTS & SHOES—A large assortment of Boots and Shoes of all qualities, for sale low by DLANKS .-- Every description of BLANKS on ed to order, for sale at this office.

Dec'r 20, 1853. ANDLES.—Patent Pearl, Sperm, Adamantine and Mould Candles in store and for sale by Nov'r 22, 1853 R. H. BROWN. HEESE.-A fresh supply of Cheese just received Nov'r 22, 1853. R. H. BROWN.

CHEESE.--A prime article of fresh Cheese, just received and for sale by Dec. 20.

R. H. BROWN. TIDER VINEGAR .-- 6 barrels of Cider Vinegar, a prime article, for sale by September 6, 1853. JOHN L. HOOFF. EMBROIDERY, &c-Inside Spensers, Under-Sleeves, Needle Work, Cuffs, Jaconet and Swiss Collars, Swiss and Jaconet Edgings, for sale by J L HOOFF

MACCA RONI, for sale by A. W. CRAMER. SALT.--100 sacks G. A. and Fine Salt, for sale by July 12. H. L. EBY & SON. G. A. AND FINE SALT, for sale by H. L. EBY & SON. TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS, from 371 L cents to \$4 a piece. September 13, 1853.

A FRESH supply of prime New Orleans and New York Syrup Molasses just received and for sale by (Oct 18) R. H. BROWN. GOLDEN SYRUP.--A prime article of golden Syrup, just received and for sale by Dec. 20.

R. H. BROWN. SALT.-25 sacks G. A. and Fine Salt, for sale by Jan. 10. A. W. CRAMER. NAILS, for sale by January 10, 1854. A. W. CRAMER.

FISH.—MACKEREL and HERRING just received by KEYES & KEARSLEY. A. W. CRAMER.

Mechanic Arts. TO THE PUBLIC.

From the Charlestown Tin-Ware, Stove, Roofing, Sponting, Lightning-Rod, Shower-Both and Bathing-Tub
ESTABLISHMENT!!

THE Machinery of this Establishment is in full operation and the above mentioned Wares are now rolling out with a rush.

TIN-WARE. 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.

STOVES.

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

not operate satisfactorily, it will be taken away afte 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 Connec-ters, 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 the Establishment a good assortment of Shower Bath Bathing Tubs, Boston Boats, Hip Baths, Foot-Tubs &c., &c., which will be finished in the neatest possible style and sold at Balti JOB WORK.

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. D. PARKER.

Charlestown, May 10, 1853.

Charlestown, May 10, 1853.

(13- Cotton Rags, Wool, Hides, Sheep Skins, Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Iron, Dried Fruit, Beeswax, Beans, Corn, Hay, Oats, Wood and Bacon taken at the highest current prices in exchange for ware or work. JEFFERSON MACHINE SHOP & IRON

AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
OLD THINGS DONE AWAY AND ALL THINGS 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, which received the first premium over the New York 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. mer 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:
Thresher and Chaffer ......\$150 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 can ed, 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 descrip-1 Old Iron taken in exchange for Castings.

HENRY C. PARKER. Shenandoah City, August 3, 1852. 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

He has procured a set of Draughting Instruments and having made himself acquainted with Architecture, he is prepared to Draught and give plans an proportions for all kinds of work in wood. He will also make and account a reader with a wood. lso make and carve to order Capitals for columns in the different orders of Architecture at the shortest no tice. Always on hand SASH of various sizes for win-

Those wishing to patronise him will address him through the mail, or verbally at Charlestown. All orders shall be strictly attended to, and gen eral satisfaction given. WM. A. SUDDITH. Charlestown, April 5, 1853-17

TAKE NOTICE. CIRCUMSTANCES having rendered it necessary that the undersigned should close up his business for the present in Charlestown, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted, that they must come forward at once and liquidate balances. No indulgence can be given, and he hopes his old friends and customers may be disposed to save themselves cost, by an early compliance with this request JOHN AVIS, Jr.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING. THE undersigned again gives notice to his old friends and customers, that he will hereafter conduct the Boot and Shoe-making business in all its branches, at the Shop recently occupied by John Avis
Jr. He solicits the patronage of his old friends, the
late customers of the shop, and the public generally
satisfied that he can please all who may favor him wif
a call.

JOHN AVIS, Sr.
October 11, 1853.

THE undersigned having oven elected a Constable in District No. 3, offers his services to the public He will collect and pay over with promp claims placed in his hands. Collections with rants will be made with every possible dispatch, and the interests of those employing him faithfully regarded. He therefore solicits public patronage.

JOHN REED.

Charlestown, May 31, 1853. DISSOLUTION. THE undersigned, merchants of Charlestown, here-tofore trading under the nome of LOCK, CRA-MER & LINE, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved partnership. The Books and Accounts of said firm can be found at the old store-house, now in the occupancy of J. D. Line, where one of the firm will at all times be in attendance, and as it is impor-tant that the old business should be speedily settled, our friends will much oblige us if they come forward

promptly and settle their accounts.

J. J. LOCK, A. W. CRAMER, J. D. LINE. Charlestown, January 2, 1854.

A CARD. To the Customers of the Old Firm, my
Friends and the Public.

INTEND to continue the MERCANTILE BUSINESS at the Old Stand of LOCK, CRAMER & LINE, opposite the Bank, where, by prompt atten-tion to business, I hope to merit and receive a liberal share of your patronage. Respectfully, JOHN D. LINE. Charlestown, January 10, 1854.

NEW STORE. HAVE opened a NEW STORE, (for the presen in the room recently occupied by John Avis, Esq., opposite Messrs. Harris & Ridenour's,) where I shall be pleased to see my friends and the public generally.

Jan. 10, 1854.

A. W. CRAMER.

NEW GOODS. I HAVE just received a general assortment of DO-MESTIC GOODS, consisting in part of 4-4 Os-naburgs; 7-8 do.; heavy twilled do.; Plaid Cottons; &c., &c.; which shall be sold as low as can be had i this market. A. W. CRAMER.

HARDWARE. THE subscriber has now opened.

The subscriber has now opened in Charlestown, selected by himself in Baltimore, consisting in part of Locks of every description, Hinges of all sizes and patterns, Screws of all sizes, Saws, Hatchets, Axes, Plastering and Bricklayer's Trowels, Table-knives with and without Forks, silver-plated Forks, plated Table and Tea-spoons, Brass Head and Polished Steel Shovels and Tongs, Brass top Andirons, a few Eight Day Clocks, metal cases laid in with Pearl, a handsome article. White Lycer handly Table, beginning the control of the control ticle; White Ivory handle Table-knives with and without Forks; a first rate lot of Double Barrel English out Forks; a first rate lot of Double Barrel English Twist Guns, a first rate article, warranted; Powder-flasks and Horns, Dupont's Powder, Gun-wads; Pen and Pocket-knives; Plated Coffin handles and Screws; a large lot of Bench-planes, cheap; fifth Log, Breast Stretcher Trace and Halter Chains; Hand and Sledge Hammers; Stocks and Dies; Plated and common Bridle-bits and Stirrups; Plated and Steel Spurs; a fine lot of Plough, Bar, and Horse-shoe Iron, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Segars and Tobacco, all of which I will sell cheap for cash, or on short credit.

Dec'r 6, 1853

THOMAS RAWLINS.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned expired on the 1st of January, 1854.

JERE. HARRIS, Jan. 17, 1854.

SAML. RIDENOUR. OLD ACCOUNTS are ready for settlement and we would be pleased to close them at as early a day as possible. Either of us will attend to their settlement. We would like those interested to give this their attention.

JERE. HARRIS.

Jan. 17, 1854.

SAML. RIDENOUR.

SECOND NOTICE.

A LL persons knowing themselves indebted to me are requested to call on or before the 1st day of February next and pay or make such arrangements as will be satisfactory, or their claims will be disposed of in such a manner as will be best calculated to suit my business.

PHILIP COONS.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 10, 1854—if [F.P.] 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 GEORGE PENSE.

KNIVES.—I have received another lot of Ivory-handle Knives. Also, Plated Forks; table, de-sert and Teaspoons, for sale low, by January 24. T. RAWLINS.

Co Cravellers.

1854. BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILBOAD.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Two Daily Lines between Baltimore and Wheeling.
FROM BALTIMORE FOR WHEELING, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANOPOLIS, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, SAINT O'N and after MONDAY, January 2'd, two daily TRAINS, (except on Sundays,) will be run between Baltimore and Wheeling.

Leave Baltimore for Frederick, Harpers-Ferry, Cumberland, and all Way Places, at 8 A. M., arriving

in Wheeling at 4.30 A. M. next day. EXPRESS TRAIN For Wheeling, stopping at Frederick, Harpers-Ferry, Martinsburg and Cumberland only, leaves Camden Station, daily, at 7 p. m.—Through to Wheeling in

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

For Frederick and intermediate points, daily (except For Frederick and intermediate points, daily (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

For Ellicott's Mills and points East, daily, (except Sunday,) at 6.30 A. M. and 4.40 P. M.

From Wheeling at 9.15 A. M. and 8.30 P. M., daily, (except Sundays,) the 8.30 P. M. Train not starting from Wheeling on Saturday evenings.)

From Cumberland at 8.30 A. M. and 9 P. M.

From Harpers-Ferry at 1.40 A. M. and 1.25 P. M.

From Frederick daily, (except Sundays,) at 8.30

A. M. and 2.15 P. M.

 Indianapolis
 12 00

 Cleveland
 10 00

 Toledo
 13 00

 Uniontown
 7 50

 Brownsville
 8 00

 Washington
 8 00

 Staunton
 8 50

 Winchester..... 4 50 Wheeling at ..... 9 50

Toledo.....14 00 Leave Baltimore at 4.15 and 9 A.M., 3.30 and 7 P.M. On Sundays, at 4 15 A.M. and 6.10 P.M. Leave Washington for Baltimore at 6 and 8 A.M., 3.30 and 5 P. M.

3.30 and 5 P. M.
On Sundays, at 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.
(NJ-The first and fourth Trains from Baltimore, and the second and fourth train from Washington will be express mail trains, stopping only at Washington Juncture and Annapolis Junction. By order.

Jan. 24.

J. T. ENGLAND, Agent. OFFICE OF WINCHESTER & P. R. R. Co., ) January 19, 1854. }

ROM and after this date the Passenger Train will leave the Ticket Office of the Company at 9½ o'clock, A. M., instead of 9 o'clock, as heretofore.

January 24. J. GEO. HEIST, Agent.

GILBERT'S HOTEL, At the Railroad Depot, Winchester, Va. THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to inform the community and travelling public that he has taken the well-known HOTEL at the Railroad Depot formerly kept by Mr. John Coe, dec'd. The House has undergone necessary repairs, and is now in every

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 shed with all the varieties which the season and market will afford, and the Bar at all times supplied with the choicest Liquors.

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

Boarders taken by the week, month or year, BARNET GILBERT. Of-The undersigned takes pleasure in recommend-ng Mr. Gilbert to the patrons of the House whilst der the management of my Father, and respectfully solicits for him a continuance of their custor June 28, 1853. JAMES W. COE.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.
THIS large and very commodious THREE-STORY
BRICK HOTEL, situated in the centre and business part of the town, is now among the most attractive 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 time

supplied with a choice selection of superior Wines and Liquors. Several large Parlors and airy Chambers have been added since last year,

A Splendid Yellow-Mounted Coach attends the 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.

Saddle and Harness Horses, Carriages, Buggies, and

careful Drivers always ready for the accommodation of visitors.

GEO. W. SAPPINGTON, 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 sojourner.
A large and commodious STABLE is attached to surpassed by none, and the BAR is at all times supplie 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 Depo for the accommodation of travellers without any addi

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

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

Berryville, April 5, 1853. WM. N. THOMPSON.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED. A N Agent wanted in every town and county in the United States to sell the most popular and saleable books ever published, including several new works with finely colored plates; also the works of T. S. Arthur, including "Arthur's Cottage Library." 10,000 copies of these popular series of books have been sold in the last three monhts. The largest commission and to enterprising and industrious men who can Each Agent has exclusive control of the sale of our

paid to enterprising and industrious men, who can now have an opportunity for doing a pleasant and profitable business scldom offered. ublications for the town or county he may agree to canvass. For particulars apply personally, or address (post paid,)

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,

No. 48 North 4th street, Philadelphia. STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

I HAVE an extensive assortment of PARLOR, OF FICE, HALL and COOK STOVES, FURNACES, COAL GRATES, &c., which will be sold, delivered All persons in want of any Apparatus for heating Houses, or for Cooking, are respectfully solicited to call at the Charlestown Tin-ware and Stove House, fore purchasing elsewhere, as great inducements ill there be offered, both in variety of style, and extremely low prices Nov. 1, 1853 THOMAS D. PARKER.

OUR clients and the public are informed that T. T. FAUNTLEROY, JR., 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, 1853-1y.

TO WHEAT SELLERS. THE undersigned are prepared to buy any quanti-ty of WHEAT for the Baltimore market. Far-mers will find it to their interest to give them a call. R. S. BLACKBURN & CO.

January 10, 1854—tf [F. P.] THE LOUDOUN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL

THE LOUDOUN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE & CHEMICAL ACADEMY, near Aldie, Virginia.

THE above Establishment will be opened for the reception of Students on the 1st day of March, 1854. It is not to be a Manual Labor School. But a course of practical instruction will be given in Mathematics, Chemistry and other sciences useful to the man of business. The Students will not only be instructed in the Theory, but they will be taught the use and application of the sciences to the every day purposes of life. The principles of science will be illustrated by a great number of interesting experiments in the Lecture-room, in the Laboratory, and on the farm. The advanced students will be instructed in the analysis of soils, minerals, marls, &c. The apparatus will be the best in the United States; and the Laboratory will be furnished with every convenience for complete and elegant manipulations.

For terms, and other particulars, see a circular which may be had by addressing a letter to BENJ. HYDE BENTON,

Principal,

Aldie P. O., Loudoun county, Va. iary 10, 1854 4t

DOMESTICS FOR SPRING.—I have ready for sale my usual supplies of Domestics for servants, they are all of the best make.

20 pieces Calico; new styles.

February 7, 1854.

A TTENTION! SPORTSMEN!—A superior lot of Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, &c., for sale low by FRENCH GLASS 8 by 10 and 10 by 13—just received and for sale by R. H. BROWN.

HEIM, NICODEMUS & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and
Domestic Liquors, of every description.
No. 383 Baltimore street, between Paca and Eulaw sts.
Baltimore, April 12, 1853—tf

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

No. 14 North Howard Street, Nearly opposite the Howard House, formerly the Wheatfield Inn, Next Door to Davis & Miller's Drug Store,
July 12, 1853—1y.

Babrinore.

To the Millers in the Valley.

MARTIN & HOBSON,

FLOUR AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Entaw and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore, Md.,

THANKFUL to their friends and the Millers in

Virginia who have so liberally sustained their

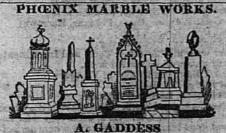
House, offer increased facilities for the prompt and

most satisfactory performance of all business commit
ted to their care. ted to their care. Baltimore, July 12, 1853—1y.

MATTHEWS, HYDE & SMYTH,
mporters and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, SADLERY, &c. Corner of Baltimore and Liberly streets, Baltimore. Baltimore, June 21, 1853—19 DICKSON & KING

Lumber Merchants, water street, George-town, D. C.,

EEP constantly on hand a general assortment of Building Materials. October 12, 1853-1y



Corner Sharp and German Streets, leptember 20, 1853—ly Baltimons, Mo. 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, Champagnes, &c., of new and beautiful styles; Jellies, Bowls and Dishes to match. An extensive and well selected stock of Granite and Common Ware.

(13-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.—19 500 AGENTS WANTED. WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE UNITED STATES, active and enterprising men
o engge in the sale of some of the ebest ooks publshed 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.

The Books published by us are all useful in heir chracter, extremely popular and command largesales wherever they are offered.

For futher particulars, address, (postage paid,)
LEARY & GETZ,
Subscription Book publishers,
No. 138 North Second Street, Phladelphia. PUMP MAKING. To the Citizens of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties. AGAIN appear before you as a PUMP-MAKER and as I hope you have not forgotten me in that capacity, you will, one and all, call on me should you need any thing in that way. Please call on me at Charlestown, or my son, Thomas J. Brade, living near Mr. George B. Beall's, on the Charlestown and Shepherylstown read as I have arred wed him to the

Shepherdstown road, as I have employed him to do the work. I pledge myself the ell briers will be promp ly attended to.

G C BRAGG: March 1, 1853 DOASTING COFFEE BY STEAM .-- The A subscribers having purchased the right to dispos of Francis & Hart's Patent Coffee Roasters in Jeffer son, Berkeley and Clarke counties, are now prepare o furnish one of the greatest comforts and eco that can be brought into a family. Roasting Coffee by steam with this Roaster, preserves the entire strength—making it at least one-third stronger than when roasted in the ordinary way. It prevents all escape of the aroma, adding greatly to its flavor, and requires only fifteen or twenty minutes in roasting it fit for use.

It is very simple and economical, and the price brings it within the reach of every famity. Coffee cannot be roasted with as much regularity in the ordinary way
May 31, 1853. KEYES & KEARSLEY. NEW PICKLING AND PRESERVING HOUSE. THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to fill orders for anything in their line, such as Pickles, Preserves, Catsup, Sauces—Fruits and Vegetables preserved in their natura state. Brandy Fruits; Pie Fruits preserved; fresl cooked, spiced and pickeled Oysters; fresh Meats, Fish Soups, &c., all of which are of superior quality.

Particular attention is given to supplying of raw Oysters; having arrangements with the different Express and Railroad lines, we are enabled to deliver

them in good condition to any section of the country.

A portion of public patronage is solicited.

MANN & DUKE, Nos. 127 and 129, McEldry's Wharf, 25, 1853—tf Baltimore, Md. October 25, 1853-tf HATS! HATS! HATS!

Of unsurpassed beauty of style and finish,
and of quality unequalled, at prices as low as any
other establishment, can be obtained at J. L. McPHAIL & BRO.'S, Manufacturers

132 Baltimore st., next to Clipper office. Baltimore, September 20, 1853. GENERAL AGENCY. Washington, D. C.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the prosecution of Claims before Congress, or any 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 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-

Warrants, &c., &c., or furnish information to corres-pendents residing at a distance in regard to any busi-ness which may interest them at the seat of Govern-His Office is over the Banking House of Selden, Mithers & Co. July 26, 1853. JAMES J. MILLER. WM. S. ANDERSON, MARBLE STONE CUTTER, PREDERICK CITY, MD.,

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

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

or JOHN G. RIDENOUR, Agent January 11, 1853. Harpers-Ferry, Va. Attorney at Law,
WILL Practice in the Inferior and Superior Courts
of Jefferson, Clarke and Loudonn. Office, No.
1, Shenandoah street, Harpers-Ferry, Virginia.
September 28, 1852. CHARLES B. HARDING,

CASH FOR NEGROES. AM desirous to purchase a large number of NE-GROES for the southern markets, men, women, oys, girls and families, for which I will give the high cst cash prices.

Persons having slaves to sell will please inform me personally, or by letter at Winchester, which will receive prompt attention; or B. M. & W. L. Campbell, No. 242, West Pratt street, Bal

ELIJAH McDOWELL.

Agent of B. M. & W. L. Campbell. Winchester, July 7, 1851-ly 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 be promptly attended to. C. G. BRAGG.

July 15, 1851.

FARMERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

HAVING rented the Brick Warchouse, at Shepherdstown, and made arrangements I am prepared 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, 1853—tf C. W. LUCAS. 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 ar
owing money and it is impossible for us to pay unles owing money and it is impossible for us to pay unles we are paid.

THOMAS RAWLINS.
Scptember 13, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been elected and qualified as Constable for District No 2, in Clarke county, 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 over as soon as collected.

HENRY D. HOOF.

Berryville, August 2, 1853. A NOTHER SUPPLY of Fashionable Clothing
A from Philadelphia will arrive in a day or two, to
which particular attention is called.

Dec'r 13, 1853
ISAAC ROSE. LADIES DRESS GOODS.—All Wool de Lames Sack Flannel of all colors.

J L HOOFF.

HERRING AND MACKEREL.—A fresh supplement of the sale by (Oct. 18.)

R. H. BROWN.

WILL YOU READ THE TRUTH. A MEDICINE must have merit and great merit, to stand the test of public opinion. No art of man can galvanise a worthless articless as to keep it up as a good medicine, if it be not really so.

A good medicine will live become nearly good medicine will live, become popular, and ex-ities sales year after year, in spite of opposition— people readily find out its virtues, and the fame them passes from mouth to mouth with more ra-ty than newspapers can spread it. A Living these testifying to the cure a medicine has made him, is of far more service than any newspaper

advertising.

In proof of what we say above, we refer you to HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, and its effects. Its praise is in the mouths of multitudes. The best men in our country give their testimony to its wonderful cures. Among them we name Hon. H. Clay, Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, with hundreds of others. Capt. Thos. Canot—brother to the celebrated physician of the Emperor of France—was cured by it of a disease of seven years' standing after the skill of all the Doctors of Europe and America had failed to cure.

In fact, the rich and the poor, young and old, in every place, in the city and country, find that the same success attends its use.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

A Plain and Unvarnished Statement.
We commend the perusal of the extract below to our readers. Mr. Bull is a merchant of high character.
Sandy Bottom, Middlesex County, Va.,
August 29th, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gents: You may think it strange that I have taken the liberty to write you this letter, but I do so under circumstances that justify it. As you are the Agents for Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, I deem it expedient to address you this note, hoping it may be a part of the honorable means of giving this medicine that notoriety which its merits deserve.

Being in the habit of vending medicines which relate to the patent, and regular system, I consider myself to some extent, a judge of the real merits of many of them. My experience teaches me that "Hampton's Tincture" is a medicine of real merit and intrinsic value. When I say this, I do not say that it is an infallible cure, in all cases, but I mean to say that "Hampton's Tincture" will favorably operate in all diseases originating from a want of proper secretiens of the gastric juices, bad digestion, and consequently bad deposit of animal matter from that source. I believe that many diseases located in various parts of the system, such as inflammation, Ulcers, Scrofula, etc., originally have their being in the stomach, from bad food, had digestion, and consequently bad depositions of the circulation to those parts; and I will believe Hampton's Vegetable Tincture will even react these causes.

Having found out, myself, what it is, I recommend

these causes.

Having found out, myself, what it is, I recommend it to others in such cases, as I have described, and I have done it upon the "no cure no pay system," and I have yet to have the first bottle returned, or the first I have yet to have the first bottle returned, or the first objection about the pay. It is a great pity it cannot be more extensively circula ed among the people. \*

\* \* I warrant it in the following cases:—Gout, Rheumatism, Inflammations which proceeds from the stomach, Sores, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, long standing cases of Ague and Fever; first stop the chill, and then give the Tineture—the difficulty in this case is not in stopping the chill, but the return of it, this the Tineture will certainly do. In general debilitations, I warrant it, and as I said before, I have procured a trial of it in this way, which otherwise I could not; the people have been humburged by patent medicines the people have been humbugged by patent medicines so long, that they are afraid of all. This is clearly a stomach medicine, it works all its wonders there, and in all such cases it is a specific, if anything in the

Having given the Tincture a fair trial with myself, in my family and neighborhood, I think I am warrant-ed in what I say about it, and which I do without any other interest than the wish to see it in general circulation, and in every man's family, where it ought to

be.

If what I say be doubted by any of the afflicted, and they will write to me at Sandy Bottom Post office, Middlesdx county, Va., stating the nature of the disease, and I recommend it for such a case I will warrant it, and if it don't do good I will pay for the medicine. Respectfully, THOS. R. BULL.

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

Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scropula, Liver Complaint, &c.—From the Metropolis.—Pass it around—let the afflicted hear the tidings! This is but the sen-WASHINGTON, May 17, 1853.

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

MORE THAN GOLD TO THE SICK.—From one of the most respectable Druggists in South Carolina. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1852.

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

Please send one, soon as possible, a supply of the

'I am gentlemen, yours, W. G. TROTT.

Hundreds in this city will bear same testimony. Delicate females and children will find this a grea remedy. Also, see cures of Coughs, Dyspe Scrofula, &c. MORTIMER & MOWBRAY 240 Baltimore street. CURE OF COUGHS, VERTIGO, RHEUMATISM .- Cure of the venerable Dr. Dunn's son, of the city of Baltimore, man well knewn, and whose testimony adds to the triumph of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture:
BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1852. Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Geatlemen: It is with real pleasure that I am able to attest to the general healing and curative powers of Dr. Hampton's Ve-getable Tincture. Some time during last November, I was taken with a very bad and serious cough. I was advised to take Cod Liver Oil, and did so, but get ting no better, I was induced to try your Tincture-I got one bottle, and before I had taken it all, my cough left me. Permit me also to state, that for the last fif-teen years I have suffered very much from acute Rheu-

matism and Vertigo, confining meat times to my bed. I am fully convinced that I owe my present good health to the use of the Tincture, and a kind Provi-You are, my friend, at liberty to use this as you may think proper, and believe me,
Yours very respectfully, G. DUNN.
N. B.—I can be seen at any time at the Mayor's Delicate females and children will find this a great olessing. It has restored thousands to health HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TENCTURE.-Call and get pamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of the wonderful Blood Purifier, and see certificates of our own citizens, of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, and Nervous-

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. 63-Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, 240 Bal-imorest., Baltimore, and 304 Broadway, New York. G-Call and get a pamphlet gratis.
L. M. SMITH, Charlestown. T. D. HAMMOND, Harpers-Ferry. L. P. HARTMAN, Winchester.

Dr. MOTT, Leesburg. ALLEMONG & SON, Newtown. And by Dealers every where. Jan. 24, 1854-1y. SCHOOL BOOKS. LARGE assortment of SCHOOL A BOOKS, just received, including Parke's Arithmetic; Pike's do. Ray's Smith's do 5th do. Comly's Speller; Haren's Speller & Definer Webster's quarto Diet'y; Davies' first Lessons in Arithmetic; Smith's Geog'y and Atlas; Mitchell's do do Davies' Arithmetic; Do Algebra; Onley's do do Smith's quarto do Morse's do do Surveying; Legendre; Analytical Geom-Herschell's Astronomy Do Elementary do. Herschell's Astronomy;
Manual of Elecution and

Gunanere's Surveying; Oratory.
With every variety of Miscellaneous articles fo
Schools, including Paper, Pens, Pen-Holders, Ink,
Inkstands, Copy Books, Slates, Slate Pencils. For
sale low by Sale low by Charlestown, August 30, 1853. DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAPATS,
DYE-STUFFS,
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;

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

FLOUR!

LWAYS on hand, a good supply of the best Flour,

R. H. BROWN. A for sale by Oct. 18, 1853. PICKLES, PICKLES.

HAVE just received 10,000 superior Cucumber
Pickles, and for sale at 75 cents per hundred.
Nov. 8

J. F. BLESSING. WHO WANTS CLOTHING?

I SAAC ROSE having himself blocked up in the cheap store with READY-MADE CLOTHING, is bound to sacrifice a great part of them to get room to breathe.—All kinds of country produce, such as good Bank notes, Gold, Silver and Copper coins, taken at the highest market price in exchange.

Nev'r 22, 1853

ISAAC ROSE.

BARRELS.

BARRELS.

30 Etherial Oil Barrels, on hand for sale cheap, by
L. M. SMITH. JUST RECEIVED,

2 BARRELS OF CRANBERRIES; a large lot of Figs, Dates, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

Nov 8

J. F. BLESSING. FOR RENT,
HE Second Story and Cellar of my store on Main
street, Rent low. Possession given immediate BLAKE'S PATENT Fire-Proof PAINT
The subscriber has received a large supply of the
valuable Paint, which he is prepared to sell at the more
reasonable rates.
L. M. SMITH,
Charlestown, November 16, 1853.

Anteni Alentrures GOOD MEDICINES.

STABLER'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL

Ne append a few of the notices we have received from Physicians:

From Dr. Wm. H. Farrow, Snowhill, Md.

GENTLEMEN.—I have frequently in my practice prescribed your "Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant" and "Diarrhea Cordial," with great satisfaction to myself, and to the entire relief of such diseases as they profess to cure. I consider them happy combinations of some of our most valuable and sale therapeutical agents, and must be of infinite worth to the afflicted and mankind at large. In furnishing the medical profession with these active and concentrated preparations, so convenient for administration, and of a standard quality, you have rendered them an eminent service, and I can do no less than enruelly recommend these preparations to practitioners, and especially in the country, where the impurity of commercial Drugs is one of the greatest obstacles to the success of the Physician.

Dr. W. S. Love, writes to us that he has administered the Expectorant to his wife, who has had the Broachitis 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.

From Dr. H. P. Worthington, Laurei, Md.

"After several months use of your Expectorant, both in my own family, and in general practice, I am confirmed in the opinion expressed of it, when first made acquainted with the recipe. For one I thank you for so convenient and elegant a preparation of the Wild Cherry."

From Geo. Gerry, M. D., Somerset Co., Md.

"Gentlemen—I have used many of the different

the Wild Cherry."

From Geo. Gerry, M. D., Somerset Co., Md.

"Gentlemen—I have used many of the different Cherry Expectorants, and I do assure you that yours far exceeds any I have ever tried."

From Dr. J. R. Andre, of Kinsington, Talbot Co., Md.:

"Having examined the component parts of Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant; also of Stabler's Diserthea Cordial, and having used them in practice, I feel no hesitancy in recommending them."

rinea Corollal, and having uses them in practice, I seed no hesitancy in recommending them."

From J. E. Marsh, M. D., Kent Co., Md.

"I have made free use of your Diarrhea Cordial; in my family. It gives me nuch pleasure to add my testimony to that of others, in favor of its efficiency."

From Samuel Martindale, M. D., Chesapeute City, Md.:

"I have much pleasure in adding my testimony in favor of your valuable Cherry Expectorant. I have, after an extensive use, found it to answer all my expectations.

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